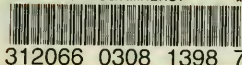


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THE
NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND
HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

CONTAINING
ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,
RELATING TO
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WITH
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AND THE
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BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1831.

NO. 1.

CUTTING TIMBER TREES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I have read a communication in your paper of June 29, 1831, from Mr J. Alden, 2d, relating to some experiments which he has made in cutting timber trees to cause the stumps to produce sprouts or suckers. I observe in his communication that his trees were cut in winter, I have observed that most of our forest trees do not produce sprouts or suckers from stumps or roots if cut in winter;—but if cut when the sap is flowing, very few fail to send up a great supply of shoots either from the stumps or roots, or both;—and I have often heard farmers speak of chopping timber, for clearing off lands for farming purposes in winter, to prevent the stumps and roots from sprouting. I suggest these few hints for your own consideration, and you may, by examining the subject, be able to communicate something to your readers that will be of great use to such as want to use timber, and at the same time desire to secure a growth of young trees.

Yours respectfully, J. S. PALMER.
Peterboro', New York, July 12, 1831.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON SHAPE OF TREES AND PRUNING.

Very few persons seem to be aware of the importance of giving proper form to the young tree, or mending or improving its shape, at a later period. In the peach it is ruinous, sooner or later, to encourage two or more leading and principal branches, from the main stem; let them grow ever so straight and upright, they constantly recode by the pressure of repellant branches, and by the weight of fruit; until, after having nursed them to maturity, on the first windy day, you have the mortification to find it split at the crotch, and one or both branches ruined, perhaps at the moment of the ripening of the fruit.

The peach is peculiarly liable to this misfortune, as the seam at the crotch adheres with less tenacity than any other tree cultivated.

The same doctrine holds good with the plum and nectarine, but with less force, and in fact, there is but one shape that is to be tolerated, with trees that are allowed their full growth, and not restrained, or trained in any way; and that form is a straight centre stem, from the root to the terminate bud, with branches alternately projecting at judicious distances, both around the circumference, and the whole line of ascent, allowing no one to gain the advantage of another in excess, but by proper retarding or encouragement, so to manage, as they shall present a cone, beautiful in shape, and strong to resist the wind, rains, and heavy weights of foliage and fruit.

Quince trees, by proper attention, may be made to have straight handsome bodies, and fine expanding regular tops, instead of the crooked, craggy, sprawling bushes, so generally cultivated.

It is also a great mistake to trim the stems of young trees too high, causing them to shoot up to premature heights, become top-heavy, and liable to be blown over, or badly leaned from their perpendicular and true position; which causes them to need staking, and tying, whereby they are apt to become chafed, and frequently ruined.

Trees in town gardens, which are situated between high houses and barns, are peculiarly liable to misfortune by wind, which is caused to whistle, whirl and eddy about with such force, as often to do great damage; in all such cases they should be allowed to send out limbs lower down, in regular order, with a straight centre, and handsome shape.

When peach trees get large and over-grown, or when they are apparently going backward from age, they can again be renewed by cutting off the whole top, at the collar next the roots, or at the first branching limbs, when a great quantity of shoots will put out and form handsome clumps, and bear well; indeed it is the Pennsylvania method of serving trees for the first bearing, which for seedling kinds do well; cultivated kinds should be cut above the graft. Prune all trees at the opening of the bud, and if you wish to be nice about it, cover the cut with grafter's wax, tar or oil paint.

THE MORTGAGED FARMS OF NEW ENGLAND.

The last *Christian Examiner* contains an excellent article entitled, 'The Morality of our Political Situation,' from which the following extract is made. It 'contains truths too notorious to be denied, and too solemn to be trifled with.'

'Here is a community, we are accustomed to say, free, flourishing and prosperous, beyond example; there never was a country in which all men from the highest to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest, could be more independent. And yet, if we were to travel over this same favored land, and were to inquire into its real condition; if, not satisfied with fine landscapes, and flourishing fields, and goodly dwellings, and the appearance of well clad citizens, we were to inquire into the state of property, and the degree of real independence and comfort that prevail, we should be astonished at the appalling amount and distressing burden of pecuniary obligation. We should find an almost incredible proportion of the community laboring under this load and pressure. Debt, universal debt, would meet us wherever we turned our eyes. The farmer owes the trader, the mechanic owes for the raw material; the trader owes the importer. In many districts, the country traders will testify that a considerable proportion of the debts contracted for what are considered the necessities of life, lie unpaid for two or three years,—yes, and they lie, in the shape of mortgages upon real estate. We have been in some of the most beautiful townships in New England, and have been amazed, on inquiry, to find that half of the farms in them were under mortgage!

'Now, there are several causes to be assigned, doubtless, for this extraordinary state of things; but one distinct and prominent cause unquestionably is to be found in that state of political quality which we are considering. It creates a large unproductive class, in the female members of innumerable families in the country. The daughters of our substantial farmers, (as they are called) cannot go out to service; it would be a degradation, as they would deem it. Meanwhile the cheapness of the fabrics that are

sent out from our manufactories, has superseded the labors of the loom and the distaff. Spinning and knitting are obsolete toils. And the labors of only one or two can contribute anything to the support of the family. At the same time, this non-producing is by no means a non-consuming class,—as the bills of the merchant show, to say nothing of that grosser part of the account, which the granary and the cellar have to render.

'It is perfectly evident that farmers, with moderate means, must go down under this burden. They do go down by thousands. And what is infinitely the most to be regretted, they go down in property. They lose heart and courage. The mortgage that lies heavily upon their estates, lies heavily, as an incubus, upon their minds. They often sink under it, to indolence, vice and ruin.'

* From the Hampshire Gazette.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The 'Bulletin des Sciences Agricoles' for July, 1827, contains a review of a German work on Sheep and Wool, by J. C. Ribbe, published at Prague, Bohemia; from which we have translated the following, save what is inclosed in brackets.

The author adopts the opinion of Linnaeus that all the different kinds of sheep which exist are derived from a common stock, the *Ovis Argalis*, [or the wild sheep which inhabits the rocky mountains of Asia and Greece.] The largest species of sheep in Europe is the breed of Flanders, which the Dutch imported from India, about two centuries ago. The smallest race is that of Scotland. [M. Ribbe refers to the Hebridean sheep—a small breed, which weighs from 4 to 5 pounds per quarter when fat, and yield about one pound of wool of various colors. These small animals frequently carry 4 or 5 horns. This breed was imported into Scotland from Denmark at a very early period. There is now a race in Denmark which have four horns.] The national sheep of Hungary have, in both sexes, straight horns, from 12 to 15 inches long. The wool is 5 or 6 inches in length, and so coarse that it is fit for nothing but blankets.

Iceland has two sorts of sheep one large, the other small. Their wool is brown, and the inhabitants do not shear it, but pull it off—a most cruel operation.—The Icelanders make great use of sheep's milk. These animals live all the year exposed to the severity of the weather, and their principal food in winter is the moss, called Iceland moss which they obtain under the snow. The small species live among the steep rocks on the mountains, and sometimes a flock is carried over a precipice into a gulph by an avalanche, where they remain until the warmth of their bodies melts the snow which covers them and announces to their owners, by the steam which ascends, the place into which they have been carried.

About the year 1350, Peter, king of Castile, having been informed that there was a race of sheep in Barbary, which had precious fleece sent to several persons into Morocco to buy a great number of bucks. From this epoch commenced the reputation of the wool of Castile. In the 16th century, when Cardinal Ximenes was the Spanish min-

ister, complaints were made to him that the sheep of Castile had deteriorated. To remedy the evil, this minister determined to import a great number from Barbary; but as he could not obtain them by means of negotiation, he kindled a war, and invaded Morocco. The Spanish soldiers had orders to bring away as many sheep as they could; they pillaged the country, and returned to Spain with the precious plunder.

The principal breeds of Spain are those which the monks of the Escorial possess; those of the convent of Guadalupe, and of Paular; those of the duke d'Infantado, and of the counts of Negretti and Montara. The sheep of the Escorial have the most beautiful wool; those of Gandoloupe are celebrated for their form and fleece; those of Paular have their head covered with wool, and their neck full of wrinkles; those of Infantado are born with coarse wool, which afterwards becomes very fine, and those of Negretti have a strong and robust body, with fine wool. All these races are called merinos, and were formerly the travelling flocks of Spain; since the late wars, they have become stationary. All the fine races of sheep now in Europe were derived from the merino of Spain.

In the Crimea, and some countries near the Caspian seas, they have sheep that bear when young short curled hair of a blue, brown, or black color, which is an object of commerce. That the wool may remain in small curls, the Tartars cover the lambs with a linen cloth sowed close around them, which is not taken off until the animal is killed.—[These lambskins are celebrated, being damasked, as it were, by clothing the little animal.] In some of the vast forests of Russia, there are sheep which live in a wild state; these animals are so much affected by the sounds of drums and trumpets, that they begin to leap and dance, as soon as they hear them; and they continue these motions until overcome by excitement and fatigue, they are no longer able to flee from their enemies.

[The largest breed of sheep in the world is the fat-tailed variety; it is raised in central Asia, China, Persia, Africa, &c. The tail is a mass of fat, and often weighs 30 pounds. Another variety of Asia is the long-tailed breed, with coarse wool; its tail sometimes drags on the ground.

Europe did not possess any fine woolled sheep until the twelfth century. The Roman writers mention that fine wools and stuffs were imported from Spain, but this only proves that the Spanish sheep were better than those of the rest of Europe. In the twelfth century some African merchants sent to Cadiz a few sheep, the wool of which was remarkable for its fineness and whiteness. They were purchased by a Cadiz merchant, and placed on his country estate, where they succeeded, but he found no imitators.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The following article was written at my request—as we conceive it to be the duty of every one who has in his possession a valuable secret, to let the world have the benefit of it in some way or other.

North Hampton, July 14, 1831.

Agreeably to your request, I have looked for the minutes I took several years ago of information given me by Dr BENJAMIN SANBORN, an aged and respectable physician, of Sanbornton, in this

State respecting his treatment of Hydrophobia, and his success.

The principal remedy was a strong decoction of *Lobelia*, given in frequent doses, till it operated as an emetic, and continued, but less frequently, afterward.

When first called to the patient, he administered immediately, while the lobelia was preparing, a powder composed, for an adult, of one grain of camphor, 1 of opium, 2 of digitalis, finely pulverized, and given in molasses. Half that quantity he would give to the smallest child.

In a case in which the disease was considerably advanced, he gave the powder once in thirty minutes, three times, and afterward, once in four hours.

If I recollect rightly, Dr Sanborn made the experiment with lobelia, first on swine. The swine of four families, in the borders of Sanbornton and Meredith, were bitten by a mad dog. The lobelia was given soon to the swine of three of the families, and not of the other. The animals to whom it was given all lived, and the others all died of hydrophobia.

Dr Sanborn was called to visit a son of Esq. Mooney, of Canterbury, about nine years old, who had been bitten by a mad dog. It was the eleventh day of his disease. He had become very wild, and could not drink. It was necessary to confine him, and, if I remember correctly, to pry open his mouth, in order to give the medicine.—What was first forced into his mouth was thrown out at his mouth and nose. Continual efforts were made with success. In about three hours he was able to sit at the table, and take tea with the family comfortably.

Dr Sanborn was called to visit Mr Noah Newell, of Reading, Mass. who was cured of hydrophobia, by the same method of treatment.

It is perhaps generally known, that lobelia is the plant which causes horses to slaver so freely in the summer and autumn. It is very common in our pastures, and often found by the sides of our roads.

Yours, respectfully,

JONA. FRENCH.

GEORGIA WINE.

At the polite invitation of Col. Zachariah Williams, of Columbia county, we attended at the Globe Hotel, last evening, with some fifteen or twenty of his friends, of this and other counties of the State, to take some domestic wine, made by himself. It was of two kinds—made from the Madeira Grape and the Warren Grape—and with it, on the table was a bottle of wine, made from the Burgundy Grape, by Mr Aldum, of Georgetown, D. C. a gentleman distinguished for many able essays, laid before the public, on the culture of the Vine—and another of imported old Madeira, furnished by one of the first judges and importers in the city, and recommended as a first rate article. The general opinion of the company, who were nearly all good judges, was that the domestic wine made by Col. Williams, was very far superior to any domestic wine they had ever drank—either Mr Aldum's or Mr McCall's of this State, which several of them had drank, or any other—the Madeira particular, which was considered with suitable allowance for the difference of age, it being of last year's vintage, nearly equal, in body, flavor and color, to the imported, and by several, quite so. Indeed, it was so far superior to any domestic wine

they had tasted, that all were agreeably surprised and delighted.

We cannot too highly commend examples like these of a patriotic desire to improve the natural resources and wealth of the State; and the present one evinces in a striking degree, the great advantages to be derived from the culture of the Vine. Many have been discouraged by the belief that a first rate article could not be produced here—a belief proved by Col. Williams' Madeira, to be altogether erroneous. A great moral inducement to the culture of the Vine, is the fact that in all wine-making countries, where wine is the common drink, the people are uniformly temperate, as generally, healthy; and with the knowledge of these facts, the advocates of temperance may well wish success to the culture of the Vine as an excellent aid to the temperance Societies.—*Augusta Courier.*

Canada Thistle.—We caution our good farmers against treating this noxious weed with neglect. Attention to it during the months of July and August, will prevent their spreading at least, and will do much towards eradicating them where the ground is not under tillage. We have noticed several instances where they have sprung up in the highway, which have proved of serious consequence to the neighborhood in a few years after. In consequence of the highway's being considered every body's property, and not under the immediate superintendence of any one, only as regards the road, they have in such cases been allowed to spread themselves into the neighboring fields, to the great annoyance of the occupant, when a little time spent in cutting them each season would have prevented their increase; therefore, let every farmer make it his rule to see all the Canada thistles in his neighborhood cut at least three times in each season, whether they are in his fields or in the highway. You would not hesitate to shoot a wolf on your neighbor's premises; then do not to cut a thistle, for be assured that thistles do more injury to agriculture in this state than panthers, wolves and wild-cats together.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HAMPTON COURT VINE.

There is at present growing in the Garden at Hampton Court, a grape vine of very large size, supposed to be nearly two hundred years old, and produces nearly one ton of grapes yearly. It is one of the largest in England, and is of that variety called the Black Hamburgh, and the branches extend about 75 feet. It is inclosed in a grape house, as these grapes seldom ripen well in that climate.—*Id.*

Preservation of Cabbages.—The London Monthly Magazine gives the following method by which the Portuguese preserve cabbages on board their ships. The cabbage is cut so as to leave about two inches or more of the stem attached to it; after which the pith is scooped out to about the depth of an inch, care being taken not to wound or bruise the rind by this operation. The cabbages then are suspended by means of a cord, tied round that portion of the stem next the cabbage, and fastened at regular intervals to a rope across the decks. That portion of the stem from which the pith is taken, being uppermost, is regularly filled with water during very long voyages. The same method might be advantageously adopted in private houses.

THE PLOUGH.

This instrument has held the first place among the implements of agriculture in all ages. Noah cultivated the vine and made wine immediately after the flood, but it is supposed that grain was first cultivated on the banks of the Nile, in Egypt. The invention of the plough must have been nearly coeval with the raising of grain. 'The first plough,' says Jahn, in his Biblical Archaeology, 'was nothing more than a stout limb of a tree from which projected another shortened and pointed limb. The further end of the longer branch was fastened to the yoke and a handle was added by which the plough might be guided.' Mr Loudon says the plough originally used was of the pick kind, and he gives a figure of one on an ancient medal dug up at Syracuse, which resembles a pick-axe. The letter A (alpha) is supposed to have its shape from the plough in the most ancient form of the Greek A, one branch (the beam) is twice as long as the other (the share). Another ancient plough figured by Mr. Loudon is in the form of a sharp-toothed boot; the holder (a female) has one hand on the top of the boot, and a beam is inserted a little above the instep. The instrument now used for ploughing by the nations of the East, is similar to those of the ancients.

Mr Loudon remarks, that the state of agriculture and other arts, and of machinery, in the eastern countries, was not materially different in the times of Moses, 3400 years ago, from what it is in the same countries at the present day. In Persia, the lower part of the plough is a long wedge-shaped thing, and the beam and handle are inserted to the top of this block; in some districts the driver stands on the wedge or shares. In Hindostan the ploughs are of the thick shape and are but little better than pointed sticks. The figures of some of them resemble the brush scythe of the American farmer, the blade being used for a share and the handle for a beam:—they are guided by a piece of wood attached to the beam near the share. The Hindoo ploughs merely scratch the earth, and to accomplish the work of pulverization, the ploughman repeats the operation from five to fifteen times. The Chinese ploughs are simple and some of them are drawn by women.

The ancient Greek plough, described by Hesiod, consisted of three parts—a long block sharpened at the point; a draught-pole attached obliquely to the upper part of the block, and extending to the yoke, and plough tail to direct the implement, fastened in like manner and extending back. A plough of a similar construction is now used in Sicily. The plough of the modern Greeks has a crooked share shaped like the claw of an anchor; it is only a continuation of the sloping handle, which is large and strong. The most ancient plough used by the Romans was of the simplest form. In the days of Virgil, this implement had become more complicated and efficient. They had ploughs with and without mould-boards; with and without coulters; with and without wheels; with broad and narrow pointed shares. The beam was fastened to the yoke, like our cart-pole. The Romans did not plough their lands in beds or ridges, as we do, but the cattle always return in the same furrow. The plough commonly used had no mould-board, and this may be remarked of the ploughs of most ancient, and some modern nations.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

From Lorain's Husbandry.

SMUT, OR FUNGUS ON EARS OF INDIAN CORN.

If this plant be wounded by injudicious cultivation, or in any other way, the sap commonly exudes from the wound, and it very often happens that a fungus is formed in and grows out of the part affected, and becomes very large.

The size of the wound increases with the growth of the fungus, and the stalk is corroded as far as the fungus becomes attached to it. I have often removed them, both before and after they had become very large. In some instances this has prevented the injury that is too commonly done by them. But, in general they quickly grow out again, and eventually injure or destroy the fruitfulness of the plant. However, I have never known extensive injury done by the fungus to a crop of maize; and but little of it would appear, if the plants were not wounded by an inconsiderate cultivation.

MANURE.

Farmers might make a valuable addition to their farm yard manure, by digging a hole at a convenient distance from their kitchen, about three or four feet deep, and sufficiently wide to form a common receptacle for the various matters originating in, and about the house, extending a paved gutter from the kitchen to it, to conduct soap suds and other useless slops into it. When it becomes offensive, the offending matter should be covered with earth. That which was thrown up in digging the hole may be applied so long as it lasts. Care should be taken to prevent the water from without running into it. The receptacle may be hid from sight, by planting an evergreen hedge around it, leaving an opening at the back for putting in and taking out the contents.

From the Boston Gazette.

COCKROACHES.

An alarm has been sounded in various newspapers from different parts of the country, summoning the liege citizens of New England to unite their efforts for the suppression of *Cockroaches*. The locust plague of Egypt, it is supposed, would not be more terrible than the unchecked inroads of these creatures, which are said to be more numerous during the present season, than at any previous point of time. We are happy to be able to announce the discovery of a method of destroying these intruders, at once simple and effective. It is as follows:—Procure from the apothecary or herb woman, a moderate quantity of that odoriferous vegetable called *Poke Root*, and boil it in water until the juices are extracted, and mingle the liquid with good West India molasses, or if the spirit of patriotism be extravagant, with molasses from New Orleans; spread the liquid in large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, pantry closet, or wash house, or whatever apartment may have been the subject of invasion, and the enemy will be found slain in heaps, lying by hundreds and fifties, before the following morning.

A gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he slaughtered 575 cockroaches in a single night, by means of the *Poke Root* and *Molasses*, and that the root which had been boiled being thrown into a closet, thickly infested by the enemy, the place was quitted entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the floor.

Effects of Inertia.—The following practical and familiar illustrations of the general law of inertia are from the excellent treatise on Mechanics, by Doctor Lardner and Captain Haler, recently re-published.

'If a carriage, a horse, or a boat, moving with speed, be suddenly retarded or stopped, by any cause which does not at the same time affect passengers, riders, or any loose bodies which are carried, they will be precipitated in the direction of the motion;—because, by reason of their inertia they persevere in the motion which they shared in common with that which transported them, and are not deprived of motion from the same cause.

If a passenger leap from a carriage in rapid motion, he will fall in the direction in which the carriage is moving at the moment his feet meet the ground; because his body, on quitting the vehicle, retains by its inertia, the motion which it had in common with it. When he reaches the ground, this motion is destroyed by the resistance of the ground to his feet, but is retained in the upper and heavier part of the body; so that the same effect is produced as if the feet had been tripped.

When a carriage is once put in motion with a determinate speed on a level road, the only force necessary to sustain the motion is that which is sufficient to overcome the friction of the road; but at starting, a greater expenditure of force is necessary inasmuch as not only the friction is to be overcome, but the force which the vehicle is intended to move must be communicated to it. Hence we see that horses make a much greater exertion at starting than subsequently, when the carriage is in motion; and we may also infer the inexpediency of attempting to start at full speed, especially with heavy carriages.

Couraging owes all its interest to the instinctive consciousness of the nature of inertia which seems to govern the motions of the hare. The greyhound is a comparatively heavy body moving at the same or greater speed of pursuit. The hare *doubles*, that is, suddenly changes the direction of her course, and turns back at an oblique angle with the direction in which she had been running. The greyhound, unable to resist the tendency of its body to persevere in the rapid motion it had acquired, is urged forward many yards before it is able to check its speed, and return to the pursuit. Meanwhile the hare is gaining ground in the other direction, so that the animals are at a very considerable distance asunder when the pursuit is recommenced. In this way a hare, though much less fleet than a greyhound, will often escape it.

In racing, the horses shoot far beyond the winning post before their course can be arrested.

The Magnolia.—A covered wagon richly loaded with branches of the Magnolia Glauca, or Beaver tree, as it is sometimes called, made its appearance in State street, 2d inst. The driver took a stand opposite an Insurance Office, and in a few minutes was surrounded with purchasers who bought liberally at the moderate price of 6¢ cents for each flower. They were brought from Gloucester, Cape Ann, at a sheltered swamp in which place they grow abundantly. Speculations of this nature are very rare, and we are happy to learn that the enterprising man who brought them to the city was well paid for his labor.

The Magnolia Glauca is the only species of this superb genus that has ever been found in our climate. It attains (says Bigelow) the height of a dozen feet, but is sometimes killed down to the roots in severe winters. The bark is highly aromatic, and possesses medicinal qualities. The flowers shed a strong but fragrant perfume.—*Boston Transcript.*

To preserve Cucumber plants from bugs and flies.—Break off the stalks of onions which have been set out in the spring and stick down five or six of them in each hill of cucumbers and the bug will immediately leave them. It would be well after a few days to renew them, but one application has frequently been found to be effectual. The common chives or sives, will have the same effect with the onion.

ON THE HORSE AND OX.

By President Madison.

I cannot but consider it as an error in our husbandry, that oven are too little used in place of horses.

Every fair comparison of the expense of the two animals, favors a preference of the ox. But, the circumstance particularly recommending him, is that he can be supported when at work, by grass and hay: while the horse requires grain, and much of it; and the grain generally given him is Indian corn, the crop which requires most labor, and greatly exhausts the land.

From the best estimate I have been enabled to form, more than one half of the corn crop is consumed by horses, including the unground ones; and not less than one half, by other than pleasure horses. By getting free from this consumption, one half of the labor and of the wear of the land would be saved, or rather more than one half. For on most farms, one half of the crop of corn grows on not more than two fifths, and sometimes a smaller proportion of the cultivated fields; and the more fertile fields would of course be retained for cultivation. Every one can figure to himself the ease and convenience of a revolution, which would so much reduce the extent of his cornfields: and substitute for the labor bestowed on them, the more easy task of providing pasture and hay.

But will not the ox himself, when kept at labor, require grain food as well as the horse? Certainly much less, if any. Judging from my own observation I should say, that a plenty of good grass or good hay, will suffice without grain, where the labor is neither constant nor severe. But I feel entire confidence in saying, that a double set of oxen alternately at work, and therefore half the time at rest, might be kept in good plight without other food than a plenty of good grass or good hay. And as this double set would double the supply of beef, tallow and leather, a set off is found in that consideration for a double consumption of that kind of food.

The objections generally made to the ox, are, viz: 1. That he is less tractable than the horse. 2. That he does not bear heat as well. 3. That he does not answer for the single plough used in our cornfields. 4. That he is slower in his movements. 5. That he is less fit for carrying the produce of the farm to market.

The first objection is certainly founded in mistake. Of the two animals, the ox is the most docile. In all countries where the ox is the ordinary draught animal, his docility is proverbial. His intractability, where it exists, has arisen from an occasional use of him only with long and irregular intervals; during which, the habit of discipline being broken, a new one is to be formed.

The second objection has but a little foundation. The constitution of the ox accommodates itself, as readily as that of the horse, to different climates.—Not only in ancient Greece and Italy, but throughout Asia, as presented to us in ancient history, the ox and the plough are associated. At this day, in the warm parts of India and China, the ox, not the horse, is in the draught service. In every part of India, the ox always appeared, even in the train of her armies. And in the hottest parts of the West Indies, the ox is employed in hauling the weighty produce to the sea ports. The mistake here, as in the former case, has arisen from the effects of occasional employment only,

with no other than green food. The fermentation of this in the animal heated by the weather, and fretted by discipline, will readily account for his sinking under his exertion; when green food even, much less dry, with a sober habit of labor, would have no such tendency.

The third objection also, is not a solid one. The ox can, by a proper harness, be used singly as well as the horse, between the rows of Indian corn: and equally so used for other purposes. Experience may be safely appealed to on this point.

In the fourth place, it is alleged that he is slower in his movements. This is true; but in a less degree than is often taken for granted. Oxen that are well chosen for their form, are not worked after the age of about eight years, (the age at which they are best fitted for beef), are not worked too many together, and are suitably matched, may be kept to nearly as quick a step as the horse. May I not say, a step quicker than that of many horses we see at work, who, on account of their age or the leanness occasioned by the costliness of the food they require, lose the advantage where they might have once had it!

The last objection has most weight. The ox is not so well adapted as the horse to the road service, especially for long trips. In common roads, which are often soft, and sometimes suddenly become so, the form of his foot and the shortness of his leg, are disadvantages; and on roads frozen or turnpiked, the roughness of the surface in the former case, and its harshness in both cases, are inconvenient to his cloven hoof. But where the distance to market is not great, where the varying state of the roads and of the weather, can be consulted; and where the road service is in less proportion to the farm service, the objection is almost deprived of its weight. In cases where it most applies, its weight is diminished by the consideration, that a much greater proportion of service on the farm may be done by oxen, than is now commonly done; and that the expense of shoeing them, is little different from that of keeping horses shod. It is observable, that when oxen are worked on a farm, over rough frozen ground, they suffer so much from the want of shoes, however well fed they may be, that it is a proper subject for calculation, whether true economy does not require for them that accommodation, even on the farm, as well as for the horse.

A more important calculation is—whether in many situations, the general saving by substituting the ox for the horse would not balance the expense of hiring the carriage of the produce to market. In the same scale with the hire, is to be put the value of the grass and hay consumed by the oxen; and in the other scale, the value of the corn, amounting to one half of the crop, and of the grass and hay consumed by the horses. Where the market is not distant, the value of the corn would certainly pay for the carriage of the market portion of the crop, and balance moreover, any difference between the value of the grass and hay consumed by oxen, and the value of the oxen when slaughtered for beef. In all these calculations, it is doubtless proper not to lose sight of the rule, that farmers ought to avoid paying others for doing what they can do for themselves. But the rule has its exceptions: and the error, if it be committed, will lie not in departing from the rule, but in not selecting aright the cases which call for the departure. It may be remarked, that the rule ought to be more or less general, as there may

be, or may not be at hand, a market by which every produce of labor is convertible into money. In the old countries, this is much more the case than in new; and in new, much more the case near towns, than at a distance from them. In this as in most other parts of our country, a change of circumstances is taking place, which renders everything raised on a farm more convertible into money than formerly; and as the change proceeds, it will be more and more a point for consideration, how far the labor in doing what might be bought, could earn more in another way, than the amount of the purchase. Still it will always be prudent, for reasons which every experienced farmer will understand, to lean to the side of doing rather than hiring or buying what may be wanted.

The mule seems to be in point of economy, between the ox and the horse, preferable to the latter, and inferior to the former; but so well adapted to particular services, that he may find a proper place on many farms. He is liable to the objection which weighs most against the ox. He is less fitted than the horse for road service.

Feeding Cattle.—In young growing animals the powers of digestion are so great, that they require food which is less rich, than such as are of mature age. They also require more exercise. If rich food is supplied in liberal quantities, and exercise withheld, diseases are generated, the first of which may be excessive fatness: growth is impeded by very rich food, for experience shows, that the coarsest fed animals have the largest bones. Common sense will suggest the propriety of preferring a medium course between very rich and very poor nutriment.

—London.

Regularity of feeding cattle is of prime importance. Three times a day, precisely at a certain hour, cattle, according to Mr Lawrence, should be furnished with their food. Mr Deane observed, that neat cattle and horses should not have so much laid before them at once as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much they will not eat up clean, unless they are very hungry. It is best, therefore, to fodder them twice at night, and twice in the morning. Let neat cattle as well as horses have both light and fresh air let in upon their fodder when the weather is not too cold and stormy to allow the windows to be open. What one sort of cattle leave should be thrown to another sort. Those that chew the cud will eat the leavings of those that do not, and vice versa.

Stables.—Young horses generally are accustomed to live and breathe in a pure and open air till they come of age, and are fit for labor; it is then found convenient to house them; this produces a considerable change in their bodies, and makes them liable to be greatly affected by the temperature of the air which surrounds them, and in which they breathe.

That stables are generally kept too close and hot, requires no demonstration, as every one who goes into them, even when the weather is pretty cool, must have discovered this from their own feelings; and in the summer season the heat within them is increased to a very great degree. What renders it still worse, it frequently happens that from the situation and structure of many stables, no opening can be made to allow a sufficient quantity of fresh air, so as to enable horses confined in them to breathe with any tolerable degree of freedom. The door is the entrance for air, and that can only happen occasionally when it is open.

It is true the intercourse that must unavoidably take place through the day in going out and in renders such stables tolerably fresh aired; yet in the morning when the door has been shut for some hours through the night, and especially in the summer, the heat is intolerable, and the air so foul that a man can hardly breathe in it, whilst at the same time the sharpness of the sultriness, arising from the horse's urine, &c., attacks his nose and eyes, and occasions a copious discharge of tears.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CATERPILLARS.

MR EDITOR.—Among the many remedies applied to fruit trees for protecting them from the ravages of the caterpillar and other insects, I have never tried any with more success than strong soap suds, which has been frequently recommended, particularly in your paper. Early last spring I observed an uncommon indication of insects, more particularly on apple trees; the first which made their appearance were small green lice accompanied by the black ant, which completely covered the buds of apple trees as they were putting out buds for blossoms and leaves. They were soon followed by the caterpillar, whose combined efforts I had great reason to expect would at least destroy all the fruit, if not the trees. I immediately on discovery applied a very strong soap suds with an old broom to the bodies and limbs of the choicest trees, likewise sprinkled it into the tops of the tree, as faithfully as practicable. A few days after I examined them, and indeed found no insects; but the buds had the appearance of having been singed by fire. They however shortly came forward, and assumed an uncommonly healthy appearance, and have ever since been entirely free from any insect whatever.

I think it more necessary to notice the effect of soap on insects, as its being made more generally known, and within immediate reach of every farmer and horticulturist, it would not likely be neglected at the proper season. I would suggest that it be applied to the bodies and branches of trees, early in the spring, before the eggs fastened to the bark are hatched by the heat of the sun. I have no doubt but it would, if used several times during the warm season on the bodies and about the roots of peach, cherry and plum trees, protect them from the effect of the borer and other worms which injure them.

I have applied soap suds this summer to my hills of cucumbers and melons, and have not been at all troubled with worms, and very little by the striped bug, while my neighbors complain bitterly of their ravages.

I am respectfully yours,

ALMOND STEPHENS.

Warsaw, Gen. Co. June 13, 1831.

HESSIAN FLY.

This insect has made its appearance this season, in this section, but to what extent they have damaged the wheat we have not yet learned. As the habits of this insect are well known, farmers should guard against their ravages. They may be found, at the time the wheat is in blossom, between the stalks and lower leaves, in the chrysalis state, somewhat resembling a flax-seed. During the time the kernel is in the milk, they hatch out and become moths, and deposit their eggs upon the kernel, which is too small to be visible to the

naked eye. When such wheat is sown, should the autumn be warm, they hatch, and the larvae ascend the young stalks, and locate themselves among the leaves, as far down as possible. In this situation they may be found before and after they are transformed to the chrysalis state, having fed upon the juices of the young stalk, which they materially injure. As the insect itself is not a great traveller, it is easy to destroy the egg before sowing the wheat. For this purpose, place the wheat, intended to be sown, in a basket over a tub, and pour over it strong caustic ley, scalding hot, after which the wheat may be sown, and the increased vigor with which wheat so managed will shoot, will compensate for the trouble, separate from the destruction of the egg of the Hessian fly. We recommend it to farmers to examine their fields, and if any signs of the fly are to be found, to scald their wheat the coming season, before sowing, which will prevent them in the next crop.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Watching the Swarming of Bees.—The hive is placed upon a weighing beam, about three feet eight inches long, with a board on the other end, on which are put stones, of the weight of the hive.

When the bees begin to east, (an ordinary top swarm is between 4 lbs. and 5 lbs. weight,) and when the first pound's weight of bees have left the hive, the beam will turn back a little, the same way as a merchant's scale does on the counter: but before the scale rests it forces out a trigger like the pin of a mole trap, which lets off a small iron wire to a bell in the house, that gives sufficient warning to the bee-mother, to go and take care of the swarm. The above method has been practised several years by Mr Duncan, gardener near Ayr.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Cider.—It is a matter of wonder, why, with the exception of some part of New Jersey, and Dutchess and Orange counties in New York, no part of the northern and middle states should have the reputation of making good cider. By good cider we mean that which will not become so sour as to be unfit to drink in two or three months after it is made. New England throughout, possesses a soil which produces every variety of apples in the greatest abundance, and yet we suspect that it will be found that very little cider, comparatively, finds its way from thence, either to the city of New York, or other places still farther south. At any rate, we hear of none from that quarter which is held in repute, like that from New-Jersey. The public tables in New York are not supplied with good cider except at a charge of 25 to 50 cents a bottle. As cider forms a very considerable article of export from our country, we take this opportunity to suggest, that establishments in the interior might, we doubt not, be made profitable by sending cider to the city, either bottled, or fit to be bottled, as an article of merchandize.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Dried Cherries.—Few people know how to prize dried cherries, and fewer still ever take the trouble to dry them. As this is the proper season for drying them, let those who have them attend to it. It is customary to dry them without taking out the stone. This is an expeditious way of securing them, but is not the most profitable one. Let the cherries be picked as soon as ripe, and the stone taken out, and the fleshy parts spread upon plates, and put in a moderately warm oven, and

in ten or twelve hours they will be sufficiently dry for packing away. It will be said this is a tedious process, but we go upon the principle that it is best to save everything from the farm, that will turn to cash; therefore, instead of throwing away the stones as useless, dry them also, and they will always command about half as much as the cherries were worth before they were taken out, which will abundantly compensate for the trouble, besides having the dried fruit altogether more valuable. Those who save the stones for planting, should select the mazzards, where they can be had, as they make the most healthy and vigorous stocks for grafting or budding upon, but any of those kinds usually called English cherries, will answer, but the common red or Kentish will not do well, as they are of very slow growth from the seed, but are equally as good as the others for making Noyaus.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A meeting of Butler [Ohio,] County Agricultural Society was yesterday held in the Court House in Hamilton. A respectable number of farmers and citizens attended the meeting.—A. I. Chittenden, Esq. president of the Society, took the chair and called the meeting to order, and the constitution read by Dr Corey, one of the Secretaries, and several amendments thereto proposed and adopted. A few remarks, were made by several members, and an essay on the WEEVIL was read by Taylor Webster Esq. After which the following Resolution was offered by Mr J. Milikin, Esq. and passed.

Resolved, That the President shall appoint a committee to report to this society at its next regular meeting rules and regulations for the annual exhibitions of the society, and also to propose the several animals, implements of husbandry and other articles for which premiums shall be offered with the amount of the premiums to be given.

We were pleased to see many of the substantial farmers from different parts of the country in attendance. The next meeting of the society will be held on the first Wednesday of July at the Court House in Hamilton.—*Hamilton Int.*

Improved Plough.—Mr Barnabas Thatcher, an ingenious mechanic of Barnstable, has invented a plough in some respects superior to those in common use.—The improvement consists of a moveable beam, to which a perpendicular motion can be given by means of two nuts on the end of the coulter, (one above and the other below the beam,) and the depth of the furrow thereby regulated. To the end of the beam inserted in the handle, an iron bent at right angles, is affixed. The bent part of which passes through the handle, and has a nut on each side, by which a horizontal movement can be given to the beam, and the furrow cut of any desirable width.—*Barnstable Journal.*

MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

The following experiment was made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a curry-comb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by *five bushels*, than the other three; yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds [thirty-six pounds] upon an average, or six stone, twelve pounds upon the whole.—*Lond. pap.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

ENGLISH TURNIPS.—The time generally recommended for sowing English turnip seed is the latter part of July. Dr Deane, however, observed, 'I have sowed them in drills the first week in August, and had a good crop. One great advantage in sowing so late is that the turnips will escape insects. And if the crop should not happen to be quite so large as if the sowing had been earlier, the roots will not fail of being better for the table.'

'One pound of seed is the common allowance for an acre of land. But to guard against the fly the quantity may be a little increased.'

'The seed, sown broad cast must be harrowed in with a short tined harrow, and then rolled with a wooden roller, to break the clods, and level the surface.'

It is not yet too late to break up mowing or pasture ground, and raise a crop of turnips without the expense and trouble of yarding cattle or sheep on the ground, according to the customary mode of preparing for a turnip crop. Sowing broad cast will do well; but sowing in drills will do better. In either case the crop will be the better for hoeing and thinning out the superfluous plants. If the soil is not very poor a good crop may be obtained, even without manure, but a much better with manure. Wood ashes, soot and lime are said to be preferable, as manure for turnips to that which is obtained from the farm yard.

Turnips may also be raised to great advantage in corn fields. For this purpose sow a sufficient quantity of seed at the last dressing of the corn, and either hoe or rake it in.

Ellis, an old and judicious writer on husbandry, recommends soot as an antidote against the fly in turnips; and says 'Turnips sowed about 24 hours after they are up, will be entirely secured from the fly. Some advise, and it may be well, if not too much trouble, to lanch soot, and sprinkle the young turnips with the liquor. It is recommended in hoeing turnips to thin them so as to leave the plants from seven to twelve inches apart every way, regulating the distance at which they are left standing according to the time of sowing, the strength of the soil, and probable size of the full grown plant.'

The time of the first hoeing is when the leaves, as they lie spread on the ground are about the size of the palm of the hand. But if the weeds are numerous and grow rapidly they should be cut or pulled out before the turnip plants arrive to that size, lest they should be drawn up slender and acquire a feeble and sickly habit. If second and third hoeings are given in the course of culture the crop and the benefit to the soil will more than compensate for the extra trouble and expense.

London says that dusting rows of turnip plants, when they are in the seed leaf, is effectual in preventing the depredations of the fly. 'A bushel of quick lime,' he says, 'is sufficient to dust over an acre of drilled turnips, and a boy may be soon taught to lay it on almost as fast as he can walk along the drills. If the seminal leaves are powdered in the slightest degree it is sufficient; but should rain wash the lime off, before the turnips are in the rough leaf, it may be necessary to repeat the operation if the fly begins to make its appearance.'

DISEASE IN COURDS:

Our correspondent S. complains that his *gourds* become mouldy and decay on the vines, and requests information relative to some remedy for the evil. As we have never witnessed nor before heard of the disease we cannot prescribe for its cure; but if the case was ours we would apply sulphur and lime water, mixed in the proportions of about two quarts of sulphur, and three to five pounds of quick lime to a barrel of water, first incorporating them with a pailful of boiling water. This liquid, applied with a syringe or watering pot as recommended by 'Circumnavigator,' page 378 of our current volume may prove efficacious. If not we must refer the case to some of our horticultural friends, who are best qualified in the diseases of vegetables.

Cucumbers.—We have authority to state that the sale of cucumbers, at stall No. 84, Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, raised on one acre of ground this season, previous to the 16th of July, amounted to upwards of \$500.

The weather has been for a length of time, wet and sultry; it is feared that much grain is injured. We firmly believe, we are not guilty of exaggeration when we say, that half of the wheat and rye crop of this county is ruined, and the well earned prospects of the farmer, just at the point of consummation, are destroyed. We seriously do not believe, that there will be enough of grain in the country to seed it next fall. That which is cut, has grown in the shock, and that which was left standing, has sprouted in that position. This loss is, in a great measure, attributed to culpable negligence, in declining to cap the shocks as they are set up. The crop every where, was a most abundant one. The corn looks well.—*Lancaster Penn. pap.*

Crops in the Interior.—The Worcester *Aegis* gives the following facts in relation to the crops in that vicinity. Hay is abundant. Rye is said not to be as good as usual, being somewhat shrunk in the kernel. Corn never, perhaps, looked better than it now does. There will be but few apples this year, and we are informed that cider has been contracted for already at prices varying from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel. Peaches are scarce: the late frost last spring, while the trees were in blossom, it is supposed materially affected the crop.—Cherries are very scarce; and there will be but few plums. Our early potatoes came in very fair. The season, as it respects the quality and quantity of the more essential crops, may be considered upon the whole as favorable for the farmer.

TO FARMERS.—A writer in the *Norwich Courier* says.—'If grass when mown, is carefully turned every day it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its laying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lay more than one day, it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If carefully turned daily, "rain or shine," it will not lose color. This is the result of many years' experience.'

The Canandaigua Repository states that the quantity of wool purchased by the merchants at that place, this season, exceeds 100,000 lbs. for which high prices have been paid. A single load brought in by a farmer, weighed 2,979 lbs. for which he received \$2,175.

From the Boston Traveller.

BLACK CHERRY TREE BARK.

MR. EDITOR.—Having seen in a late Traveller, a statement from a medical correspondent of the Cooperstown Watchtower, that black cherry tree bark was poisonous, I felt it my duty to state for the information of the public, that in the latter part of the year 1825, I was afflicted with a nervous complaint, called by physicians, St Vitus' Dance, and that at the recommendation of a friend, I drank two glasses a day of a tea made by steeping the bark of the wild black cherry tree in water, mixing it, however, with spirit sufficient to prevent it from moulding. The bark to which the Cooperstown doctor alludes, may have been taken from the garden cherry tree. At any rate I should like to have the thing fully tested; for in my opinion, the bark of the wild black cherry tree is a sovereign remedy against a disorder, which may justly be said to be the most humiliating that ever afflicted the family of man. It cured me, and if I was again attacked, should not hesitate a moment to drink it again. B.

The Wheat Crop.—We have taken considerable pains to inquire with respect to the prospects of the wheat harvest in this part of the country, and from all we can gather upon the subject, we are led to believe that the crops of wheat will be light hereabouts at least. Our information on the subject does not allow us, to speak in regard to a very wide extent of territory, but so far as we have been enabled to collect intelligence, we learn, that a fly is making great depredations upon the wheat, and besides, it is pretty certain, that some fields are overrun with *chess*, and the same is the case with all, more or less.—What will be the effect of the present wet weather is uncertain. We hope for the best.—*Vienna N. Y. Republican.*

At the rooms of the Albany Horticultural Society, on the 28th ult., two winter squashes of last year's growth, very large and in fine preservation, were exhibited; one of them measured 37 inches in length, and weighed 19 pounds.

TROY AND VERMONT RAIL ROAD.—Stock in this rail road was subscribed for in the following places.

New York,	3530 shares,	\$100 each,	\$353,000
Troy,	1098 " "	" "	109,800
Bennington,	346 " "	" "	34,600
Adams,	35 " "	" "	3,500

\$500,900

The capital stock necessary to be paid in is \$450,000.—*Troy Budget.*

The Amboy and Camden Rail Road is rapidly progressing, and is expected to be completed the present season, as will also be the Hudson and Mohawk Rail Road.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to a correspondent in Troy:—'Our rail road surprises more and more every day.—The trains go regularly from Liverpool to Manchester in an hour and a quarter. On Friday 2050 passengers were booked for that place. One thousand bales of New Orleans cotton arrived here one day by noon on the next the whole was delivered in Manchester. These are facts that prove more every day the superiority of rail road communication.'

Wool.—About one hundred and thirty thousand pounds of Wool have been purchased in this village, the present season, for which the farmers of our country have been paid about \$80,000, mostly in cash. — *Ontario Messenger.*

An additional section of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road has been completed, so that 26 miles are now in operation.

A new factory is to be erected at South Berwick. A building to contain four thousand spindles, is to be put up immediately.

Ripe pears of the Jargonelle kind have been gathered from a tree of D. Shattuck, Esq. of Concord

Complaint is made in the New Haven Herald of charcoal men: and one, with hardly any exertion, compressed four bushels into a common flour barrel; and an old gentleman who bought eight bushels measured in a two bushel basket found, on re-measurement in a half bushel measure, that it held out but six. In this quarter, large brands sometimes adhere strongly to the bottom of the basket, and travel to and from the cart several times.

Optical Deception.—It is stated by a traveller and observer, on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, that while travelling at the rate of 12 or 15 miles per hour, objects from the carriage window, appear as they do from a stage coach, to recede, or move in an opposite direction to that of the carriage, but when the speed increases to 24 and 30 miles in the hour, they no longer appear to recede, but to move in the direction of the carriage. This is explained on philosophical principles. It is worthy the thoughts of the curious and ingenious.

Messrs Dunott and Fairbank, of Wilmington, Del. have lately invented a machine, by which (says the Delaware Journal) they are enabled to expedite the production of biscuit or crackers, to almost any extent. It is added that, in the present incipient state of the machine, it will make sixty thousand handsomely finished crackers in an hour! The machine is said to be a neat piece of workmanship, occupying little more space than a common spinning wheel. The inventors have obtained a patent for this notable cracker-spinner, and propose sending a model to England.

The oldest man.—In April, 1828, there died at Pleskow, in the government of Novogorod (Russia) a former named Michofsky, who had attained the wonderful age of 165 years. He led a very sober life, though occasionally he partook of ardent spirits. He never ate meat more than twice a week. At 120 he still labored in the field, and only desisted on account of a sprain in his foot. He left 4 children, 36 grand children, and 16 great-grand children. His mother lived to the age of 117, and one of his sisters to 112, but his father died at 52.

Lightning Points.

Just received, a further supply of Trehle Gilt Lightning Points, and Glass Blocks, which are for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street.

Cultivators and Ploughs. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Expanding Cultivators, Howard's improved Ground Mould Board Ploughs, different sizes. July 20.

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB. Dedham, July 15th, 1831. 8c July 20.

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel,

Ten miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep that delightful Summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure, transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebrated Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of various descriptions, and surrounded with the most wild and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fishing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the delightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and well furnished apartments, with the fruit and flower Gardens adjoining, are attractions for those in pursuit of health or pleasure, rarely excelled if equalled in any part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed. July 20. JAMES W. BARTON.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September. EBENEZER BEARD. July 6 ep2m

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on the third Wednesday in October. They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantages which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—
On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.

“Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

“Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

“Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Channing.

“Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Boston, June 15, 1831. 6c July 16

Bones Wanted.

Shin and Leg Bones constantly purchased by GEO. H. GRAY & CO. No. 68 Kilby street. April 20. 2mos

Wanted,

A young woman from the country, from 18 to 30 years of age, who is neat and faithful, may hear of an excellent situation to do the ordinary work in a small family, (who reside in the country during the summer,) where she will receive good treatment and the highest wages. Also wanted in the same family, a young girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of children. Apply at the Farmer office, 50½ North Market street. July 20.

30 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the detection and conviction of the vile wretch or wretches who have been base enough to break down a large number of young rock maple Trees, set out on the road adjoining his Farm, leading from Dedham turnpike to Brushhill turnpike, for the purpose of shade and ornament. As the vile wretch who could be guilty of such a crime is dangerous to the community, it is hoped that the citizens of Roxbury and Dorchester will be vigilant in endeavoring to detect him, in order that he may be brought to public justice. JEREMIAH HILL. Boston, July, 1831. July 20.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs.—Bar-Iron, &c.

Wrought-Iron Ploughs, of all sizes.—Also, A Complete assortment of American, English, Swedes and Russia Bar Iron—American Braziers' Rods—Spike and Nail Rods, Shoe-Shapes—Hoop and Band Iron—Steel of all kinds—Pipe-box and Mould-board plates, &c. constantly for sale by GAY & BIRD, 6tjs. No. 44, India Street, Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel.	none	00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	105 00	108 00
“ Pearl, first sort,	“	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	9 00
“ Cargo, No. 1,	“	7 25	7 75
“ Cargo, No. 2,	“	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	15	18
CHIESE, new milk,	“	6	8
“ Skimmed milk,	“	1 12	1 50
FLAXSEED,	barrel.	5 25	5 50
FLOUR, Genesee, Howard-street,	“	5 37	5 62
“ Genesee,	“	4 62	5 00
“ Alexandria,	“	4 75	4 75
Baltimore, wharf,	“	68	70
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	63	65
“ Corn, Southern Yellow,	“	73	78
“ Rye,	“	60	67
“ Barley,	“	36	40
“ Oats,	“	60	70
HAY,	cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	“	1 00	1 25
LIME,	cask.	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	17 00	18 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	13 00	14 00
“ Navy mess,	“	15 00	16 00
“ Cargo, No. 1,	“	1 75	2 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	50	62
“ Red Top (northern)	“	10	12
“ Red Clover, (northern)	pound.	8 00	8 50
TALLOW, tixed,	cwt.	70	72
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	75	80
“ Merino, mixed with Saxony,	“	60	63
“ Merino, three fourths washed,	“	56	58
“ Merino, half blood,	“	45	50
“ Merino, quarter,	“	43	50
“ Native, washed,	“	63	65
“ Pulled superfine,	“	58	60
“ 1st Lamb's,	“	45	47
“ 2d “	“	30	32
“ 3d “	“	50	52
1st Spinning,	“		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
FORK, fresh, best pieces,	“	5	7
“ whole hogs,	“	5	7
VEAL,	“	6	8
MUTTON,	“	4	8
POULTRY,	“	12	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	“	18	20
“ Lump, best,	“	12	14
EGGS,	dozen.	82	84
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	82	84
“ Indian, retail,	“	82	84
POTATOES,	“	30	32
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel.	1 00	2 00

BOSTON FANEUIL HALL MARKET is now abundantly supplied with all the vegetables of the season, at the following prices: New Potatoes \$1 per bushel.—Early Peas 2 to \$3 per bushel. New Corn for boiling, 12½ cts. per dozen ears. Early York Cabbages, 37½ to 50 cts. per dozen. Early Squashes, 12½ cts. per dozen.—Turnips and Carrots, 64 cts. per bunch. Beets 18 cents per doz. Marrowfat Peas and String Beans, \$1 per bushel. Cucumbers 12½ cts. per dozen. Mr Rand, at stall No. 84, has received upwards of \$500 for Cucumbers the present season.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

THE LITTLE FOOT.

My boy, as gently on my breast,
From infant sport thou sink'st to rest,
And on my hand I feel thee put,
In playful dreams thy little foot,
The thrilling touch sets every string
Of my full heart a quivering;
Per ah! I think, what chart can show,
The ways through which this foot may go?

Its print will be, in childhood's hours
Traced in the garden, round the flowers;
But youth will bid it leap the rills—
Bathe in the dews of distant hills—
Roam o'er the vales, and venture out,
When ripper years would pause and doubt;
Nor brave the pass, nor try the brink,
Where youth's unguarded foot may sink.

But what when manhood tints thy cheek,
Will be the ways this foot may seek?
Is it to lightly pace the deck?
To helpless, slip from off the wreck?
Or wander o'er a foreign shore,
Returning to thy home no more,
Until the bosom, new thy pillow,
Is low and cold beneath the willow?

Or is it for the battle's plain,
Beside the slayer and the slain!
Till there its final step be taken—
There sleeps thine eye no more to wake
Is it to glory or to shame—
To sully or to gild thy name—
Is it to happiness or woe,
This little foot is made to go?

But wheresoe'er its lines may fall,
Whether in cottage or in hall,
O, may it ever shun the ground
Where'er His foot had not been found,
Who on his path below has shed
A living light that all may tread
Upon his earthly step; and none
E'er dash the foot against a stone!

Yet if thy way is marked by fate,
As guilty, dark and desolate—
If thou must float by vice and crime,
A wreck upon the stream of time:
Oh! rather than behold that day,
I'd know this foot, in lightsome play,
Would bound, with guileless, infant glee,
Upon the sod that shelters me.

H. F. G.

TEMPERATE DRINKERS,

Listen to a statement of what you are doing, made by an enlightened and benevolent physician.—Dr James Moultrie, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., in a letter to a Committee of the Columbia Temperance Society, says:

"I know of no enemy to domestic bliss, comparable to this. Its most dangerous feature is its apparent innocence, at first. I consider the peace of no family to be secure so long as the use of distilled spirits is the popular drink of a community. All are interested in its exclusion, if not for themselves, at least for those whom perhaps they do not know as well as themselves. But where is the individual, at all given to its use, who can venture to predict his entire immunity from its danger! Who that has ever been subdued by it, can from his sad experience, recall the moment when he became its slave? Who that is now

wretched in his capacity, is half conscious of his chaunts and his misery? Who knows where to stop? where, in his own case, the line of demarcation is drawn? or is willing to accept the opinion of another? or sure that it will be given in time, even where duty of friendship urges to its deliverance? Were it not that the moderate use of it by the temperate is tolerated in society, the vice of intemperance would be unknown. The evil therefore lies with them. They are the corrupters of the morals, and the destroyers of the prosperity of the community. The proximate cause of drunkenness is temperance. The instigators to intemperance are sober, who, for the gratification of a minute, pay a bounty to the vice. The tempters to the sin, are those who use it in moderation. Its subsists upon the temperate. Its victims are among them. They cause it—they support it—they propagate it—they subscribe to it privately, publicly, by compact and by personal contribution. The remedy must therefore be applied to the source of evil.—The efforts your society, it appears to me ought to be aimed at them. And he shall truly deserve to wear the civic wreath, who shall be so fortunate as to point out the means, by which the temperate in the land, can be brought to a final, if not a consentaneous determination to relinquish the use of it."—*Journal of Humanity.*

From the Saturday Evening Post.

ANECDOTES OF A MONKEY.

Many pranks have been recorded as being the work of that most imitatable imitator, the monkey. It has been my desire to add a few anecdotes to those upon record. The following were related to me by a gentleman from St Domingo, who was the owner of the animal of which I am about to speak.

A few of the feats of Jacko—a favorite Monkey.

The cook was one day very busy picking chickens and preparing them for roasting. Jacko, seated on the window of the kitchen, paid particular attention to all of these operations. No further notice was taken of him till next morning, when he was found diligently rolling in the ashes four small ducks, which he had picked and skewered, *secundum artem*.

His principal amusement was to set dogs to fighting. Sometimes, whilst walking on the roof of the house, he would perceive a strange dog on the plantation. He would immediately give a shrill cry, with which the dogs of the house were so well acquainted, as immediately to flock around him. The whole gang, with Jacko at their head, then sallied out to encounter and drive away the intruder. So soon as the combat was engaged, Jacko would run to some small hillock, some fence, or some low tree, and there testify his joy by a laughter and chattering, interrupted only from time to time, to hiss the dogs on.

Having once, while accompanying his master on a visit, seen a gentleman's son take his lesson in writing, Jacko, the moment he reached his home, flew to the ink-pot, dabbed his paws well with the liquid it contained, and proceeded to draw his pot-hooks and ladders on a white bed quilt, which unfortunately was near him.

He was often seen in the garden, digging up plants, and again burying them root upwards.

Some masons were busy repairing the ceiling of the apartment in which Jacko with his mistress usually passed the night. Jacko eyed their work with signs of great pleasure, and immediately running to the milk house, he paddled up the butter and cream cheese together, and then plastered the wall with this mixture, for several feet.

The exploit in which he showed the most instinct was in fishing. He was several times seen occupied in this employment—his method was this:—He placed a small basket in the water near the edge of the brook. After making it fast by piling stones behind it, he would go about ten yards above the basket; there getting into the water and agitating it very violently, he would suddenly leave this occupation; then running to the basket would scarcely throw it upon the grass to a distance from the water. In this manner he never failed to obtain numbers of the small fry which were driven into the basket by his agitation of the water.

C. G.

Valuable and Cheap Land—for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, 14,000 acres of choice Land, situated in the town of Pinckney, county of Lewis and state of New York. Some of the land is improved and under cultivation. The country is remarkably healthy, being entirely free from the fever and ague and from the common bilious fevers which often afflict the towns upon Lake Ontario, this town being 13 miles east of the lake. The soil is principally a sandy loam, much of it covered with rich black mold. The timber is chiefly Sugar Maple, Black Ash, Butternut, Beech, Elm, &c. The land yields first rate crops of Grass, Rye, Oats, Barley, Potatoes and Flax; and on some lots, good Wheat and Corn may be grown. To those wishing to obtain superior grazing farms, a fine opportunity now offers itself. The produce of pasturage and hay from an acre of this land, is very large, fully equaling if not surpassing that from the same quantity of land in any other of the Black River townships. The land is admirably well watered, there being out few lots which have not durable running streams upon them. The land is well adapted to Orchard—The Apple tree thriving very well in this county. Stock of all kinds may be disposed of with the least possible trouble, and to the greatest advantage, the drovers purchasing at the very doors of the farmers, and paying the highest cash prices for their cattle, which will readily find purchasers at all seasons of the year. Several farmers at present residing on this town, were originally from the New England States, and some of them from Massachusetts, who are in thriving circumstances. The above described land is offered for sale at the very low price of from two dollars and a half to three dollars per acre, for the uncleared land, and from three dollars and a half to five dollars and a half for the improved lots. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and from two to five years' credit for payment, in annual instalments, will be given. As a further convenience to purchasers, the subscriber will receive in payment, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Grain or Grass Seed, for which products he will allow the highest cash prices. The title to the land is indisputable, and good Warranty Deeds will be given to purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing will please to apply to the subscriber, at Henderson Harbor, county of Jefferson, State of New York, or to DANIEL CASPARY, Esq. on the town. JAMES H. HENDERSON.

March 9.

cp16t

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for storing—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 11 Jan.

Hickory.

This astonishing fleet horse was raised in Montreal, is from an English blood mare, (sire unknown), is not inferior to any in the U. S. Superior for speed, action and beauty. He is a fine sorrel, well built, good size, and pronounced by (good) judges in every respect a first rate horse; trots a 3 minute gait, fast walker, and has paced around the trotting course, Long Island, in 2 minutes, 34 seconds, and was offered publicly to match against any horse that could be produced. It is considered unnecessary to say more, as his qualifications are too well known to be doubted.

He will stand at Abbott's Inn, Holden, during the season. Terms \$8, the season. 6th May 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street. AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street

Albany—Wm. THORNBURN, 317 Market-street.

Baltimore—J. S. & C. LAMBERT, 55 Chestnut-street.

Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.

Flushing, N. Y.—Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lib. Bot. Garden

Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.

Hartford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.

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Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.

Augusta, Me.—Wm. MANN.

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Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1831.

NO. 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CUTTING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—In the last number of the New England Farmer, page 1, your correspondent Mr J. S. Palmer of Peterboro', New York, directs that trees should be cut when the sap is up, if it is desirable that the stumps should sprout, and observes 'that most of our forest trees do not produce sprouts or suckers from the stumps or roots if cut in winter.'

This, Sir, is directly opposed to all my observations and experience on the subject. Having woodland from which I have cut annually, for several years past, from twenty, to fifty cords of wood, it has been my practice to have it cut at the time, and in the manner that would best insure a strong and vigorous growth of sprouts. To effect this purpose I never allow a tree to be cut till after the autumnal frosts have caused the leaves to fall, and the sap to descend to the roots, nor later in the vernal season than the middle of April. The manner of cutting is to leave the stumps nearly on a level with the surface of the ground, from which the suckers are much more strong and vigorous, and less liable to be injured by high winds, than a growth from stumps cut twelve or fifteen inches high, as is the practice of some.

Pursuing this course I have never been disappointed, and have now on land, from which trees were cut in the midst of winter, a growth of sprouts of the most vigorous and promising appearance.

Respecting large trees, the growth of centuries, cut them at whatever season you please, there is scarcely one stump in a thousand that will produce suckers.

In a community where fuel is an expensive article, every proprietor of woodland should manage it in such a way, as not only to be profitable to himself, but, as shall preserve the growth for the generation to come.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Lynnfield, July 23, 1831. J. NEWHALL.

BEES.

MR FESSENDEN—Any experiments made in the management of Bees if successful, ought to be made public, for the benefit of those who have old honey or full hives.

I purchased in the fall of 1829 a small swarm of Bees; they worked well through the summer following, but did not swarm. In the spring of 1830 I had a tight house made agreeably to Doct. Thacher's method, and an empty hive put by the side of the old one and opened a communication through the new hive; the Bees made some honey in the hive and considerable in the house; in July I turned the old hive upside down and put a new one on top and the Bees went to work in the new hive, continuing the comb upwards from the old to the top of the new hive. About 10 days since, I determined to drive the bees from the old hive into a new one; I separated the top from the old hive by cutting with a large knife the comb across the bottom, and took off the top hive and set it on

the stand and then replaced the old hive on its bottom and in a few days found I had got two separate colonies of Bees. Monday morning, the 11th, I drove the bees with water from the old hive into a new one without losing a hundred bees, and obtained 30 lbs. of honey and comb. I used a new apparatus invented by a gentleman for his own convenience, who I hope will get a patent for it and make it as public as possible. We put two pieces of comb containing some of the young brood and fastened them in the top of the hive previously to letting the bees in. This day, Saturday 16th, the bees are to work in both hives, busily employed in increasing their stock for the winter. If you think the above will be of any use to the keeper of bees, you are at liberty to publish it.

Newburyport, July 16.

ESSEX.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

ON THE DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES IN AMERICA.

SIR—Our fruit trees are subject to some diseases, which do not seem to trouble the European gardener and orchardist. I shall notice a few of them, in the hope that you, or some of your correspondents, may aid us in discovering the cause and cure.

The plum and morello cherry trees are disfigured and destroyed by a species of gangrene. The limbs of these trees, and the trunks, when small, swell, crack, and exhibit irregular tumors, of a spongy appearance, which are first green, but change to a black color. The branch soon dies; the sap seems to become vitiated, and, if the diseased parts are not amputated, the entire tree generally falls in one or two seasons. An insect, in its larva state, is generally found in the recent tumors, which Professor Peck has denominated the *Rhyncelus cerasi*; the same, he thinks, which occasions the fall of peaches, apricots, and plums (a formidable evil here), by the larva eating into the kernel of those fruits long ere they have attained their growth; or another species of the same genus. The first conclusion is probably not correct; for the fruit, in many localities, is destroyed, where the trees have continued healthy. The only efficient remedy that I am advised of, is to cut off and burn the affected parts. All of our stone and many of our seed fruits are grievously injured by insects, which prey upon them in the early stage of their growth, and cause them to drop. Although we can identify the enemy, we are without the means of repelling his attacks.

We have lost many of our pear trees by what is here termed the blight. The disease is generally first discovered upon the smaller branches, often at a distance from their extremities, by the leaves and bark, at a particular point, becoming black and dead. The foliage and wood above appear fresh and green for some days. At other times, the bark upon the trunk, or at the junction of the main branches, becomes dead in irregular blotches, contracts, and ultimately separates from the wood. In three instances, this season, I have found a circle of bark upon the trunk wholly dead, while all above appeared healthy and vigorous. The seat of the disease seems to be in the cambium, or elaborated sap, which becomes a medi-

um for its extension. The progress of the disease is rapid, in proportion to the vigor of growth in the tree; rich soils and wet seasons being most prejudicial. The evil is confined to no soil or situation, though it is less prevalent in stiff grounds and grass lands. The apple and quince appear to be generally though less seriously affected. Some pretend to trace the evil to an insect, the *Scolytus pyri*; yet my observations have tended rather to multiply than to dissipate the doubts which I have had as to the cause of the malady.

The gooseberry and the grape, particularly the foreign varieties of the latter, are very liable to be destroyed by mildew, when partially grown; and three fifths of these crops are thus usually lost.

A subscription is circulating among us to raise 2000 dollars, to be awarded as a premium for the discovery of a preventive of the depredations of insects upon our stone fruit. Any thing you can offer, therefore, upon the subject of the preceding remarks, will be particularly interesting to your American readers, of whom there are many, and the number is likely to increase as we advance in horticultural improvement. Your publications are much sought after, and highly valued. The Society of this place, of which I am president, subscribes to your Magazine. We have in this state six horticultural societies. The subjects of education and rural improvement are the popular topics of the day. We have a respectable Lyceum in this city, which has published a volume of *Transactions*, consisting of original papers in relation to the natural sciences. The volume will be sent to you if you desire it. I was disappointed in not finding a descriptive catalogue of fruits in your *Encyclopaedia of plants*. I think you promised one. Cannot you send me such a catalogue?

In a former letter I took the liberty of requesting your good offices in establishing a correspondence with some respectable nurseryman of your country; and I believe I have occasionally sent you some cuttings of fruit, and pamphlets that I thought would be interesting. I have made like communications to the Horticultural Society. I have not yet had the satisfaction of learning, from you or from Mr Sabine, whether my cuttings or my requests have ever reached their designed destination. We have probably the best location for a nursery in the Union, and the demands upon it exceed our means of supply. We are anxious to give it a character equal to its advantages of location, and to enrich it with all the finer fruits of Europe. It is the importance of obtaining a correspondent on whom we can rely, that induces me to renew my importunities for your aid in this matter. Mr Saul of Lancaster has encouraged us to hope that we shall receive some grafts from you, through him in the spring. Such a favor would be particularly acceptable. We have commissioned Mr Gordon, a correspondent of your Magazine, who proposes to visit New York, to bring us several articles; particularly for the green-house; and, as he will probably see you, you may commit to his charge any communication you have to make. Command me freely whenever I can render you service.

I am, Sir, &c.

Albany, Dec. 20, 1830.

JESSE BUEL.

From the New York Farmer.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

SIR—In reply to your correspondent, N. W. T. of Newark, New Jersey, in your last month's Farmer, I beg leave to state a few particulars on the subject of his inquiries, relative to *'the Weevil and Smut in Wheat.'*

Your correspondent states 'that two persons bought seed wheat of me, in which there had been some smut. In the crop of one, there was a great deal of smut, that of the other was free from it. Was this difference owing to the soil? An answer to these inquiries would be acceptable.

To the latter inquiry, 'was this difference owing to the soil?' I beg leave to inform him, and your readers, that I have never known it the case in a single instance, and from many years of practical experience I am enabled to assert, that when seed wheat is perfectly free from disease, and prepared in a proper manner, previously to its being sown or drilled, that the soil, of whatever nature, or however great the distance, will not produce smutty wheat. The following narrative may serve to illustrate the fact.

A neighbor of mine, having purchased some very excellent seed wheat, the same was delivered in the farmer's bags of whom he had bought the wheat, with a promise that he, the purchaser, would return the bags immediately after the grain was sown or deposited by the drill. My neighbor complied with this request, and having drilled about half the quantity from those bags in which he had received the wheat, he took opportunity on the following day, which had been *very wet and unfavorable, for drilling the remainder*, to empty those bags, in order that they might be returned, agreeably to the proposed bargain. Thus, was this *excellent, clean*, and till then, unadulterated seed wheat, put into his (the purchaser's) own bags, which before had contained some very *foul and diseased smutty wheat*, as he, together with his farm servants acknowledged the fact. On the third day the remainder of the wheat was drilled on the same soil, and in the same field, but not from the *clean bags of the siller of the seed wheat*.

Now, sir, mark the result at harvest: the clean seed wheat which had been emptied into the farmers own filthy, smutty bags, produced about *one twentieth part of smutty ears*; whereas from the former day's drilling, not a single ear of smutty wheat could be found!

Hence the infectious disease, not only in the *Animal*, but also in the *Vegetable* world.

Should you consider the foregoing deserving a corner in your interesting and truly useful publication, I may be induced to continue my correspondence on the subject of destroying the insect called the Weevil. Yours, respectfully,

AN OLD FARMER.

State of N. Y. May, 1831.

From the Ohio Sun.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.

MR EDITOR—Perhaps yourself and some of your readers may consider me as stepping out of my proper department, in offering any observations on the subject of farming, having never been myself a practical farmer.

The amount lost yearly by the weevil is so great that it almost exceeds the power of thought or calculation, and that the use of weevil eaten wheat

may occasion disease, cannot be denied.—Our food by various processes and modifications, principally by the process of *assimilation*, forms a part of our texture and organization and that healthy fluids and solids should spring from or be formed of had materials, is contrary to all the established laws of nature.

During six or seven years past, I have examined many publications in relation to this interesting subject.—Numerous plans have been proposed to save wheat from the destructive enemy, and the method which to me appears *best*, may be found in Mackenzie's Universal receipt book, page 529; the whole secret consists in cutting wheat about eight days before it is ripe. It is stated that wheat reaped in this way is fuller and finer and never devoured by weevil, which was proved by cutting one half of a field in the green state and leaving the other half till the usual time. The early reaped portion gave a greater number to the acre and more bread by weight from the same quantity of flour. The weevil attacked that portion which was reaped late, but not the early reaped wheat.

It is stated that it is always necessary to discriminate between the ripeness of the straw and the ripeness of the grain—that straw in some seasons dies from the ground upwards, which may mislead, if the ripeness of the grain is judged from the appearance of the straw, but the true and proper time for reaping is, when grain pressed between the fingers has a *doughy* appearance, like bread hot from the oven pressed in the same way.

Wheat ought never to be stacked until the straw and portion of weeds and grass that may be mixed with it is entirely dry, otherwise it will heat in the stack. Under existing circumstances the field may be considered the best stack-yard until the farmer is ready to thrash out the whole crop—in this way the crop is sometimes saved from destruction.

Millers and manufacturers of flour generally agree, that early reaped wheat makes the best flour, and that nothing is gained by the late reaping, except more bran, and that of a darker color, which, after grinding and bolting, gives a dark color to the flour.

If one or both of the publishers of Newspapers in Batavia consider this communication worthy of publication, it is at their service.

Bethel, June 10, 1831. BENJAMIN MORRIS.

REAPING GRAIN.

The French claim the merit of a new discovery of great importance to agriculture in the advantages, which, according to them, result from the practice of reaping grain before it is perfectly ripe. This theory, which has just been promulgated by M. Cadette de Vaux, originated with M. de Salles, of the Agricultural Society of Beziers. The following are the particulars: Grain reaped eight days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that time—this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by the weevil.

The truth of these statements has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments upon a piece of grain, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of grain more for half a hectare of land. Afterwards, an equal

quantity of flour from the wheat of each portion was made into bread; that of the grain reaped green gave seven pounds of bread more than the other six decalitres. Lastly, the weevil attacked the grain which was cut ripe, the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping is, that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a *doughy* appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner.

BEES.

It has been found by observation, that Bees will not colonize while they have space to increase and work at home. We were recently called to examine a Bee house, or Apiary constructed on this principle by Mr Munch of Putnam. It is closely covered and lined by unplanned, though jointed boards, to defend its inhabitants from the extremes of heat and cold, and divided by partitions into five chambers supported by posts about 2½ feet from the ground and about 4 feet square, and as many in height. These have doors on the backside of sufficient size, to introduce a common hive, which is placed in front of the chamber, and raised by a small block at each corner, about half an inch from the floor; and the cap is, at the same time removed. The Bees soon adjust themselves to their new habitation which seems very agreeable to them, and begin to raise their work from the top of the hive in beautiful and sparkling conical pillars, which they attach to small bars passing at right angles across the chamber at distances of about 6 inches in a perpendicular direction, and 8 to 10 inches in a horizontal one.

As their number increases, new orifices should be made at different heights for entrance and egress, and furnished beneath with an alighting board and a weather board above for turning the water. The access of insects is prevented by something like a moulding, around and near the foot of each post, so made as to hold tar, or a mixture of tar with oil.

The great advantage of a house so made, is supposed to be in the greater quantity of living in proportion to the number of bees; since none of their time is lost, for want of room to deposit their store.

We hope this plan of Mr Munch, for which he intends to take a patent, and his mode of managing the bee will prove useful to the public, and be gratifying to the Muskingum Agricultural Society, of which he is a member.—*Zanesville Gazette*.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HOW TO PRESERVE VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

It often happens, that gentlemen who have a taste for choice fruits, are disappointed, after having sent their orders to a distance for trees, put their bills, and planted out their young trees with all the care possible, when after watching them from day to day, and from week to week, they find that some favorite tree will not even show a leaf, and they have the mortification to watch it, until it becomes a dry sapless fagot, fit only for the fire. Now all this is extremely trying to the feelings of the lover of good fruit, not taking into consideration the expense attending it. The kinds ordered from a distance, are of course such as cannot be obtained in the neighborhood, and the loss of a variety consequently puts the horticulturist at a disadvantage.

culturist back one year, if it does not wholly discourage him from repeating his order. Now such losses and disappointments, are easily prevented. When your tree arrives, let some of the best shoots be taken off and set in the ground for scions, and at a proper season, let them be grafted into some thrifty stocks, and you render your effort to obtain the variety a certainty, for we hold there is not a greater chance of failure in setting scions of apples, pears and plums, on good stocks, than there is in transplanting trees within the same garden when they are taken up, but as peaches and nectarines are more difficult to graft, we will describe a method, which we have practised this season, which seems well calculated to insure the object of the introduction of varieties from a distance. My friend L. having procured some choice varieties of Peaches from Long Island this spring, was lamenting the loss of some valuable kinds, which did not give any indications of life. He suggested that we should make an experiment by taking some of the buds from the dying limbs, and putting them into growing trees, by the process of scaplop budding. I took one or two buds and fitted them in, and covered them with a piece of muslin, which had been dipped in grafting-wax, and have now the satisfaction of seeing a fine shoot growing from one of them six inches in length.—I have within the past week, put in buds from one or two other trees, which are likely to fail, not having leaved, which now have the appearance of doing well.

We therefore recommend it to our readers, as well worth the experiment, that when any choice variety is procured from a distance, to graft or bud from it, as it increases the chances of preserving it, according to the number of buds or scions set.

Hitherto, the sending abroad for fruit, has been attended with circumstances, calculated to discourage the farmers and gardeners of Old Genesee: that is—a very great proportion of trees so obtained have failed, although packed with the greatest care. The very idea of losing has prevented many from sending, who would gladly have done it, were they certain of being able to secure, by that expense, the variety they wished. It has formerly been a practice with nurserymen not to sell scions from their choice varieties; but we believe that custom is now considered too transatlantic to be adhered to by our best horticulturists, and scions of any kind may be obtained from them at fair prices, so that there is nothing now to prevent a rapid distribution of fine fruits; and any one that will, now may procure it. The connexion of our Horticultural Societies with those of Europe, has brought every kind of valuable fruit known either in Europe or America, within the reach of our farmers; and the direction for cultivating it is daily almost forced upon them.

Bene Plant.—We have been informed that the Bene Plant, which is to be found in some of our private gardens, is an infallible cure for the summer complaint—the lives of many thousand children have been saved by this valuable remedy. A single leaf of this plant put into a half pint tumbler of pure water and stirred round, the water immediately becomes rosy, but not discolored; it is perfectly innocent—the taste not disagreeable—it has been administered with perfect safety to children, and in some instances to infants only a few days old.

—*Mer. Adv.*

From the Gardener's Magazine.

ON THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF ANTS

On early forced Peach Trees, with the Means adopted by which they were extirpated, and the Crop of Peaches saved.

SIR—In more than forty years' practice of my father, this is the first instance in which he has known ants to injure the bloom of peach trees. I beg to offer you a statement of the case, in hopes that it may be useful, and become a satisfactory answer to the various queries made on the subject of ants from the first to the sixth volume of your Magazine.

The earliest peach-house was shut up, and small fires applied on alternate evenings, after the 25th November; the tree roots in the outside border had been excited for some days previous. The fires were increased, and humid air applied, after the 6th of December. On the 10th, some few ants were observed traversing the trellis in quest of their natural food produced by the aphids. But as great attention had been paid to washing every shoot with a hard brush and cold water when the trees were pruned and tied, no aphid eggs nor aphid capsules remained on them.* This probably caused the ants to injure the peach blossoms, which was not discovered until the opening of the petals of two or three of the very earliest blooms, when the filaments, anthers, and pistillum were observed to fall out of the corolla. On closer examination, we found that many of the earliest blossoms had the unexpanded petals perforated, the filaments eaten out, and the ants lodged in the nectaries feeding upon the honey. This was on the evening of the 13th of December, and we immediately commenced killing them by hand, dislodging them from the blossoms with slender wires; this was continued by candlelight until most of the ants then on the trees were destroyed. We were going to apply the ant-trap of Mr Boyce (Vol. v. p. 730.); but it was suggested that recently cooked bones of roast or boiled meat or fish were used for ant-traps on the Continent; and we adopted them with good success. They prevented any more ants from ascending the trees, until the colony discovered itself under the fire-flue at its entrance into the peach-house. They were immediately supplied with the preparation as below, and two days after not one ant remained, nor have any appeared since; but it is necessary to watch the spot for some weeks after a similar destruction, lest any eggs should produce a new colony:—

Take thin slices of wheat bread (say $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight), dry it slowly, but well, that it may easily pulverise in a mortar; take $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of fine loaf sugar, pulverise it also; add to the two former ingredients $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oxide of arsenic, commonly called levigated mercury; triturate the whole well in the mortar, then put it into a clean dry glass bottle; of course the bottle should be labelled with the word 'Poison.' Very small portions of this poison may be applied on fragments of glass or the flat side of an oyster shell. The smell of recent oyster shells is also an excellent decoy for ants. Small bell glasses, such as are used to strike cuttings under or small garden flower-pots, may be put over the deposit of poison, to prevent moisture from rendering it pasty, as well as to hinder any domestic animals from taking it. If small portions are laid down

* In Samouille's *Compendium of British Insects*, at p. 62, it is stated that the Aphides have the natural power to procreate, and at viviparously, to the ninth generation, without sexual intercourse.

at intervals of four or six hours it will not become glutinous, in which case the ants cannot separate it. If bell glasses are used to cover the poison, any curious spectator may see the avidity with which the ants carry off the poison to feed their young. This preparation is equally efficacious for crickets.

Gentlemen and gardeners should be aware that this mercurial poison is equally fatal to vegetable as animal life. Should it be laid on the surface of the soil, round the stem of an orange tree or other plant, it will corrode the bark and albumen, to the certain destruction of the plant. This I know from experience.

Yours, &c,
Welbeck, Feb. 1831. J. THOMPSON, JUN.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Troublesome Bedfellows.—We were shown yesterday a bevy of (Hessian) flies, taken alive from a straw-bed. Many people suppose that they have been bitten by this kind of fly, which has caused the very troublesome humors so prevalent at this time. Several other persons have opened their beds and found myriads of this fly. The straw is of our last year's growth. In the town of Lexington we learn that every straw bed in the place was recently burnt, being found to contain the above fly. But we do believe, however, that the humor which so disfigures the faces of men has some other origin, yet unknown to physicians, and for which scarcely a single cure has been found. Though this scourge is so extensive we have seen no mention of it in the papers.

The above is from the Gloucester Telegraph, and refers to the eruption which has been so prevalent of late in this city and vicinity, and, in fact, through the whole country north of the Potomac. We can assure the Editor of that paper that the picture he has drawn is far too gloomy. We apprehend that his idea has arisen in consequence of the fact that eruptions are generally submitted to popular remedies and the prescriptions of elderly women, instead of the skill of the faculty. Where people have placed themselves under the care of their regular physicians, we have known—a few to be sure—but very few cases in which the disease has not been speedily and thoroughly cured.

Cider in the Morning.—We understand that several persons in this city were, a short time since, severely affected with colic, in consequence of drinking cider in the morning which had rested through the night in the leaden pipe and pump of Mr Philpot. In passing through Danvers a year or two ago, we stopped at a public house, and, with our *compagnon de voyage*, regaled ourself with a tumbler of sola water from a similar fountain. The landlord had probably not made a fortune that day by the sale of his wholesome beverage, and the severe vomiting it produced in both of us was doubtless owing to the water having remained too long in contact with the leaden pipe.—*lb.*

The last number of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge treats of Insect Transformations, and contains many curious and entertaining facts.

If all our agriculturists (who are in fact the very sinews of the country) would make use of their facilities for studying into the instincts and habits of the swarming tribes around them, how much fierce excitement in politics and religion would be done away, and how much more abiding and satisfactory would be the benefit derived.

From the Keesville Herald.

To the Editors—In conformity to your request, the following is the result of my experiment on 51 acres plain land, situate on the high road, half a mile west of Port Kent. E. WATSON.

Port Kent, June 17, 1831.

This experimental lot lies within the race course, on the north side, in the midst of pine woods. The land is of a good quality for that species of soil, and so pronounced by Capt. Lindsey, of Saratoga county, who constructed the road from Port Kent to Keesville, in 1824. He stated to me it was much superior to the same species of land in that county; and that he, with others, had for several years cultivated it with great success and profit. From his information, I was induced to commence the experiment in 1826. In May of that year, I paid for clearing the 15 acres for the plough, \$29 September following, for ploughing, at \$3 per acre, with two yoke of oxen,

45

\$74

In 1827, it lay in that hopeless state, and yet I pronounced it an 'experimental lot' which excited the general sneer of ridicule.

In 1828, it was again ploughed, cross ploughed and harrowed, and the greatest proportion of bushes and roots taken off, at an expense of \$35 On 3 acres, I put on 3 bbls. damaged salt, at

4.05

\$1 50, Also, 30 bush. damaged lime, 2.00 In September, sowed the 15 acres, plastered, with rye, after soaking it 12 hours in beef pickle, containing saltpetre.

1829. In March, sowed 3 acres with red clover, on the last end, and plastered the whole at the rate of one bushel to the acre in May; received a good crop of rye; ploughed, cross ploughed and harrowed for a fresh crop and cleared off most of the roots.

1831. In March, seeded down the 12 acres with red clover, at the rate of 6 bushels of seed to the acre; early in July, ploughed in the 3 acres of clover on the east end of the lot; and in September, sowed 2 acres of it with rye and one acre of it with wheat, prepared as before; seeded it down to clover in March, and plastered the whole 15 acres in May.

1831, June 15th. The rye 5 1-2 feet high, and wheat in vigorous growth, although considerably injured by the past winter; the clover of uncommon growth for the season. Sent samples of both to Keesville and Pittsburgh for the inspection of the public, who appeared to be much astonished at my successful experiment. But they say I have incurred an expense which common farmers cannot sustain to arrive at a result so unexpected, so favorable and new in this country; although it is well known that farmers in Dutchess, Columbia and Saratoga counties have greatly enriched themselves for thirty years past by the culture of these pine plains; more productive by a judicious management of clover and plaster than the Genesee Flats, taking into view the comparative facility of cultivation.

In answer to the expense I have incurred, I can safely appeal to the above statement, with an assurance that no manure has been put on the land, nor no other course adopted but as above stated. The experiment of lime and salt, it will be observed, was on 3 acres only; its effects will be ascertained by the clover of this year.

All the expenses I have incurred since 1826 are fully met by the profits of the crops. It therefore results, that with the exception of the fences and \$6.50 for salt and lime, the extra, chargeable on the soil for the first year is \$74. It is useless to add, the public will judge for themselves. I have brought the subject fairly before them, and earnestly invite experiments, and less attention to lumber, the bane of agriculture.

From the Middleton Sentinel.

SHAKER BARN.

MR STARR—I hand you for the amusement and information of the practical farmer, a description which I have verbally received from a friend of mine, living in that vicinity, of a large barn built the last season, in the town of Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass. by the family of Shakers located in that town. It is possible, that in some points, the dimensions may be inaccurate; but you may rely that they are materially correct. Both the size and form are probably unfit for common purposes—very few farmers would wish to collect so much forage and manure, or have so much stock in one place; but all who have any experience in the business, will agree that there is much ingenuity and convenience in the design, for a large establishment.

The barn is built on ground inclining southwardly, in a perfect circle, and is ninety feet in diameter, across it from side to side. The walls are stone, 22 feet in height, of suitable thickness, and laid in lime or well pointed on each side. Round the barn, on the inner side, are stables forming a circle; the manger within and suitable places over it to throw or feed down the hay; the stable and manger occupy about twelve feet, and are eight feet high; the stables open too and from several different barn yards, in order to make as many and such divisions of their stock as they have thought proper. The covering of the stables from the barn floor, which also extend round the barn. There is but one large door way for entrance with teams and loads; this is from the northern side, from an offset or causeway, 8 feet above the base, and of course fourteen feet below the eaves. The cart or wagon that enters, with a load, makes the whole circuit of the floor and after unloading comes out at the same door; thus eight or ten teams with their loads can occupy the floor at one time, in unloading, and not hinder each other. Within this circle of stables and barn floor is an area or bay, as it is usually called which is filled with hay, &c, which must be over sixty feet diameter. This is pitched in and on from any side or place most convenient, or where wanted.

The roof comes to a point at the centre, and sheds off the rain all round, something similar to an umbrella. It is supported from the inner circle of the barn floor. The roof boards are laid up and down, which by a transverse sawing of the log were all brought to a point, and then slung round in the usual mode. M.

Swamp Mud.—Were farmers to pay more attention to draining their low lands, they would find it much to their interest. Separate from the advantage of rendering their low lands dry and productive, much manure of the first quality might be taken from the ditches, and when spread upon fallows and other uplands under tillage, would well

repay all the expense of ditching. Many seem to entertain the idea, that nothing is worth carting or spreading as manure, unless it has been collected in the barn yard, or is the excrement of animals.

All vegetable matter undergoing decomposition furnishes food for growing plants, and may be applied as manures. In short, anything, whether vegetable or animal substance, which on being mixed with a soil under cultivation, and which increases the growth of plants cultivated in such soil, is termed manure. Different soils require different substances to be applied, in order to facilitate the growth of plants; thus light sandy soils which are too loose to retain moisture are greatly benefited by the application of clay; and such earths as are comparatively too retentive of moisture, are greatly altered for the better, by mixing with them a portion of sand, so that whatever be the soil which requires ditching, the earth removed may be carted to a different soil, and be applied as a manure. There are on some farms small swamps or depressions, in which vegetable matter collects, and which cannot without considerable expense be drained; these frequently become dry during summer, when large quantities of manure might be taken out of them. Good farmers will look carefully to these things, but some that are new in the profession, may not be aware of the importance of such deposits, and a hint from us may not be considered amiss.—*Genesee Farmer.*

VEGETABLE LIFE.

The first point that should engage the attention of the enlightened agriculturist, is to ascertain the nature and situation of those minute vessels by which plants absorb water from the soil and the atmosphere, and by which these principles are modified and circulated to every part of the vegetable, and are converted into the plant itself. So minute are these vessels, that even microscopic observation has not been able to detect all their intricacies. But their general structure and arrangement have been ascertained.—And it is found that they bear a most striking analogy to those vessels of animals by which nutriment is conveyed, in ceaseless circulation to every part of the system. In every plant we find one set of small vessels, running from the roots to the extremities, through which the sap ascends, while in its progress it is undergoing those changes that will fit it for becoming a part of the vegetable.—These vessels resemble the arteries in the animal system. When the sap is thus conveyed to the leaves and other extremities of the plant, it there comes in contact with the atmosphere, gives off its redundancies, and absorbs water, and perhaps other principles essential to the plant. The leaves of plants, therefore, perform nearly the same functions as the lungs of animals. A second set of vessels, exterior to the first and mostly confined to the bark, now conveys the food of the plant, thus prepared, to every part that needs nourishment; even to the very roots from which it proceeded. These vessels correspond to the veins. Other vessels are found in plants, corresponding, probably, to those similarly situated in the animal system; yet too complicated for explanation on this occasion. Suffice it to mention, that in vegetable, as well as in animal economy we find the principle of life—itsself inscrutable—modifying and controlling every operation and keeping the wonderful machinery in ceaseless play.—*Hitchcock's Address.*

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESS OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.

In the first stage of the rot, the sheep is in the frequent habit of rubbing the upper lip against the fold, or its own fore legs, or any hard substance; also of drinking a greater quantity of water when at the sheepfold than those that are sound, and showing a disposition rather to lick off the moisture from, than to crop the grass. In the second stage, the lips, nostrils and throat become swollen; the animal is feverish, insatiably thirsty, and almost incessantly visited by a sort of dry cough. In the third and last stage, the eyes become sunken; the eyeveins, small, discolored and nearly bloodless, the eye-balls, livid and dim, with whites exceeding pale, the burrs of the ears swollen, and free from wax; the liver, lights, and throat ulcerated; and the passage of respiration being stopped, the animal is suffocated. 'I was led to this experience,' says the writer, 'when very young in business, by an old shepherd who had been more than forty years upon the farm. Pointing to a sheep rubbing its lip against the fold, and acting otherwise in the manner above described. That sheep, master, said he is touched with the rot. The best thing I can recommend you to do with him is, to take him home before he is too far gone, give him some ground oats, and make him tidyish meat and kill him.' I did so, as sheep will thrive upon oats for some time after they are first affected; and when the sheep was opened, I discovered that the liver was full of things resembling plaice, and its lights just beginning to become ulcerated. The next sheep I found in the first stage as above mentioned, I suffered, by way of experiment, to take its chance, and it died, by suffocation in the third stage, as above stated, which was the result of at least a dozen experiments.'—*N. Y. Memoirs.*

SILK FILATURE.

We have been gratified with seeing the progress of the silk culture in this neighborhood. Mr Cobb has the silk reeled with great evenness in his own family; and several families in the neighborhood have been engaged in rearing silk worms for him this season, and as he reels all that comes, to advantage, it is probable that this useful branch of industry will be rapidly extended. We understand that when Mr C. buys the cocoons he pays from 25 to 50 cts. per pound—and that the silk as it comes from the reel fetches from 4 to 6s. per pound. Mr C. has in press a manual on the culture of silk which is to be distributed to each of the towns in the Commonwealth, at the public expense. This manual is calculated to give plain practical directions on the subject so that a person who never saw a silk worm may take it up and with proper attention may proceed in the business with advantage. He has lately introduced to his garden from New York the *morus multicaulis*—a kind of mulberry tree bearing leaves one foot in length, and which is said to be superior to all others for the nursing of the silk-worm, and which he recommends to general cultivation in the State of Massachusetts. We saw at Mr C.'s house five varieties of the cocoon. It is said that the large white cocoon, of the French insect is the most rich and ought to be preferred by the cultivator, on account of its being best for white silk; of the small Chinese worm, from four to five crops can be raised in a season. Mr C. has himself these worms now which three weeks since were in the

chrysalis of the cocoon—the moth having eaten out deposited her eggs and the eggs having hatched, the worms are now eating the leaves, and the whole has been done in the short space of three weeks. Mr C. obtained this variety of the insect from Baltimore.—*Dedham Politician.*

HIGH CULTIVATION.

It is not an uncommon complaint among farmers 'that the times are hard.' Is it wonderful that with some they are so? They are 'hard' because their crops are small, because they fail to bestow the proper cultivation upon them. Concentrated action is efficient action; and it is this only which gives large agricultural results. But to this an obstacle presents itself nearly insurmountable. Our farms are in general too extensive, and the labor of the farmer is spread over too extended a surface. And yet, instead of selling a single acre, most of our farmers covet many more. If farmers however, would thrive, they must change their policy; they must concentrate their labor; they must give to few acres the care, now usually bestowed on many; and if necessary to this, they must diminish their farms. Many an acre of corn, and many of rye now yield only 10 or 12 bushels and even less. Many an acre is mowed, whose burden—if it may be called a burden—amounts to scarcely half a ton. How much wiser—how much more grateful, to give to these acres a proper cultivation and gather bushels for pecks, and nearer tons for hundreds! This, I conceive, is, at present, the great error of our farmers generally. They adopt a diffusive, desultory mode of operation, which keeps their lands poor, and themselves poor also. The only method by which the benefits of a thrifty, productive husbandry can be enjoyed, is to change the present system for one more compressed and more vigorous. It should be written on every farm house, and in the centre of every lot, as a memento to its occupier—'Till but little, and till thoroughly.'—*Rev. Mr Goodrich.*

It has been justly said of the Farmer's occupation, that it involves as much skill, as much interest, and as much honor, as any object within the range of the attention, or the action of man. It was certainly man's first employment, and without doubt, the happiest in which he can be engaged. True he labors hard, and by the sweat of his brow earns his bread; and this is common to most vocations into which manual labor enters. But then he has his season of enjoyment, and is at all times relieved from the responsibility, anxiety, and the risk of the merchant, or the intense application and fearful solicitude of the professional man. The occupation of agriculture being more steady and less liable to the fluctuations experienced in almost every other vocation, more especially to those immediately dependent on commerce, tends to a more regular, simple, and consequently, to a more moral life. It is this favorable tendency of their habits and mode of living, which has entitled the yeomanry to that political importance, which attaches to them in almost every other, but more particularly in this country—our government being founded on equality of right, and our institutions recognising equity as the rule of conduct. The yeomanry were the instruments by which our Independence was achieved—from their bosoms the republican spirit was transfused into our political institutions—and with them by whomever assail-

ed will rest the defence of those privileges civil and religious, which we now so eminently enjoy—on their honesty, intelligence and firmness we may always rely to perpetuate the enjoyment of these privileges.—*Bost. Pat.*

PEACH TREES.

The observation in your 40th member, that peach trees in a pasture not tilled, are in a healthy and sound state, while those in the gardens and cultivated fields have decayed, appears to be confirmed by the following facts. In a door yard which has been uncultivated for eighteen years past (well covered with blue or shear grass, trodden hard) are six peach trees that were planted in 1809, in a healthy sound state, that have always produced remarkably well. About 20 rods from this yard, there is an orchard of peach trees that was planted the same season, has been well tilled, and every possible care taken to preserve the trees from worms, notwithstanding which, the present trees are the third generation, the first two being entirely gone. On the margin of this orchard, in the worm of the fence, are two peach trees of the first planting, in fine condition are now full of fruit. The ground about the roots is well sodded and has been so ever since they were planted. On a pasture lot with a different exposure, there are eight trees of the same age in good health. The ground has not been ploughed for twenty years. What is still more remarkable, the trees in grass ground have produced fruit in several seasons that those on tilled ground were killed by the frost. You will perhaps be surprised to learn, that I have nursed the trees in the orchard with great care, pursuing the different methods recommended to protect them from injury, without profiting by a daily view of these circumstances; yet such is the fact, in it is a striking proof of our inaptitude to appreciate the operation of nature. I shall not pretend to theorize on these phenomena, but the inference appears natural that we may have overdoctored the trees, as is sometimes the case with a learned profession in curing diseases incident to human nature. It is not improbable that the remedy has been worse than the disease.—*Western Tiller*

Strength diminished by Alcohol.—The acquisition of strength is found to be only temporary; dulness, both of the passions and intellect succeeds, together with a diminution of the muscular power; a tendency to sleep ensues; and it is seen that the subsequent exhaustion is in reality proportionate to the previous excitement; in short, that the drinker, instead of increasing, has only used up his vital powers, and is now weaker than before.—Hence it is that, although spirituous liquors create a temporary energy, which may, under some circumstances, possibly enable him who drinks them to accomplish more than at another period, yet the reverse is the case in the long run; and, both as regards a consecutive series of daily labor, and the prolongation of life, alcoholic drinks are a real disadvantage. The experience of all those who have employed numerous workmen, and who have made comparative trials, is decidedly confirmatory of what we here allege. In mechanical strength, in the capability of enduring hardships and fatigue, in the force and clearness of the intellectual powers, the intemperate can stand no comparison with individuals endowed with the same natural advantages, who abstain totally from the use of ardent spirits.—*Philadelphia Med. Society Report.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Mowing ground.—There are but few objects connected with the management of a farm of more importance than that of obtaining good crops of rye, after mow, or second crops of grass. If your mowing land is in such good condition that you can hope to obtain a second crop, be careful to keep it from the intrusion of cattle, sheep and horses, for rye in the winter and spring is very valuable for ewes, young lambs, cows and calves &c.

A writer in *Hunters' Geographical Essays*, recommends manuring mowing ground immediately after haying, and especially if a second crop is expected. In such case, some part of the fertilizing qualities of the manure will be lost by its being exposed to a burning sun, but the manure, when first applied, will protect the roots of the grass, and as soon as the grass has grown a little its tops will protect the manure: so that on the whole this application may not be unprofitable. Composts composed in part of loam or rich earth, are supposed to be better for manuring grass land than unmixed stable or barn yard manure; because such composts are less liable to be deprived of their fertilizing qualities by the sun, air and violent rains. Whenever manure of any kind is applied to grass land it should be spread as evenly as possible and a bush harrow should be drawn over the surface, which will break the small lumps remaining in the manure, and bring it closer to the roots of the grass. Or as Dr Deane directed, 'when the land becomes bound or mossy, so as to diminish the growth of the grass, if it be not convenient for the farmer to break it up, it should be cut or scarified by a spiked roller; or if the farmer does not possess this, by a heavy loaded harrow, when the ground is softened by rains, or by the coming out of the frost. Then dressed with some short rotten manure, suited to the soil; bushed, and a roller passed over it. There is no danger of destroying the roots of the grass by this operation. Though they are broken they will be speedily renewed, new offsets will be more plentifully formed, and the crops will rise with renewed vigor.'

Hay.—It is to be apprehended that much hay, the present season has been placed in stacks or mows without being thoroughly dried. The following extract from *Young's Calendar* may afford a useful hint in such cases. 'Mr Duckett's method of trying the heat of his hay stacks well deserves noting. He thrusts a scaffold bolt, or other stout and long iron bolt into a hay stack [or mow] to give an easy admission to a gun rod, with a strong worm at the end of it, with which he screws out a sample, and discovers not only the heat, but state of the hay; if the stack [or mow] wants air, he makes many of these holes, which give vent to the heat, and answer the purpose of a chimney.'

Weeds.—Be careful not to permit any weeds to ripen their seeds on your lands. If you have not leisure to dig them up by the roots you may cut them off with a scythe or a sickle before their seeds are sufficiently grown to vegetate. If the seeds of pernicious plants are never suffered to become ripe you will be sure eventually to destroy

them. Even the Canada thistle, which is very hard to subdue, will eventually disappear if you cut it down often enough to prevent its seeds from coming to maturity for several years in succession.

Seeds.—Select the ripest and best seeds from such plants as are most forward and vigorous, and you will improve your breed of vegetables, in a manner similar to that by which the breeds of animals are improved by the celebrated European breeders of cattle. New and improved kinds of wheat, peas, beans &c, &c, have been introduced by observing among growing crops some individual stalks, pods, ears, &c, which were distinguishable from the rest by a greater degree of health, luxuriance, productiveness, earliness, or some other peculiarity; gathering and preserving them exclusively for seed till sufficiently multiplied for propagation on a large scale.

Soiling.—This is a term applied to the practice of feeding domestic animals on new mown grass, or other green crops, in racks, yards, stables &c. Lorain says of this mode of farm management that 'The farm yard manure acquired by soiling, and that introduced by the roots of the grasses, create in the course of a single round of crops, such an immense improvement in the soil, that after the hay harvest commences, (which is great in consequence of the grass saved by this practice,) an almost perpetual harvest ensues until the corn is cribbed.'

'Each crop is heavy in proportion to the ground occupied by it. The labor greatly exceeds what would readily be imagined by those who have not observed the practice; still it may or ought to be partially introduced; especially by wealthy farmers, who have many workers in their own families. Also by those who have but little land in proportion to the labor they can readily obtain from their children, &c.'

'It should, however, be remembered, that success is not to be expected, unless a full supply of green grasses, proper for this purpose, have been provided. Also, the very great trouble and perplexity occasioned by red clover, in consequence of the cattle and horses being salivated by the second and third crops of this grass.'

'Every farmer should soil his working cattle and horses, whether he may or may not enter into the general practice of soiling. A very small extent of ground will be sufficient for this purpose. This may lie so near to his barn, that the trouble will be little more, if as much, as going to the pastures after them. The grass and rich dung saved by this practice will be very valuable to him.'

'Notwithstanding the great advantages that may be derived from soiling, it would seem that it cannot be generally practised even in the populous parts of this country. The quantity of cleared ground is more than double as much as the population is capable of cultivating properly, without introducing the additional labor which would be required if soiling were generally practised.'

VINES WELL CULTIVATED.

We were induced by report, which spoke very highly of a Garden and Greenhouse owned by Mr LEVIST, of Roxbury, to spend an hour in visiting the establishment; and found our expectations more than realized.

The grounds are beautifully situated, forming natural terraces, rising one above another, to an

eminence, from which we have a fine view of Boston, the harbor, and the adjacent country. The premises were ornamented with flowers of many hues, and species, young fruit trees, and many rare and curious plants, both natives and exotics.

We were particularly pleased with the forcing house for grapes, which though of recent construction is already teeming with the abundant and delicious products of judicious cultivation. The structure, we should suppose, was about 60 feet long, and from 12 to 15 feet wide, with a sloping glass roof facing to the southeast. The vines were planted in a trench, outside of the southern wall, through which they were introduced into the inclosure, and supported under the roof. The grapes surpassed anything we have ever seen of the kind, both in quantity and apparent quality. The clusters, when ripe, it is supposed will weigh from 1½ to 3½ lbs. each, and that the whole product will not be less than 800 lbs. on less than 700 square feet. A part of the roof, however, is lined with branches of the vines, not yet arrived at a bearing state. The vines are of different sorts, of the best quality and, we believe, all of European origin. The garden, greenhouse, hothouse, forcing-house, &c, are cultivated by Mr Russell, an Englishman, and we think that the product of his skill will give abundant proof that he is a master of his profession.

A Fruitful Vine.—A gentleman informs us that there is growing in the vicinity of Boston a wild vine 21 inches in circumference, 47 paces or 141 feet in length. That its common annual produce has been about 7 bushels of a fine white grape; but this year it has produced but about 92 lbs. in consequence of having been cut away in order to obtain scions for grafting &c.

The Viewing Committee on Farms, of the Hillsborough Co. (N. H.) Agricultural Society, offer the following premiums:

Wheat.—For the best field on old ground, not less than one acre, \$3—next best \$2—next \$1.

Corn.—For the best field, not less than one acre, \$1—next best \$3—next \$2—next \$1.

Oats.—Best, not less than one acre, \$3—next \$2—next \$1,50—next \$1.

Potatoes.—Best, not less than ¾ acre, \$3—next \$2—next \$1,50—next \$1.

Rye.—Best field on old ground, not less than one acre, \$2—next \$1.

White Beans.—Best field not less than half an acre, \$1,25—next 75 cts.

Furns.—For the farm most profitably cultivated without regard to size, \$4—next \$3—next \$2.

HAIL STORM.

MR FESSENDEN.—In haste I give you a few particulars relative to a hail storm, which occurred at this place on Saturday last.

In the morning of the 16th inst. our farmers could behold their promising fields of corn, vines, &c, with much pleasure, anticipating a rich harvest, but at noon the scene was reversed, and their hopes in a great measure blasted, in consequence of the meeting of two clouds nearly over this town accompanied with severe thunder and lightning and torrents of rain and hail. Some of the hail was nearly of the size of a small pullet's egg, and much of it of the size of walnuts. Stripping the leaves of our Indian corn in strings, and causing the leaves of our vines to resemble net

work. Pumpkins and young squashes were much bruised, and other vegetables greatly injured. The lightning struck the Methodist Chapel and set it on fire on the belfry; but through the great exertions of Mr Amos Wheeler, and Mr Benj. Dudley, the fire was put out, though the house was much damaged, particularly the belfry. No wind accompanied this shower: the hail fell perpendicularly, therefore no side glass was broken. I am informed that a barn in Groton was struck by lightning and consumed.

Yours, &c, J. WARREN.
Weston, Ms, July 22, 1831.

Boston and Worcester Rail Road.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Boston and Worcester Rail Road was held in this city on Wednesday last, for the purpose of organizing the company. It appeared that the whole number of shares, 10,000, were subscribed, and that the subscribers present voted to accept the act of incorporation and to establish bye-laws for the government of the company. The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors, viz: George Bond, David Henshaw, Thomas Motley, Henry Williams, Daniel Denney, Joshua Clapp, and Nathan Hale.

BOOKS NOT INFALLIBLE.

Sir H. Davy's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry is a valuable book; and every farmer, who reads ought to have it. But he should not follow it, or any other book, farther than the author follows nature and reason. It may be laid down as a maxim in farming that no practice can be good that is opposed to either. We may all see that favorite systems have such a powerful influence over the mind of man, that they too often cloud his understanding, and reason imperceptibly bends and becomes subservient to them.

Mode of marking Sheep without injury to the wool.—An English writer gives the following. Mark on either side of the nose of the sheep, the initials of the owner's name, and on the opposite side any number by which he may choose to designate the particular sheep, by means of a small iron letter or figure about an inch long; which being dipped in common oil colors, mixed with turpentine to dry them more readily, if placed on the part described, will continue until the next shearing season. The process is easy, and will give the animal no pain; the marks cannot be readily obliterated, which is not the case with tattooing or cauterizing.

Patent Zinc Milk Pans.

This article which has been introduced into general use among the Pennsylvania and Jersey farmers, and which is found upon trial to be superior to any other pan for the purpose intended, is now offered for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street. From actual experiment it is found that milk deposited in these kind of pans will produce an eighth part more cream, and keep much cooler than in any other way.
July 27.

30 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the detection and conviction of the vile wretch or wretches who have been base enough to break down a large number of young rock maple Trees, set out on the road adjoining his Farm, leading from Dedham turnpike to Brushhill turnpike, for the purpose of shade and ornament. As the vile wretch who could be guilty of such a crime is dangerous to the community, it is hoped that the citizens of Roxbury and Dorchester will be vigilant in endeavoring to detect him, in order that he may be brought to public justice.
JEREMIAH HILL.
Boston, July, 1831.

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel,

Ten miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant.
The Subscriber must respectfully beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep that delightful Summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure, transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebrated Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of various descriptions, and surrounded with the most wild and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fishing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the delightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and well furnished apartments, with the fruit and flower Gardens adjoining, are attractions for these in pursuit of health or pleasure, rarely excelled if equalled in any part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed.
JAMES W. BARTON.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted. The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September.
EBENEZER BEARD.
July 6 ep2m

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on the third Wednesday in October. They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantages which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.

Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Channing.

Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Boston, June 15, 1831. 6th July 16

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality.
J. H. CORB.
Dedham, July 15th, 1831. 8th July 20.

Wanted,

A young woman from the country, from 18 to 31 years of age, who is neat and faithful, may hear of an excellent situation to do the ordinary work in a small family, (who reside in the country during the summer,) where she will receive good treatment and the highest wages. Also wanted in the same family, a young girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of children. Apply at the Farmer office, 50th North Market street. July 20.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6, Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 1st Jan.

Lightning Points.

Just received, a further supply of Treble Gilt Lightning Points, and Glass Blocks, which are for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street.

Cultivators and Ploughs. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Expanding Cultivators, Howard's improved Ground Mould Board Ploughs, different sizes. July 20.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel,	105 00	108 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	- ton,	120 00	122 50
Pearl, first sort,	- bushel,	900	1 00
PEANS, white,	- bushel,	8 50	9 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel,	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	13	18
HUTTENBUT, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound,	6	8
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	3	4
Skimmed milk,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLAXSEED,	- barrel,	5 25	5 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- "	5 37	5 62
Genesee,	- "	4 62	5 00
Alexandria,	- "	4 75	4 75
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	68	70
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel,	63	65
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	75	78
Rye,	- "	60	67
Barley,	- "	35	40
Oats,	- "	60	70
HAY,	- cwt,	10 00	10 25
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt,	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	1 00	1 25
LIME,	- cask,	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton,	17 00	18 00
PORK, clear,	- barrel,	15 00	14 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 50	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	1 75	2 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel,	50	62
Red Top (northern)	- "	8 10	8 50
Red Clover, (northern)	- pound,	70	75
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt,	75	80
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound,	60	63
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	56	58
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	45	50
Merino, half blood,	- "	45	50
Merino, quarter,	- "	63	65
Native, washed,	- "	58	60
Pulled superfine,	- "	45	47
1st Lamb's,	- "	30	32
2d, "	- "	30	32
3d, "	- "	50	53
1st Spinning,	- "		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound,	81	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	6	8
VEAL,	- "	4	8
MUTTON,	- "	8	12
POULTRY,	- "	12	13
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	12	14
EGGS,	- dozen,	82	84
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel,	82	84
Indian, retail,	- "	30	34
POTATOES,	- "	1 00	2 00
CIDER, (according to quality)	- barrel,		

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, July 25.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

At Market this day 377 Beef Cattle; 16 Cows and Calves, 1784 Sheep. 55 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Cattle went off rather slow and at reduced prices, particularly on thin cattle; we quote from \$4 25 to 5 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed the following sales only: \$20, \$21, \$23, \$25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales quick at about last week's prices. We noticed lots at 1 87¹/₂, at 2 00, at 2 12¹/₂, at 2 25, at 2 33, and at 2 50. A few old sheep were taken at about 3 50.

MISCELLANY.

HINTS FOR HEALTH.

Persons in health should never under any circumstances take medicine. The custom which prevails in some families of administering physic in the spring and fall to prevent the attacks of disease, is preposterous in the extreme. The only sure safeguards are temperance in eating and drinking, and carefully adapting the clothing to the changes of the atmosphere. Persons in the vicinity of contagious disorders, must carefully attend to these prescriptions, and by proper exercise, cheerful recreation and strict regard to cleanliness, preserve the mind in a state of cheerfulness and activity. It is absolutely necessary for those visiting warm climates to abstain entirely from the use of spirituous liquors. The great cause of the mortality among our seamen visiting the West India Ports, may be traced to the prevailing use of liquors, which heat the blood and induce fevers in those warm climates. One sick person only should occupy the same apartment. The bed should be a mattress, in case of fever, in preference to feathers. The room should be well ventilated, the light excluded, and it should be kept in a state of perfect cleanliness. The introduction of visitors, in a sick chamber should always be avoided as the air becomes vitiated and unfit for respiration, and their presence and conversation, are apt to disturb the patient. The room of the sick should always be kept quiet and free as possible from all noise and talking.—*Catechism of Health.*

From Basil Hall's Voyages and Travels.

From what I saw of Madeira during many visits at different seasons of the year, I had long been of opinion, that this delightful island formed one of the best, if not the very best places in which a consumptive patient might hope to find a cure—or rather, to which a person having a consumptive tendency might resort in hopes of preventing the fatal access of a disease which, at certain stages is but too well known to be beyond the reach either of climate or medical skill. I was not aware, however, till lately, how completely this idea of the superior advantages of Madeira was borne out by the opinion of the best qualified professional men, especially by Dr James Clark, whose very interesting work, on the Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Chronic Diseases, may be consulted with great advantage on this subject.

One poor passenger's case was precisely one of those which, had this work been published twenty years sooner, would never have been referred to Madeira for a cure. Of comforts, indeed, she had no want: for she was received into the house of one of those splendid persons, the great English Madeira merchants, who, with a sort of oriental hospitality and luxury, in character with their happy climate, used to fling their doors wide open to receive strangers coming to the island. In those days, there was great difficulty in procuring good lodgings; but I am told that accommodations for families or for single persons, may now be hired by those who have not the advantage of such introductions, or who are unwilling to encumber these most hospitable of men with the anxious companionship of invalids.

Most, if not all the merchants have two houses—one, of course, in the city, where their business is transacted—another lying beyond the noise and bustle of the Port. Many of these gentlemen reside occasionally at their country seats, the side of the mountain which takes its rise from the beach at the town of Funchal, and rises with a steep face to the height of many thousands of feet above the sea. The upper parts of all are so lofty, that no vegetation finds root upon them;—

and although there be no coating of perpetual snow, I believe ice may be found, at all seasons, in the crevices which surround the well known Caldeira, caldron or crater, near the summit. Be this as it may, I am sure that by going up the hill or coming down it, a range of many degrees of the thermometer may be commanded. So that, if the taste of an infirm person, or the peculiarities of his complaint, require a heat of 60° or 70°, he may live as long as he pleases in a climate that is best suited to his recovery.

The medical gentlemen resident on the spot, reprobate in strong terms the utility, not to say cruelty, of sending our patients in the advanced stages of consumption. 'Generally speaking,' observes Dr Renton of Madeira, as quoted by Dr Clark, 'the poor patient himself has nothing to do with the arrangements; and it is principally in obedience to medical advice that he undertakes a voyage productive of nothing but mischief and disappointment. So uniform is the result of this practice, that the annual importation of invalids from England is thought a fit subject for ridicule, amongst the boatmen, on landing these unfortunates on their island. 'La vai mais hum Inglez a L'rangeira'—there goes another Englishman to the Orange tree!—such being the name of the burying ground of the Protestants.'

Dr Clark gives a table, from which it appears, that of 47 cases of confirmed consumption, no fewer than 32 died within six months after their arrival at Madeira; while out of 35 cases of incipient consumption, or of those wherein there was merely reason to dread this disease, 26 were cured, or, at all events they left the island much improved.

The same authority, Dr Renton, long a resident at the island in question, further remarks, that 'when consumption has proceeded to any considerable extent, he should consider it the duty of a medical attendant not only not to advise the adoption of such a measure, but most earnestly to dissuade from it those who, from hearsay evidence of the recovery of persons in circumstances similar to their own, may feel disposed to fly to it as a last resource.'

Madame de Genlis relates the following anecdote of her residence in Berlin:

'My saloon had two doors: one opening into my chamber, and the other conducting to a private staircase descending to the court; on the platform of this staircase was a door opposite to mine, belonging to the apartments of an emigrant. This man was of a savage disposition, and never saw any one in his house. Some one had given me two pots of beautiful hyacinths; at night I placed them on this platform between my neighbor's door and my own. In the morning I went to take them again, and had the disagreeable surprise to see my beautiful hyacinths cut into pieces, and scattered around the pots which held them; I easily guessed that my neighbor was the author of the deed, who had been excited to it, doubtless, notwithstanding his French politeness, by the libels, which were published against me. Not wishing the affair to be known, I did not ask more flowers of the persons who had given me these; but directed a servant to buy me some. Having placed these in the pots, I attached to them a slip of paper, on which I wrote these words—'Destroy my works if you will, but respect the works of God.' At night I placed them on the platform—in the morning I went with eagerness to see what had been their fate. I saw with great pleasure that some one had been content with simply watering them; I carried them immediately into the saloon, and placing them on the table, perceived that there were attached to them two silk strings, each having a charming cornelian ring. The emigrant, apparently knew, that I was then making a collection of *bijouterie*, and wished to repair his wrong in this manner. I was much touched with this proceeding, which divested me of all rancor.'

A Fairy land or new El Dorado.—The streams in the Huron country, says the Rochester Advertiser glide over pebbles of cornelian, topaz, jasper, agate,

opal and quartz and are as pure as crystal. They are cool enough for drinking in the hottest day in August. The great lead-mines are in the southern parts of this district. They have been wrought but three years, by comparatively few persons, and under every possible disadvantage; yet nearly thirty million pounds of lead have been made there. Only about a mile square of surface has yet been opened, and from this thirty million pounds more might be extracted without opening a new mine. The whole of the lead district occupies a surface one hundred miles square including, however, a district of copper ore about twenty miles long, and four or five broad. The climate is fine and pure, and the soil of the prairies is admirable for grain. Among the curiosities is a sort of vegetable compass, the 'rosin weed,' from the positions of whose leaves it is said that the north and south points can be ascertained.

Ferocity of the Panther.—An instance of unparalleled ferocity in this frightful animal, occurred a short time past in the upper part of the country. The circumstances, as we learn them are these:—A gentleman, with the negro men and several large dogs happening to be in the woods, discovered the carcass of a deer, concluded to take a part of it in order to feed the dogs. Having done so, and being on their way home, they were surprised at the approach and ferocious attack of a panther. Being unarmed, the combatant was to have been fatal to some of the negroes; but at length victory declared in favor of the gentleman and his valiant army, and they left the common enemy on the field of battle supposed to be dead. The next morning they returned, with a view of depriving their fallen enemy of his skin, and exhibiting it as a trophy of their victory; but to their astonishment the panther was absent.—The dogs soon after took his track, and in a short time overtook him, when the wily foe, regardless of his less noble pursuers, immediately attacked the men; and they being armed, succeeded, after a desperate engagement, in conquering him a second time ago! lest he might again resuscitate, they took the precaution of depriving him of his hide.—*Benton Mississippiian.*

Longevity.—Belsham's Chronology informs us that 21 persons who had attained the age of 130, and upwards, died between the years 1790, and 1826; of these, one was aged 166. In the same period 86 had attained the age of 120, and not 130. The number who attained the age of 110, and not 120, was 29 in the same space. And those who died after the age of 100 and not 110, was 24 within the period. Of the whole number recorded, 64 were natives of England, 23 of Ireland, and 12 of Russia!—Doubtless, many more have died after the age of 100, but no more have had their names recorded.

True prudence is to see from the commencement of an affair what will be the end of it.

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NO. 3.

AGRICULTURE.

(From the Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science.)

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE FRUITFULNESS OF PLANTS.

The cultivated plants yield the greatest products near the northernmost limit in which they will grow.

I have been forcibly impressed with this fact, from observing the productions of the various plants, which are cultivated for food and clothing in the United States. The following instances will go far to establish the principle, viz.

The cotton, which is a tropical plant, yields the best staple, and surest product, in the temperate latitudes. The southern parts of the United States have taken the cotton market from the East and West Indies, both as regards quantity and quality. This is partly owing to the prevalence of insects within the tropics, but principally to the forcing nature of a vertical sun. Such a degree of heat develops the plant too rapidly—runs it into wood and foliage, which becomes injuriously luxuriant; the consequence is, there are but few seed pods, and these covered with a thin harsh coat of wool. The cotton wool, like the fur of animals, is, perhaps designed for protection; and will be thick and fine in proportion as the climate is warm or cold. Another reason is to be found in the providence of the deity, who aims to preserve races rather than individuals, and multiplies the seeds and eyes of plants, exactly as there is danger of their being destroyed by the severity of the climate, or other causes. When, therefore, the cares and labors of man counteract the destructive tendency of the climate and guaranty their preservation, they are, of course, more available and abundant.

The flax plants, flax, hemp, &c. are cultivated through a great extent of latitude; but their bark, in the southern climates, is harsh and brittle. A warm climate forces these plants so rapidly into maturity, that the flax does not acquire either consistency or tenacity. We must go far north in Europe, even to the Baltic, to find these plants in perfection, and their products very merchantable. Ireland is rather an exception as to latitude; but the influence of the sun is so effectually counteracted there by moisture and exposure to the sea air, that it is always cool; hence the flax and potato arrive at such perfection in that region.

It holds equally true in the farinaceous plants. Rice is a tropical plant; yet Carolina and Georgia grow the finest in the world, heavier grained, better filled, and more merchantable, than any imported into Europe from the Indies. The inhabitants of the East Indies derive their subsistence almost exclusively from rice; they must be supposed, therefore, to cultivate it with all skill and care, and the best contrivance for irrigation. Such is, however, the forcing nature of their climate, that the plant grows too rapidly, and dries away before the grain be properly filled. Indian corn, or maize, if not a tropical plant, was originally found near the tropics; and although it now occupies a wide range, it produces the heaviest crops near the northern limit of its range. In the West Indies it rises 30 feet in height; but with all that gigantic size, it

produces only a few grains on the bottom of a spongy cob, and is counted on only as rough provender. In the southern part of the United States, it reaches a height of 15 feet, and will produce 30 bushels to the acre; in the rich lands of Kentucky and the middle states it produces 50 or 60 bushels to the acre, but in New York and New England, agricultural societies have actually awarded premiums for 150 to the acre, collected from stalks only seven feet high. The heats of a southern sun develop the juices of this plant too quickly. They run into culm and blade, to the neglect of the seed, and dry away before fructification becomes complete.

Wheat is a more certain crop in New York, the northern part of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the Baltic regions of Europe, than in the south either of Europe, or America. In the north, snows accumulate, and not only protect it from the winter colds, but from the weevil, Hessian fly, and other insects that invade it; and in the spring it is not forced too rapidly into head without time to mature fully, and concoct its farina.

A cold climate also aids the manufacturing of flour, preserving it from acidity, and enables us to keep it long, either for a good market, or to meet scarcities and emergencies. Oats grow in almost every country, but it is in northern regions only, or very moist or elevated tracts, that they fill with farina suitable for human sustenance. Rye, barley, buckwheat, millet, and other culmiferous plants, might be adduced to illustrate the above principle; for all their habits require a more northern latitude than is necessary to their mere growth.

The grasses are proverbially in perfection only in northern and cool regions, although they will grow everywhere. It is in the north alone that we raise animals from meadows; and are enabled to keep them fat, and in good condition, from hay and grass alone, without grain. It is there the grasses acquire a succulence, and consistency enough not only to mature animals, but to make the richest butter and cheese, that contribute so much to the tables of the luxurious. The grasses which do, often, in the south, grow large enough, are without richness and nutriment; in hay, they have no substance; and when green, are too watery to fatten animals; the consequence is, most animals in those latitudes brouse from necessity, and are poor, and without size or beauty. It is the same hot sun which forces them to a rapid fructification, before they have had time to concoct their juices. The sugar cane produces, perhaps, better where it never seeds, than in the tropics; for the juices will never ripen so as to granulate, until checked by frost or fructification. In the tropics, the cane grows, twenty months before the juices ripen, and then the culm has contracted a woolly, fibrous quality, to such a degree as to resist the pressure of the mills, and yield but little juice, and that to an increased effort. In Louisiana we succeed well with the sugar culture; because, while the culm is succulent and tender, a white frost checks the growth, ripens the juices, and in five months gives us a culm, tender, full of juice, easy to press, and yielding much grain of sugar. When Louisiana, therefore, acquires all the necessary skill, she will

most probably grow this article cheaper than the West Indies.

Tobacco is a southern plant, but there it is always light and chaffy; and although often well flavored, it never gains that strong narcotic quality, (which is its only peculiar property,) unless you grow it as far north as Virginia. In the south, the heat unfolds its bud or germ too soon, forces into full expansion the leaf, and drives it to seed before the narcotic quality can be properly elaborated. We may assert a general rule applicable to all annual plants, that neither the root, nor the leaf, acquires any further size or substance after fructification.

The tuberose, bulbous, and other roots, cultivated for human and animal subsistence, are similarly affected by climate, and manifest habits in corroboration of the above principle. The Irish potato, although from or near the tropics, will not come to perfection but in northern or cool countries, or in moist, insular situations, as Ireland. It is in such climates alone, that its roots acquire a farinaceous consistence, and have size, flavor, and nutriment enough to support, in the eminent way in which they are susceptible, animal life. In the south, a forcing sun brings the potato to fructification before the roots have had time to attain their proper size, or ripen into the proper qualities for nourishment. In Ireland the plant grows slow, through a long and cool season, giving time for its juices to be elaborated, and properly digested; hence that fine farina and flavor which characterize them. The sweet potato produces larger, better flavored, and more numerous roots in Carolina, where it never flowers, than in the West Indies. In the latter place this plant runs wild, covers the whole face of the earth with its vines; and is so taken up, ~~wasting~~ foliage, that the roots become neglected, and is small and woody. In order to have the onion in perfection, it must grow through two years, swelling all the time its bulbs. In the south, however, it seeds in one year, and before it has made much bulb. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, radishes and other roots, are equally affected by a hot sun, and scarcely worth cultivating far to the south. They all fructify before they have formed perfect roots and make foliage at the expense of their bulbs; hence they will always be articles of commerce; the south will have to depend upon the north for them.

The salad plants are in like manner affected by the climate, and give further proofs of our assumption. Cabbages, lettuces, endive, celery, spinach, plants whose leaves are only eaten, to protect their germs from cold, (through a kind of instinct,) wrap them up in leaves, which form heads, and render many of their other parts tender and crisp for use. These leaves, thus protected, are not only tender, but more nutritious, because their growth has been slow, and their juices well digested. In the south, a relaxing sun lays open the very buds of such plants, gives a toughness and thinness to the leaves, and they are too unsubstantial for animal support, because of such quick and rapid development.

The delicious and pulpy fruits are, in a still more striking way, illustrative of our principle. The peach, nectarine, plum, apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, apricot, and many other such families,

are not in perfection in the south. It is in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Jersey, and in the north of Europe, that we enjoy them, although, originally, they came from places near the tropics. The peach of the Carolinas is full of larvæ, gum, and knots, and too stringy and forced to be juicy and flavored. The apple of the south is too acerb to be either eaten or preserved. The plums, apricots, cherries, currants, gooseberries, &c. will not even mature until we go far north. All the trees which bear these delicious fruits will grow luxuriantly in the south, make much foliage and wood, with but little pulp, and that unsavory. The kernel in one seeded fruit, seems to be the first object of nature in southern climes: that becomes strong, oily, and enlarged; and one of the peach family has so entirely neglected the pulp, that it has only a husky matter around the kernel, as the almond. The changeableness of the weather in the south, in the spring season throws plants off their guard; the frosts attendant on those changes, destroy the young fruit; and it is only once in three years that the crop hits at all. The desiccated or dried state of these fruits enables us to enjoy them through the year; but in the south, their acidity carries them into fermentation or decomposition before they can be divested of their aqueous parts. The climate of the south is equally against converting them into cider, or any other fermented liquor, because the heat forces their compressed juice so rapidly into an active fermentation, that it cannot easily be checked until it passes into vinegar. For the same reason distillation goes on badly in hot climates, and cannot be checked long enough at the proper point to give much alcohol; and whether we aim to enjoy the delicious freshness of these fruits themselves, sip the nectarine of their juices, refresh ourselves with their fermented beverage, stimulate our hearts with their brandies and cordials, or feast through the winter upon the dried or preserved stores of their fruits, we are continually balked by the severity of a southern climate, and for such enjoyment must look to the north.

The melons are always affected by too great a degree of heat, even though their vines flourish so much in southern latitudes. The forcing sun hurries them on to maturity before they have attained much size, or acquired that rich saccharine and aromatic flavor for which they are so much esteemed. The cantaloupe melon will rot, or have its sides baked by a hot sun, before it is fully formed; and the watermelon is always woody, dry, and devoid of its peculiar sweetness and richness in the south. Vines have been known to run 100 feet, and bear no melon. It is in Philadelphia and its neighborhood, and in similar latitudes, that the markets are loaded with delicious melons of all sorts, whose flavor so much refreshes and delights us. It is there, near their northern limit, that we cultivate them with such uniform success.

The orange, strictly a tropical plant, is more juicy, large, and delicious, at St Augustine, (Florida), than at Havana; and fruiters, in order to recommend an orange, will say that it is from some place out of the tropics. In the West Indies, the pulp of the orange is spongy, badly filled with juice, and has too much of a forced flavor to be pleasant. The hot house forcers of Europe, or at Rome, anciently, at first produced bad fruit; too dry, too small, and without flavor; because they overmated. They have lately found out that fact, and now the productions of the hot houses of London, Paris, &c. astonish and delight us with the quantity

and excellence of the fruit. They have found out that gradual and uniform heat is the desideratum; countervailing the cold, rather than imparting much heat. Fruit thus produced, is pronounced better than any grown in the natural way, however perfect the climate.

The juices of the grape are best matured for wine near the northern limit of their growth. On the Rhine in Hungary, the sides of the Alps, and in other elevated or northern situations, the wine is strongest, richest and most esteemed. The French wines rank before the Spanish and Italian; and in no southern country of Europe or Africa, except Madeira, where elevation makes the difference, is the vine in much repute. The grapes of France are more delicious for the table than those of Spain or Madeira. In the southern part of the United States, the excess of heat and moisture blights the grapes to such an extent, that all attempts have failed in its cultivation. The grape vine, however, whether wild or cultivated, grows there very luxuriantly. The vinous fermentation can also be best conducted in a climate comparatively cool; and all the pressing, fermenting, and distillation of the juice of this delicate fruit, can be safer and more profitably managed in a mild region.

The olive, and other oleaginous plants, yield more fruit, of a richer flavor, and can be better pressed, and the oil preserved, in a mild climate. In France the tree is healthier, and the fruit and oil better than in Spain or Italy; and the Barbary states are known to import their oil from France and Italy.

Many other plants might be named, whose habits would equally support our position. It is presumed, however, that enough has been cited to call the attention of philosophy to this curious subject, and enable us to give proper attention to it, in all the practical operations of agricultural pursuit. Much time and expense might be saved, and profits realized, if this were more generally understood.

We have already observed, that the heat of the sun in southern climes forces plants to a false maturity, runs them on too rapidly to fructification, and renders dry and woody the culms, stalks, and leaves of the plants, where these parts are used. Hence the chaffiness of the leaf, the dryness of the culm, the lightness of the grain, and the unsavory spongy quality of the pulp of the plants in those latitudes. Hence the difficulty of fermenting their juices, distilling their essences, and preserving for use the fruit, juice, or blades of such plants. The prevalence of insects is another bar to the productiveness of southern plants; swarms of them invade and strip the leaves, bore the fruit, and lead to blight and decomposition; and just in proportion as the labors of man have rendered plants succulent, and their fruits and seeds sweet and pleasant, do these insects multiply on them, devour their crops, and defeat the objects of husbandry.

The labor of man too is more conservative in northern climates, because his aro is better nerved for exercise, his health and spirits more buoyant; and instead of saying, 'go and work,' he says, 'come and work;' treads with a cheerful heart upon his own soil, and assists in the cultivation, collection, and preservation of his own. It is in temperate climates that man can be most familiar with nature; it is there he has the best opportunities of observing the guarantees which nature

has for the preservation of her animals and plants against the devastation of the elements; he sees an occasional apparent neglect of individuals, but a constant parental care of races. In everything he sees the wisdom and benevolence of God. W.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FARMERS AND FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

MR FESSENDEN—I observed in a late number of your N. E. Farmer, an extract from the Christian Examiner, on the 'mortgaged farms of New England.' I have long been perfectly aware of this difficulty that our farmers and mechanics are laboring under,—an appalling amount of pecuniary obligations;—and that 'debt, universal debt, will meet us, wherever we turn our eyes.' After noting this calamity, the Examiner goes on to say—'Now, there are several causes to be assigned doubtless, for this extraordinary state of things; but one distinct and prominent cause unquestionably is to be found in that state of political equality which we are considering. It creates a large unproductive class, in the female members of innumerable families in the country. The daughters of our substantial farmers, (as they are called) cannot go out to service; it would be a degradation, as they would deem it. Meanwhile, the cheapness of the fabrics sent out from our manufactories puts an end to the labors of the loom and the distaff. Spinning and knitting are absolute toils. And the labors of only one or two can contribute anything to the support of the family.' &c, &c.

The delimitation of the evil is correct, and it is an evil that we should all understand; but let us be permitted to hope that the causes of this growing calamity are not so well understood by the eloquent writer, as its character and extent. As republicans, and in a professedly republican community, the only causes that are suggested, if admitted to be at the root of the evil, lead us to alarming reflections. They are, as noted by the writer, the state of 'political equality' which pervades this community, creating a large unproductive class in the female members of innumerable families in the country;—and, as a consequence of this political equality, the circumstance that 'the daughters of our substantial farmers (as they are called) cannot go out to service.'

It is true that even in our favored land, political equality is talked about, as we would discourse of the millennium, and accounted rather a subject of hope than of present fruition,—yet so far from avoiding it, we are most grievously at fault, if the grand aim of the founders of our government, was not the nearest practicable approach to political equality, or if it does not continue at this day, to be the dearest object of pursuit to every sincere friend of his country, or of the human race.

The proportion of our community who are prepared to receive the daughters of our substantial farmers into their kitchens, is probably not considerable enough to save us, should the young ladies conclude that it is their duty to 'go out to service.' The number of families in New England, who by successful industry, by good luck, or possibly by fraud, are in a situation to make hewers of wood and drawers of water of their less fortunate sisters and brethren, is undoubtedly much larger than any man who loves his country, and understands its true interests, could wish,—yet it is scarcely one to fifty;—and the suggestion of saving the

land from an evil of such widely-spread and increasing magnitude, by subjecting a few individuals from among the most interesting portion of our community to a degrading servitude, where their spirits must be broken, and their morals depraved, reducing them frequently to such a degree of wretchedness that their best friends have reason to thank God when the grave closes over them,—must have originated in a very limited view of the subject,—to say nothing of that reckless barbarity which leads even good men and good women to embrace any means of relieving themselves from the salutary labor of performing their own domestic offices, without reflecting upon the consequences to a depressed and degraded fellow-creature.

We say, not one in fifty, but it is surely short of the mark to say that not one in ten, of the farmers' daughters in New England could find employment, if so disposed, in a rich man's kitchen,—yet it is frequently thrown in the unfortunate yeoman's teeth, that trouble has fallen upon him because his daughters were too proud to go out to service.

But upon those who are not in the habit of considering that all God's creatures are made of the same clay,—who are unwilling to wait upon themselves, and are therefore under the goal of necessity, so far as it relates to what is called *good help*, no general reasoning will operate, they require an *argumentum ad hominem*, that I have no disposition at this time to apply.

Being in the same situation with thousands of my fellow-citizens, it is natural that I should consider their interest as my own. I feel as deeply as any man can feel for the farmers of New England, and for their exemplary wives, and lovely daughters, and with the blessing of God, my small ability shall never be wanting to save them from the sorry employment of gathering crumbs from the rich man's table.

I have daughters that I am endeavoring to bring up in industrious habits.—It is my intention that they shall earn a subsistence by such suitable employment for females, as may be found upon a farm and about a farm house. To speak plainly, I mean that they shall *work for their living*, believing that it is the duty and happiness of every member of this republic to do so. I love my children; I am happy, yes, I am proud to see them earn their bread by honest labor; yet if I know my own heart, I would sooner, infinitely sooner, follow my daughters to the grave than see them *'go out to service.'* There are indeed many excellent females who are driven to this necessity, who go through the fiery trial with credit, and maintain a character of unblemished integrity; yet who will venture to describe the distress, the anxiety, the sickness of heart, the anguish of a wounded spirit, that the most favored of them are constrained to endure.

From the view that we have taken of the subject, it must be evident that that if no other employment for farmers' daughters could be found, that becoming menials would be as a drop to the ocean towards relieving the universal embarrassment that has been described. But I challenge contradiction when I assert, that our farmers' daughters who remain under their parents' roofs, do more for themselves and more for their parents, as well as more for the prosperity and happiness of society, than any equal number of females who are employed, whether from choice or necessity, in a servile capacity abroad.

A little sensibility upon this subject may perhaps be excused in a father; but I trust that I have not offered a sentiment to which the heart of every industrious farmer in New England will not respond. We are willing to work, our wives are willing to work, our daughters are willing to work,—but spare us, if it may be permitted, spare us the humiliation of performing the servile offices, and living in the kitchens of our more fortunate neighbors.

Relative to that only legitimate and fruitful parent of our ruinous debts and mortgages, the excessive accumulation of property in the hands of a limited number of individuals, facilities for which are daily multiplying, and against which nothing but the feeble voice of the afflicted has hitherto been opposed, I have much to say, and shall endeavor hereafter to awaken my brethren throughout the country to the necessity of devising some efficient remedy.—In the meanwhile permit me to recommend to their perusal the excellent address of Mr. ALLEN, to the farmers of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, an extract from which your readers have been already favored with. It is to him,—to our venerable and highly respected friend the 'ROXBURY FARMER,' and to men like him,—of sound discretion, clear heads, pure hearts, and benevolent intentions, that the people may look with safety for good counsel, under every emergency. I have thus been reluctantly drawn to comment on some of the evils that afflict us as a people, and they must not be glossed over nor forgotten,—yet we should indeed possess unthankful hearts, could we look round upon all the blessings which have been showered upon our country, without gratefully acknowledging that we have, on the whole, been favored beyond every other people, and every other land.

A FARMER.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The Committee of Arrangements for the approaching Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures by the Worcester County Agricultural Society, would respectfully solicit the attention of the farmers of the County to the list of the premiums offered for that occasion. The Trustees of the Society, for the purpose of exciting a greater degree of emulation, have added to the number of the premiums for stock, in the hope that the owners of choice animals will be disposed to offer them at the Exhibition. It will be found, by reference to the printed bills, that two additional premiums have been offered for bulls—four premiums, in addition to those of last year, are now proposed to be given for heifers—three premiums have been added for steers—one additional premium is offered for merino ewes, and one for weaned pigs. For fat cattle, the amount of the premiums has been increased and an additional premium offered. The Trustees have not been unmindful of the claims of the dairy to public attention, and they now propose to give four premiums for butter and four for cheese, instead of two as in former years.

In consequence of the omission of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society to have a Show the present year, it has been the intention of the Trustees of the Society of this County to make their exhibition as interesting as is possible and they have appropriated a large proportion of the disposable funds of the Society, to the benefit of the growers of stock, the Committee confidently expect, that from the increased number of the

animals offered for the Exhibition, and the improved appearance of their Show, there will be found to have been no mistake in this calculation.

JOHN W. LINCOLN, Chairman.

The Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society have made all the preliminary arrangements for their Annual Cattle Show, which is to take place on Thursday, the 20th day of October next. An efficient Committee of Arrangements has been selected, the Judges of Stock, &c, appointed, and a gentleman who has on one occasion by invitation of this Society, and on several other public occasions, amused and instructed highly gratified audiences by the productions of his talented and well cultivated mind, has consented again to favor the Agricultural Society with an Address on their next anniversary.

This Society is in a very prosperous situation having funds at interest to the amount of more than six thousand dollars; and has enrolled among its members, a large proportion of the *Bone and Sineu* of the County. But there are many Farmers and Mechanics and other good citizens, who have not yet obtained diplomas of membership, although it cannot be doubted, that they wish for the prosperity of the Institution. The Trustees have frequent meetings for the admission of members, and any person wishing to join the Society is requested to send his name to the Recording Secretary, and he will be proposed at the next succeeding meeting. It is earnestly desired that all who have not yet become members, will soon avail themselves of the opportunity of connecting themselves with the Society.—*Mass. Spy.*

CIDER.

The orchards are bending under the weight of apples and the time of making cider is near at hand. The general process is understood, but attention to two or three particulars, may greatly increase the value of the liquor. Why does Burlington cider bring, in market, double the price of that made elsewhere?

Use water freely in making everything sweet and clean before you begin—but very sparingly afterwards.

Put your apples after being gathered for a few days in a dry place, exposed to the sun.

Let your casks be perfectly sweet.

See that the straw used be clean and bright. Throw all the rotten, or rotting apples to your pigs. Keep the several sorts of apples separate; if ground together the cider will not be so good.

When the liquor has undergone sufficient fermentation to throw off the impure matter in it, and while it is yet sweet, take a clean cask, put into it a bucket of cider, set fire to a clean rag that has been dipped in brimstone—let it burn inside the cask so as to fill it with the fumes of the brimstone—shake the cask well and then fill and bung it tight.

This mode is highly recommended to preserve the cider sweet, while it will yet be pure. The crab apple should be more extensively cultivated for cider. Liquor, as delicious as wine may be made from it.

To prevent the Depredations of Weevil.—Whoever will take the trouble to gather Elder stalks and leaves, and put plenty of it among their wheat while mowing it away, will find it in a state of preservation at threshing time.—*Western Tiller.*

MELONS.

There are but few people who are not fond of good Melons, and yet many neglect to raise them. The finer sorts of Muskmelons, such as the Minoretta, Citron, Pine-Apple, and Green Nutmeg, are wholly unknown to most of our farmers, and even many of our gardeners say that they cannot be raised in this latitude in perfection, without the aid of artificial heat. Now this is altogether a mistake. We have seen them as fine in size and flavor, raised in this neighborhood, as in any part of the world. There are many reasons why people have the impression, that good melons cannot be raised in this section. First—very few have taken the trouble to obtain good seed, and when they have, a smaller number are acquainted with the best method of training them, and the consequence has been, that the melons did not ripen until late in the season, when the weather had become cool, and there was not that relish for them, that would have been, had they ripened during the warmer part of the season; for we can readily conceive that a watermelon at Christmas, would be very much out of place. To ripen melons, early in the season as possible is desirable. For this purpose, those who have it in their power, can hasten their maturation one month, by planting them in a hot bed; but as this is not always convenient for farmers, we will speak of their treatment in open ground. In the first place, be careful in the selection of seed. Those with green flesh, are of the finest flavor, but do not ripen as soon by a couple of weeks, as some of the coarser kinds, with yellow flesh. The green Nutmeg and Citron, perhaps, are in as great repute for flavor as any, though they are very small, but their exquisite flavor compensates for their want of size.—Most of our vines, as the Pumpkin, Cucumber and Melon, thrive best in new strong soils, but the watermelon, on coarse sand, made rich, as heat is indispensably necessary to their perfection, and such soils become much hotter than those that contain large portions of vegetable matter. By the term new, we meant grounds that have lain in grass, and not that from which the timber has been lately removed. All have noticed how much better Pumpkins thrive in cornfields, the first year after breaking up the sward; therefore, in planting melons in gardens, if a wheelbarrow load of such soil is placed for each hill, mixed with a suitable quantity of manure from the hog pen, it will repay the expense, as in that case, they are not liable to be destroyed by insects in the roots. The ripening of the fruit may be advanced nearly two weeks, by nipping in the leading vines. Muskmelons produce their fruit, at the axils of the first leaf of the lateral branches. These branches, if the leading branches are allowed to grow, do not shoot out, until the leaders have made growths of considerable length. The leaders are the centre shoots, and one or two of the first branches above the seed leaves; these it will be found upon examination, do not show fruit at the first leaf. All these leaders should be pinched off at the points, as soon as they have produced about three leaves, which will cause the lateral or bearing branches, to put forth at least one week sooner than they otherwise would. When the bearing branches have put out two leaves beyond the fruit, they should also be nipped off. When the fruit is in flower, they should be examined, as by this method, there will sometimes be a scarcity of male blossoms, and the fruit will drop for want of pollen.

As it is an object to insure the first setting of the fruit, both on account of ripening early, and its being near the roots of the vine, it is well to go over them, and dust the fruit blossoms artificially. In doing this, always prefer a male blossom from the same vine, if you wish to keep your varieties distinct. Having selected a male flower that is in perfection, touch the anther carefully to the stigma of the female flower, which is on the end of the fruit, by which means the stigma will be covered with the pollen from the male plant; or it may be applied by jarring the male flower directly over the female flower, by which a quantity of the pollen will be detached and fall upon the stigma, by which the fecundation will be accomplished. Although these little manoeuvres may seem tedious to those who have not made the experiment, they are easier performed than described and are well worth the attention of every lover of good melons. A vine should not be allowed to ripen more than two or three melons, as by increasing the number, the size and flavor of the fruit is materially injured. Watermelons, and cucumbers, are not so regular in the setting of their fruit, and of course trimming is not so important, but it is well in gardens where the vines are exposed to the winds, to give a proper direction to leading Cucumber vines, and fasten them by sticking small hooks over the branches, to confine them to their places, and when the branches become too thick, they should be cut off as for fruit trees.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the New York Farmer.

SHALLOW SOWING—DEFECT IN HARROWS.

In nature there is scarcely any other provision made for sowing seed, than by scattering them on the surface of the ground principally by the aid of winds. One leading fact may be inferred from this circumstance—that although many seeds sown do not germinate, yet the depth to which those become covered that do grow, must be very inconsiderable. This fact is in accordance with the observation and experiments of agriculturists. They have found that plants which are planted deep come up more slowly and sickly, and produce less abundantly than those that are planted at a proper depth. For most kinds of seeds one inch is a sufficient depth; and in moist favorable weather half an inch. But the greater part of grain sown in this country varies from the smallest part of an inch to three or four inches in the same field. The consequence must be a very great difference in the time of coming up, and in the vigor of the plant. On this subject, F. Von Veght, a German writer, thus speaks.

‘I remarked also, that not only in the peasants’ fields, but also in mine, the corn always sprang up unequally, and this not only as regarded the length or shortness of the time in which it became visible, but also with respect to the strength and fulness of the plant. Hitherto I had ascribed this to inequality in the germinating power of the seeds, since seeds sown close together, and brought precisely the same circumstances, had produced forth very weak and powerful plants. I thought also that some disease had hindered the corn in its unfolding, or that it might have suffered from worms. Turning my attention to the point, in consequence of what Burger said about it, I took up out of many fields plants of the rye and barley, which showed this difference, and found, al-

most without exception, that all the strongly growing plants were covered with very little earth, and that the seeds of all the weak plants were from one and a half to three inches from the surface. Each had shot out many little roots, and at the same time with the opening of the seed-leaves the coronal knot had formed itself immediately above the soil; roots and small shoots richly and strongly, and quite contemporaneously, and in nearly like proportion, sprouted out; even on the same side where a crown (main?) root penetrated into the earth arose a new shoot. The broad fresh leaves promised to afford much nourishment to the plants from the atmosphere, and thereby to occasion a vigorous growth. How was it with regard to the more deeply sown seed? The little roots were few in number, and weakly; from the seed a small whitish pipe, from one to two inches in length, had sprung to the surface: the coronal knot formed itself on the surface, but with only a few meagre leaves, and one solitary car alone expanded thereon.’

From the above, it can be readily seen, that harrows in common use do not cover the seed to a uniform depth, but on the contrary vary it from the slightest possible covering to that of three or four inches. If the health, vigor, and productiveness of the plant depend so much on the proper depth, we should suppose it of primary consequence that no expense be spared in constructing suitable harrows, and bringing the soil to a proper degree of pulverization and evenness.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TOADS.

There are few parts of the animal creation that are looked upon with more contempt than toads; and yet they are capable of ministering to the comfort and convenience of man. One reason why we look upon them with so much contempt is, that we form our opinions of them, as we are too apt to do with our own species, altogether by outward appearances, without inquiring into their good or bad qualities. We confess that there is nothing very inviting in the outward appearance of one of these animals; but when we make ourselves more acquainted with their habits, our dislike of them ceases, for in this it is as in politics—we laud that man who is working for us, whom we would treat with contempt in another situation. Toads, during the summer months feed almost entirely upon insects, and in the ordinary course of their feeding the number destroyed is quite considerable. Mr Bradley, in his Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening, states that, a pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young, destroy 3,360 caterpillars each week, or 240 for each bird daily. Now if we make comparison between the size of a toad and a sparrow, and allow that a given weight of either requires a given quantity of food for a certain period, we must suppose that the number of insects devoured by toads is very great. We have frequently seen it recommended to put toads in gardens to preserve young cucumber plants from the striped bug. They are not effectual for that purpose, as the bug does most damage during the heat of the day; at which time the toad either burrows himself in the ground, or seeks some other retreat from the rays of the sun.

They are, however, very useful at the same time for other purposes. The brown worms which destroy the cabbage plants, do their mischief in the night, at which time the toads are on

the alert; and if a sufficient number of them are put in a garden, they will protect the cabbage.—But it is during the months of July and August that these animals will be found of the greatest use to the gardener. Although the melon, cucumber and squash vines during these months, are of that size that the yellow bugs cannot entirely destroy them, yet they continue to feed and multiply upon them in a compound ratio, and in this neighborhood the large black brown bugs, often become so numerous upon squashes as entirely to check the growth of the vine. Where gardens are fenced with boards and tight, a few toads put in will entirely destroy those bugs, which if left would be sure to appear in an abundance the following spring.

It has been recommended to place small pieces of boards about one inch from the ground supported upon small stones, in that quarter of the garden where the labors of these animals are wanted, as they will take shelter from the sun, under them; but after cabbage leaves have attained their size, they afford them sufficient covering.

It is of as much importance and benefit to the succeeding crop that insects should be destroyed as weeds, for although insects are furnished with wings, there is reason to believe that they deposit their eggs near the place where they feed, as we frequently observe that fields which have been a few years in grass, when ploughed and planted with vines, that they are not eaten with bugs although contiguous to gardens or old fields where they are very injurious.

From the American Farmer.

NEW COMPOST FOR FLOWER POTS.

I have from my childhood been passionately fond of horticultural pursuit,—have devoted much time to ornamental gardening; and in my travels I have gleaned all the information in my power on the subject of fertilizing the soil. In the summer of 1824 I was in Albany, and visited Judge Buel's plantation, which was in the highest state of cultivation, and which as every one knows, is indebted to art alone for its fertility,—having been cut and made from an entire swamp. I walked the whole ground over with the judge and his lady and treasured up many curious facts relative to gardening, which I have since practised upon in a small away, with great success. Since that time I have also visited the most celebrated gardens in and near Boston, Hartford, New York, and Philadelphia; but in those places they have the advantage of naturally good soil, and do not require so much artificial aid to produce large, growth of either esculent or ornamental plants which is necessary, in order to procure the same growth from the less fertile soil, in and around Baltimore.

Last winter, soon after my arrival in Baltimore, a friend presented me with an Oleander, which had spun up to an unwieldy height, but the leaves were very dwarfish; and yet small as they were, the stalk was so slender, as scarcely to be able to support the scraggy top. It looked so little like the broad leafed Oleanders I had seen at the north, that I almost doubted its being the same species of plant. About this time I saw in Messrs Calvert and Ducatel's paper directions for obtaining large growth of cabbages, and I resolved to try the experiment on my dwarf-leaved Oleander. Accordingly, as soon as the spring opened, I procured some common red earth,

which was of a very tenacious clayey consistence—spread it upon a wide board—overlaid it with a strata of lime, which I slaked—not with seawater according to the directions, because I could not procure it—but with rain water into which I had previously put sufficient common salt to make it about like seawater to the taste. I then laid another strata of earth, and then again of lime, making two of each, and the whole made moist with salt water. I then added four quarts of river sand as an improvement of my own; for, although the receipt did not name it, I took the liberty to judge that so much clay as the earth contained would adhere again in a mass without the aid of sand or something to separate its particles. The whole measured about two thirds of a bushel, one third of which was lime and sand. A servant stirred it regularly for me every day until the ingredients were well incorporated, and in three or four weeks it had entirely lost its reddish color and had become quite black. About the middle of April I cut off the top of the Oleander, down within two feet of the roots and trimmed off all the ground shoots and some of the branches. I did not transplant it, as it grew in a large tub, but removed all the earth from the top and sides of the roots—at least half a bushel of it, and filled up the tub with the new preparation. It was then placed in the yard in a southern exposure where it has ever since remained subject to the sun and rain, and copious waterings, from the pump as often as the earth became dry,—and such a rapid and luxuriant growth I never witnessed. My friends told me at first that I had killed my Oleander—and I confess I had some misgivings as to the success of the experiment; but in less than two weeks after the application of the new earth, new leaves began to put forth surprisingly, and their enormous size and bright green lustre have been the subject of much comment among its numerous admirers. It is now in blossom, and on measuring the new growth which is easily ascertained by the increased size and brilliancy of the leaves, I find it to be, now the first week in July, just 16 inches. The main stalk and limbs have also increased in the same ratio.

LOTTERIES.

We wish our readers first to understand, that lotteries can never add one cent to the wealth of the country. They do not even profess to do it. They only transfer money from one man to another. If all who are engaged in the traffic were to quit it and go to raising potatoes, the amount of valuable property in the country would be increased. Lotteries deprive the country of all that they would otherwise earn.

Consider next, the influence of lottery gambling on a man's habits. His object is, to get rich suddenly and easily—more suddenly and more easily than he can by industry and economy. Keeping a man's mind agitated with hopes of becoming suddenly rich without labor, must make him more and more dissatisfied with the sure and steady gains which are the reward of industry—must render his ordinary business insipid and tiresome, and lead him so to neglect it, as to become a bankrupt. This is the history of most of those who are induced to speculate in lotteries.

Consider, again, what sort of men lottery dealers expect to prevail with. You may learn this by considering the arguments they use. If it were

in our power we would here insert some of the cuts, with which lottery advertisements are decorated. You may see them, however, in other papers. Look at them. Look at the whole parade of dancing goddesses, and misshapen, grinning dwarfs, with money bags as big as themselves. What powerful arguments these! How well adapted to persuade reasonable men! The ticket-seller hopes that you are silly enough to be induced to buy a ticket, by looking at the supremely silly goggle on that face in the newspaper. If you are not silly enough for that, he has no hopes of you. He does not attempt, for he does not think it possible, to gain custom from any but the silliest part of the community. In this, he doubtless judges correctly.

Look at the published schemes of lotteries. You will find—so many prizes, amounting to so much—a very splendid parade of temptation; but will not find how many blanks. The dealers know, that if they should tell you that, you would not buy their ticket.

Do not suppose that all the money which is paid in for tickets is paid out again in prizes. No such thing. Fifteen per cent on the prizes goes at once to bear the expenses of the lottery, i. e. into the pockets of the managers,—where it stays, till a little of it is screwed out of them for some public object, by a legal examination, which they know very well how to evade. And then the price of tickets is just what the dealers can get. A writer in the Vermont Watchman shows, that on the sixteenth class of the N. Y. consolidated lottery, there is left to the managers and dealers, the nice little sum of \$181,641 60. One such lottery in six weeks would amount to \$787,113 60 in six months, and \$4,722,681 60 in three years. Besides all this, Mr Canfield, formerly a manager and extensive lottery dealer, has shown that the business may be so managed, that the tickets which remain unsold in the hands of the managers and dealers shall have the best chance to draw high prizes; and observing men have noticed, that high prizes are seldom drawn by any but those who are concerned in managing and selling.

Besides, if you should draw a prize, how do you know that you shall ever get your money? One dealer somewhere on the Hudson, a few years since, sold nineteen quarters of one ticket. It drew a prize, and he ran away. If it had been a blank, the fraud never would have been known. How do you know, when you buy a ticket, that the same number is not sold to twenty others, and that, if it draws a prize, some of them will not receive it instead of you? Indeed, how do you know that the fact will not be concealed from the public altogether?—Verily if there is such a thing as legalized swindling in the world, this lottery business is the thing. And we are astonished to see how many printers, for the paltry consideration of five or ten dollars, will help lottery dealers to swindle the public, by inserting their advertisements. How such printers must love the "dear people!"—*Windsor Vt. Chronicle.*

To destroy Mosquitoes.—Take a few hot coals in a shovel or chaffing dish, and burn some brown sugar in your bedrooms and parlors, and you effectually destroy the mosquito for the night. The experiment has been tried by several of our citizens, and found to produce the desired effect.—*New York Evening Post.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 3, 1831.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

By the kindness of William D. Wheeler, Esq. Secretary of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, we have received a large and elegant handbill, containing a prospective notice of the Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, and Ploughing Match, which the Trustees of the Society propose at Worcester, on the 20th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. Mr Wheeler states that every exertion is making to have a better Show this year at Worcester, than has ever been exhibited at that place. Our Premiums are increased in number and amount on Stock and the products of the Dairy. The Trustees have invited an experienced Agriculturist, (Hon. Oliver Fiske,) who has accepted the invitation to address the Society on that occasion; and as the Yeomanry of Massachusetts are proud of their stock, and have stock to be proud of, I think we may safely invite our Agricultural friends in all parts of the State to attend our Show on the 20th of October next, without fear of their disappointment.

We are happy to perceive that our Worcester friends are determined this year, to outdo what they have always so well done; and have no doubt their exhibition will be a perfect mirror of the enterprise, industry, intelligence and skill of the *Head of Agriculture*, as well as the *Heart of the Commonwealth*.



DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

The following Account of this new Turnip, by Mr Charles Lawson, is from the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, No. 10, for 1831.

There are many varieties of the turnip in cultivation, which are more or less held in esteem, according to their supposed qualities, the nature of the soil in which they are to be grown, and other circumstances; but those in most general use are, the White Globe, the Red-Top Yellow Bullock, the Green-Top Yellow Bullock, and the Swedish or Ruta Baga. The White Globe grows to the largest size, arrives soonest at maturity, and decays earliest in the season; the Yellows are intermediate between the Globe and the Swedish in their properties; and the Swedish is smallest in size, is latest in arriving at maturity, and often does not decay, till, in the advanced state of the

following spring, the plant loses its nutritive properties by pushing out a flower-stem: hence the Swedish is well adapted and chiefly employed for spring feeding. The Swedish Turnip possesses the greatest nutritive powers, and the largest of this variety yields more nourishment in proportion than the middle-sized ones; while the Globe, which attains the greatest bulk, contains the least nutritive matter, and the larger kinds less proportionally than the middling-sized ones of the same variety.

New varieties or hybrids of turnips are obtained by cross-impregnation. Thus, when two varieties are planted alternately or promiscuously in a plot of ground, when they come into flower, the pollen is wafted by the wind indiscriminately over the whole, or carried from one plant to another by insects, when they are in quest of the sweets of the nectary, and applied to the stigmata. But though the means of producing new varieties are simple and easily accomplished, little improvement in this respect has been made in the varieties now generally used in field culture.

In all cases, of turnip seeds going through my hands in the course of a season, I keep specimens, which are sown at the proper period in drills in my nursery. This is done for the purpose of examining the progress of the plants and the development of their roots during the season; it also enables me to ascertain the correctness of the different stocks of seeds, and to judge of the superiority of one variety over another. Two years ago, my attention, was particularly attracted to the produce of the sample of a hybrid or doubly-impregnated sort, the seed of which I received from Mr Robert Dale, a very intelligent farmer at Libberton West Mains, near Edinburgh. It attracted my attention, first, on account of its early growth and maturation; secondly, its fine shape, as may be seen in the figure; thirdly, by the great size to which it attained, in comparison with any sort under similar treatment; and, lastly, by its standing the winter equally well with any other turnip except the Swedish.

And conceiving that the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, is to obtain the greatest possible weight on a given space and at a given expense of manure, this variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort hitherto introduced.

The manner in which it was obtained by Mr Dale, was the following: In the year 1822 or 1823, he got a few ounces of seed of a new hybrid turnip from James Shireff, Esq. of Basteridge in Berwickshire. This, Mr Dale sowed, and he found the produce to resemble the Swedish in shape, but it had too few of the superior properties of that variety. He, therefore, picked out such as had most of the yellow appearance, and planted them along with some of the best Swedish which he could find. This he continued doing for four successive years; and, since that period, he has selected the best roots of the doubly impregnated kind which he could find for raising seed, till they have attained the quality which they now possess.

The following comparison will show in what respect this hybrid is superior to or differs from the turnips at present in cultivation:—

White Globe,
White Tankard,
Pomeranian Globe,
Hungarian Globe,

FOR EARLY USE,

The hybrid is equal in size to any of these, is closer in the texture, and is as early.

Red Norfolk,
Green Norfolk,
White Norfolk,
Green Globe,
Red Tankard,
Yellow Globe,
Bullock's Heart,

TO SUCCEED THE ABOVE,

The hybrid is superior in size, in texture, and in shape, to all of these.

Purple-top Yellow
Bullock,
Green-top, ditto,
Tankard Yellow,

TO FOLLOW THESE,

The hybrid is superior in size, and, in so far as it has been tried, it stands the winter as well.

FOR LATE USE.

Purple-top Swedish, } The hybrid is superior in size, but shoots to flower earlier in Green-top Swedish, } spring, and is not so hardy.

This hybrid, or doubly-impregnated turnip, therefore, appears to possess properties in general superior to those varieties which have been enumerated above. It is equal to, or surpasses the yellow and the other sorts above it, and is only excelled by the Swedish, in the latter being more hardy, and later in spring in running to a flower-stem. It is now generally known by the name of Dale's Turnip or Dale's Hybrid.

The facts which I have stated will, I trust, be considered in this respect interesting, that they show an easy method by which intelligent agriculturists may increase or improve the varieties of the plants which they cultivate.

CHARLES LAWSON.

A very few small packages of the genuine seed of this new variety of turnip have been received at Mr Russell's Seed Store, Boston;—it was obtained by the Messrs Thorburn, directly from Adam Ferguson, Esq. of Woodhill, Scotland.

Horticultural Hall, }
July 30, 1831. }

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Pears—A beautiful specimen of the Petit Blanche, and also of the Satnal, were presented by Mr Robert Manning, of Salem.

Apricots—A handsome specimen for the season, of a variety supposed to be the White Apricot, was presented by the Hon. John Welles, with some buds of the same for distribution.

Apples—Some Early Bough, of 'Coxe,' were presented by Mr Manning.

These were presented the 23d, and omitted, a specimen of the Sugartop Pears, from Mr Reed— and some handsome Moor-Park Apricots, from Mr E. Dyer. Also, fine Citron de Carnes Pears, from Mr R. Manning. S. DOWNER, Chairman.

The Society was presented with a variety of seeds of ornamental plants, by Mr S. C. Parkhurst, of Cincinnati, Ohio, collected by Mr T. Adamson for the Society, in the Western States.

Leaves of the Sweet Scented Grape for Arbors; and also of the Native Mulberry of the Western States, were also presented by Mr Parkhurst.

Neo Treatise on Silk.—Carter, Hendee and Babcock have in press a new treatise on the culture of the White Mulberry tree and the raising of silk worms, by Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq.—prepared under the direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a resolve of the Massachusetts Legislature passed last February—the treatise to be distributed through the several towns of the Commonwealth.

In Newark, Pa. as a man was riding home on a load of grain, without binding, a part of the sheaves slid off, throwing him to the ground. Before he could recover himself, one of the wheels passed over his head, mangling it in a shocking manner, and terminating life in a few minutes.

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury, an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever.' The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle. Aug. 3.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,
46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.
August 3. cop't

Tulip Roots.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A splendid collection of Tulip Roots, now in fine order for transplanting, comprising some of the most beautiful varieties now cultivated in this vicinity, viz:
Marbled or mottled, dark stamens.
White and Purple, ditto.
Yellow and Purple, ditto.
Double Yellow Rose.
Double pale yellow flamed, (Passe non plus ultra.)
Crimson, yellow centre and yellow stamens.
White, shaded with red, dark centre and stamens.
Fine large yellow, with yellow stamens.
Double white, with red shades, (beautiful.)
Double orange brown, (very large.)
Double prissy rose.
Double coffee color.
Parrot tulips, of several colors.
Fine liblooms, (striped on white ground.)
Fine bizzars, (striped on yellow ground.)
Fine Rosy, on white, &c. &c. Price 12½ cts. each—\$1 per doz.
The above are of large size, and are raised from superior imported roots, some of which cost \$1 each.
Also, common tulip roots, of all colors, and of good size, price 35¢ per hundred, suitable for those commencing a large tulip bed.
Also, Double White and Yellow sweet scented Narcissus—12½ cts. each—\$1 per doz.
Mixed Crocus roots—50 cts. per dozen. Aug. 3.

Seeds for Fall Sowing.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

Garden and Field Seeds, suitable for fall sowing, among which are—
WHITE PORTUGAL ONION.
PRICKLY SPINACH, (for early greens).
BLACK SPANISH or WINTER RADISH.
LONG DUTCH PARSNIP, and a variety of other garden seeds.
Also—TIMOTHY or HERDS GRASS—ORCHARD GRASS—RED TOP, RED and WHITE CLOVER, &c. &c. Aug. 3.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Aug. 3.

Zinc Milk Pans.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse—Westfield's patent Zinc Milk Pans. A particular account of this great improvement in dairying will be found in the New England Farmer for July 6, 1831, page 405, and many other journals. Milk in these pans will keep sweet longer than in those of other materials, and thus consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise, and produce one sixth more butter, as has been proved, of the sweetest quality. The pans are very durable, and not likely to rust.

Notice.

The undersigned being owner of the Letters patent for the manufacture of the above article, hereby cautions the Public from trespassing on his patent right, as they would avoid the penalty of the law; and also gives notice that he has appointed J. R. Newell, proprietor of the Agricultural Warehouse in the city of Boston, his Agent for vending the above articles.

Aug. 3.

CHARLES BISHOP.

Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A few packages of seed of this new variety of turnip, so highly esteemed in Scotland, and which is described in this week's N. E. Farmer.—Price 12½ cts. each paper. Aug. 3.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on the third Wednesday in October. They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantages which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.

" Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

" Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

" Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Channing.

" Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Boston, June 15, 1831.

6c

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel.

Ten miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep that delightful Summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure, transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebrated Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of various descriptions, and surrounded by the most wild and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fishing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the delightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and well furnished apartments, with the fruit and flower Gardens adjoining, are attractions for those in pursuit of health or pleasure, rarely excelled if equalled in any part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed. July 20, JAMES W. BARTON.

30 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the detection and conviction of the vile wretch or wretches who have been base enough to break down a large number of young rock maple Trees, set out on the road adjoining his Farm, leading from Dedham turnpike to Brushhill turnpike, for the purpose of shade and ornament. As the vile wretch who could be guilty of such a crime is dangerous to the community, it is hoped that the citizens of Roxbury and Dorchester will be vigilant in endeavoring to detect him, in order that he may be brought to public justice. JEREMIAH HILL.
Boston, July, 1831. July 20.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per swarm, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single gift \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per swarm, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September. EBENEZER BEARD.
July 6 ep2m

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB.
Dedham, July 15th, 1831. St July 20.

Wanted,

A young woman from the country, from 18 to 30 years of age, who is neat and faithful, may hear of an excellent situation to do the ordinary work in a small family, (who reside in the country during the summer,) where she will receive good treatment and the highest wages. Also wanted in the same family, a young girl from 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of children. Apply at the Farmer office, 50½ North Market street. July 20.

Annunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6½ Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 11 Jan.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Aug. 1.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 407 Beef Cattle; 25 Store, 18 Cows and Calves, 3094 Sheep, and 260 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not supported; we shall quote from \$4 00 to 5 25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$16, 18, 21, 23, 27, 28 and 30.

Sheep and Lambs—A large proportion of those at market were of an ordinary quality. We noticed lots taken at \$1 62½, 1 67, 1 75, 1 83, 2 00, 2 12, 2 25, and 2 50; one lot of wethers at \$3 00, and one at 3 50.

Swine—A few only were taken in lots; small pigs weighing from 30 to 60 lbs. were retailed at 5c. for sows and 6c. for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, July 23.—At market 800 a 900 Beef Cattle, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, 18 Milch Cows, and 50 Swine. About 200 Beef Cattle, and a considerable number of Sheep were left unsold.

Prices.—Beef, extra, 65¢, good 5 75 a 6 00 and 6 25, fair 5 00 a 5 25, and ordinary 4 50 a 4 75 per cwt. Sheep, extra, 5, good 3 00 a 3 50, fair 2 25 a 2 50, ordinary 1 50 a 1 75, each. Lambs 1 25 a 2 75. Milch Cows very dull, extra \$25 a 30, ordinary 18 a 20 each. The Swine were all sold at from 4 a 4½c.

¶ In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

From the Hartford Review.

THE STRANGER.

I saw him, Lucy, only once—as down the lighted hall
We moved to music playfully—a stranger to us all—
A stranger with a pale white brow, and dark and mean-
ing eye.

Which flashed like lightning on my own where'er he
passed me by.

That soul like eye! it haunts me still!—so passionately
deep,
Like those which sometimes beam on us in visions of our
sleep—

So sad as if some shadowing grief had o'er his spirit
gone,
Yet brightening strangely as it caught the answer of my
own!

I knew him not—yet even when I turned me from the
dance

I saw his dark eye follow me—it could not be by
chance—

I knew him not—and yet his tones were breathed upon
my ear
So sweetly low and musical, I could not choose but hear.

He spoke of sunny Italy—of Venice and her isles—
Of dark mustachioed cavaliers and fair Signora's smiles—
Of music melting on the sea—of moonlight upon bowers,
Of fair hands wreathing silken curls with gay and pleas-
ant flowers!

And when he spoke of lovely ones—or praised a soul
like eye,

His deep full glance was fixed on mine, as if it sought
reply.

The flush was deepened on my cheek—my voice grew
faint and low,

I trembled at his earnest gaze—'twas foolishness, I know.

We parted at my father's door—the moonlight sweetly
shone.

And I was standing at his side—my arm was on his own;
He sighed, dear Lucy, how he sighed! my eyes grew
strangely dim,

It pained my heart to hear his sigh—I could have wept
for him!

He spoke of disappointed hope—of dreams that faded
soon,

The dew drops of life's joyous morn, which vanish ere
its noon—

He spoke of loneliness of heart—of weariness and pain—
And murmured that a life like his was desolate and vain!

He said his father's castle frowned upon a foreign
shore—

(A castle, Lucy, think of that—he is a Count or more!)—
That solitude was in his halls—chill, prison-like and lone,
Ungladdened by the smile of love or woman's kindly tone.

And then dear Lucy, blame me not, we wept with one
another,

You would yourself have pitied him and loved him as a
brother,

So handsome and so sorrowful—so haughty yet so kind,
O dear—I cannot keep his look one moment from my
mind.

He pressed my hand at parting, and tonight he will be
here,

While Pa is at his game of chess, and Ma is nowhere,
near;

Excuse me, dearest Lucy, now—I need I cannot write,
Tomorrow I will tell you more—he will be here to-
night.

P. S.—Oh, dearest Lucy, pity me—I really think I'm
dying—

My heart is like a heart of lead—my eyes are red with
crying—

But yesterday the Bank was robbed, and of a large
amount,

My father tried the robber, and oh God!—it was my
Count.

Love.—Love is not merely a mental affection, but a
bodily malady, like a fever. If subjected to metho-
dical treatment, such as strong sudorifics and copi-

ous bleeding, it may often be cured. The Prince of
Conde at the height of his attachment to a lady of
great merit, was obliged to join the army; but re-
membrance and constant correspondence kept the
sentiment alive. A dangerous malady reduced him
to the last extremity; the remedies which effected
his cure, carried off also his love, and he arose a
sane man.

The Olden Time.—The following fourth of July
oration was delivered by Mr Timothy Dexter, in N.
Hampshire in 1793:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This day, the eighteenth year of our glorious in-
dependence commences. Justice, order, commerce,
agriculture, the sciences, and tranquillity reign tri-
umphant, in these United and happy States:—Ame-
rica is an asylum for the afflicted, persecuted, and
tormented sons and daughters of Europe—our pro-
gress towards the glorious object of our revolution,
is unparalleled in the annals of mankind.

Permit me then, my friends and fellow citizens, to
congratulate you on this joyful occasion. Let our
department be suitable to the joyful purpose for
which we are assembled. Let good nature, good
breeding, concord, benevolence, piety and gratitude,
understanding, wit and vivacity—grace, bless, adorn,
and crown us henceforth and forever.

The worst of all.—A zealous, and in his way a ve-
ry eminent preacher, happened to miss a constant
auditor from his congregation. Schism had already
made some depredations on the fold, which was not
so large, but to a practised eye the reduction of even
one was perceptible. 'What keeps our friend, far-
mer B. away from us?' was the anxious question
proposed by our vigilant minister to his clerks; 'I
have not seen him among us these three weeks; I
hope it is not Socinianism that keeps him away,'
'No, your honor,' replied the clerk, 'it is something
worse than Socinianism!' 'God forbid it should be
Deism,' 'No, your honor, it is something worse
than that.' 'Worse than Deism! Good heavens! I
trust it is not Atheism,' 'No, your honor, it is some-
thing worse than that.' 'Worse than Atheism! im-
possible: nothing can be worse than Atheism.' 'Yes
it is, your honor—it is Rheumatism.'

QUACKERY. The Scrutatory Case.—A lady on
Long Island, N. Y. considerably advanced in age,
having been for some time afflicted with an affection
of the nerves, and the neighboring physicians having
failed to effectually repair her broken constitution,
hearing of one of the quack order, she had him cal-
led. After he had for some time examined her pulse
she inquired, 'Doctor, do you understand my com-
plaint?' He answered, 'Mam, it is a scrutatory
case.' 'Pray, Doctor,' inquired the lady, 'what is
that?' 'It is a dropping of the nerves, mam, the
nerves having fallen into the pizarium, and the
head goes tizarizen!' 'Ah! Doctor,' ex-
claimed the lady, you have described my feelings
exactly.'

Incident at the Siege of Ancona.—A woman of An-
cona, heart-broken by the exhaustion of her two sons
and hopeless of other relief, opened a vein in her
left arm; and having prepared and disguised the
blood which flowed from it with spices and condiments
(for these luxuries still abounded, as if to mock
the cravings of that hunger, which had slight need
of any further stimulant than its own necessity) pre-
sented them with the beverage—thus prolonging
the existence of her children, like the bird of which simi-
lar tenderness is fabled, even at the price of that
tide of life by which her own was sustained.

Sketches of Venetian History.

A Frenchman, wishing to take stage for Buffalo,
was asked by the driver if he had any extra bag-
gage. 'Extra baggage! what you call dat? I have
no baggage but my tree trunks, five dogs, and von
black girl.'

The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road still con-
tinues to be thronged with passengers.—The seats in
the cars are frequently taken more than an hour before
the time of starting.

WHAT IS ARISTOCRACY?—In reply to the ques-
tion of an ultra, what is aristocracy? Gen. Foy,
a distinguished orator in the French Chambers,
gave the following definition:—I can tell you
what it is,' said he, 'aristocracy of the 19th cen-
tury, is the coalition, the league of those who
would consume without working; know everything
without learning anything; carry away all the
honors without deserving them; and occupy all the
places of government without being capable of fill-
ing them.'

Sailor's Veracity.—A son of Neptune said the
other day to a brother tar, Jack, you never caught
me in a lie in your life. 'Very true,' replied Jack,
but, blast you, I have chased you from one lie to
another all day.

*Why is the life of an Editor like the Book of
Revelations?* Because it is full of 'types and
shadows,' and a mighty voice, like the sound of
many waters, ever saying unto him—'Write.'

Consolation.—An old lady once being very
sorely afflicted with a disorder usually denomi-
nated hysterics, imagined she could not breathe,
and appealed to her husband on the occasion,
with 'Mr. —, I can't breathe.' 'Well, my dear,'
returned the affectionate husband, 'I would not
try, for nobody wants you should.'

A GOURMAND at an ordinary had eaten so
enormously, that the company were astonished
and disgusted with his glutony. The gentleman
at the head of the table ironically pressed him
to take another plateful, observing he had actu-
ally eaten nothing. The gourmand declined taking
any more, observing that his stomach was quite
gone. Upon which an Irish gentleman opposite
exclaimed, 'Is it your stomach that's gone, my
honey? you mean the bottom part of it.'

Indian Eloquence.—The following is extracted from
a late speech before the Governor and Assembly of Penn-
sylvania, by the Chief of the Menomones. It has all
the figurative energy of Indian Eloquence:

'Brother—We see your Council House. It is large
and beautiful. But the Council House of the Red Man
is much larger. The earth is the floor—the clear sky is
the roof—a blazing fire is the chair of the Chief Orator,
and the green grass the seats of our Chiefs. You speak
by papers, and record your words in books; but we speak
from our heart, and memory records our words in the
hearts of our people.'

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within
sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a de-
duction of fifty cents.

Any No. paper will be sent to a distance without payment
being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNTON & SONS, 67 Liberty-street

Albany—Wm. THORNTON, 347 Market-street

Philadelphia—D. & C. LANPHEAR, 35 Chestnut-street.

Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.

Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.

Pushing, N. Y. Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1831.

NO. 4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Seeing in a late number of your valuable paper, an extract from the 'Genesee Farmer,' on the efficacy of the application of soap in preventing the ravages of caterpillars and other insects on fruit trees, I am induced to mention the method which for four years past, I have pursued, with regard to my peach, and other fruit trees on my farm.

The peach trees, I have annually topped down, say two thirds of the previous year's growth, and have found that this operation, invariably, had given increased strength to the stock, vigor to the lateral and bearing branches, and protects the trees, in a great measure, from the violence of the wind. At every time of trimming, I have given them a wash of soap diluted to the consistency of common paint (and this has been repeated twice during the summer months) throughout the trunk and branches, the branches from the manner of pruning, being within reach of a short brush.

There has been in my neighborhood, this season, great complaints of a blight on the peach trees, with a shedding of the fruit. On all of mine (thus treated) no blight has appeared, and on those of them which blossomed, there is now a fair quantity of fruit. I can account for this difference in no other way, than by the manner of pruning and frequent application of the soap wash.

The tender shoots of some of my old, headed down peach trees, were soon after their appearance attacked by green lice, and psimires; I made the same application, which effectually removed them.

The same has been done to my apple orchard (with the exception of topping); and I am fully convinced, that nothing can be applied, which gives the bark so healthy an appearance, and so smooth a surface as the above treatment; the attack of the smallest insects in summer is prevented by the alkali contained in the soap, and the smoothness of the bark prevents the deposit of their eggs.

I have likewise applied a strong decoction of tobacco leaves which may be as effectual against vermin, but not so beneficial to the health of the tree.

Your obt. servt.

Danvers, Aug. 3, 1831. WM. P. ENDICOTT

NEW FRUITS.

Copy of a letter from Sheldon Moore, Esq. of Connecticut to Vm. Prince and sons of the Lin. Bot. Garden, dated 28th March, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—Herewith you will receive scions of three sorts of apples together with a specimen of the fruit of one of the kinds, viz. the *Steele Sweet*. The scions marked *Moore's Greening* are from a seedling tree, the only bearing tree now in being; many scions have been taken from it within a few years. It is a young flourishing tree the only very valuable kind from an orchard of perhaps 75 trees or more. It is uniformly a real bearer each alternate year. The fruit is of fair size, pleasant, though not of the highest flavor, very fair, and keeps remarkably well; it is little apt to be defective at the core (not to rot) lit on the whole we consider it rather superior to any

winter apple for farmers that we have. We have several of the celebrated kinds, as R. I. Greenings, Spitzenburgh, Pearmain, &c. Last year was the bearing year, which is the reason I send no specimens of the fruit. The scions marked *Steele Sweet* are of a kind said, and I presume truly, to have originated in this town, as they bear the name of a family by whom they are supposed to have been first raised. They keep much better than winter apples generally and are much cultivated here. They are not so large and fair generally as the sample but we consider them for our use superior to the kinds I mentioned we have.

The scions labelled *Hart's Early Sweet*, are of a kind supposed to be a native of this part of the country though I am not certain that such is the fact. It is not the earliest apple, but ripens however several weeks before fall apples generally, and is remarkably fair, large and fine flavored; there is no uniform name for it, but I have added the name of the man who I believe first raised it as an adjoining town. The tree grows with a smallish bushy top and bears not very abundantly though tolerably so; but I think it well worthy of cultivation. I have put them down in the order I should esteem them, and also of the proof of their being peculiar to this part of the country. Of the first I am positively certain that it is a new sort. The second, there is not much doubt about, but of the third there is more. The two last more disseminated and may have become known in other parts of the country by different names. With my best wishes for success in the important objects in which you are engaged,

Respectfully yours, &c.

Note.—The scions were grafted on thirty stocks, six feet from the ground and have grown vigorously.

Lin. Bot. Garden, }
July 29, 1831. }

WM PRINCE AND SONS.

STONE BRIDGES.

MR FESSENDEN—I wish to say a few words on a subject of some importance which I have not seen discussed in the *New England Farmer*; and in this day of improvement I have thought it strange that all have been silent on the subject. I allude to the great importance of good and permanent *Stone Bridges*. It is well known that in travelling over our country roads we are constantly passing streams of water, even the smallest of which requires a bridge for passing; we shall find most of them built with wood, an article more costly now than fifty years ago; we also frequently know of damages and accidents caused by bad bridges, and sometimes a large fine for the town to pay. Now I would recommend to all the towns in the Commonwealth to build from year to year as they become able, good *Stone Bridges*. All our towns have rocks and stone in abundance and have men that are able to execute the work; the small bridges may be covered on the top with flat or split rocks—and over the next larger streams the bridge should be built with an arch the dimensions to correspond to the quantity of water in the spring of the year. Streams like Charles or Concord River, would require two or three arches.—Our well informed farmers are well satisfied that

rocks make the best and cheapest fences on our farms, and if that is the case, *Stone Bridges* will be found to be the cheapest in the end.—No doubt a good stone bridge well covered with gravel will last a thousand years. I think upon reflection this will be found to be an important subject and well worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received.

A CONSTANT READER.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY SOWING.

MR FESSENDEN—Having noticed for a number of years past that late sowing or planting seldom answered as well as early, my belief has been more strengthened of late by the following facts.

On the 15th July, 1830, I sowed on a piece of ground of about one and a half acres, six pecks of buckwheat, and the same quantity of rye, mixed and sowed together; I also at the same time sowed clover seed in the chaff on the same piece, and harrowed the whole in. The clover took and grew well: the buckwheat was harvested at the usual time, but owing to the severe drought it produced but an indifferent crop; the rye grew large and branched out full, some of the stalks, were more than eight feet long, a number of the stools produced sixty, eighty, ninety, and one, one hundred and ten stalks with one hundred good ears or heads. One stool was taken up on the 2d instant, and shelled on the 9th, and counted by two respectable witnesses, and the number of grains was seven thousand two hundred and eighty five, and measured about half a pint from a single grain.

If you think the above worth publishing you can give it a place in the *New England Farmer*.

SETH COUCH.

Kingston, Ulster co. N. Y. July 20, 1831.

MR FESSENDEN—I have noticed in the *New England Farmer*, vol. ix. page 388, that to put charcoal about the roots of Peach Trees would be a preventive against insects, worms, &c. I have thought it proper to state that my trees are all planted on newly cleared and well burnt land, and I find most of them are more or less affected with worms at the root, so that I fear charcoal may not prove infallible, though my case is not decisive.

August, 1831.

It is interesting for farmers who raise Silk Worms, to know, that Cocoons, by being kept lose considerably of their weight. A person who made fifteen pounds this season, after keeping them a few weeks, found them reduced to twelve. This is occasioned by the dissolution of the dead chrysalis, which at last is reduced to powder. It is therefore the interest of those who have cocoons on hand, to dispose of them as soon as possible, otherwise they will suffer loss. Cocoons do not, like wine, improve by age; on the contrary, the longer they are kept, the harder they are to reel. —*Amer. Daily Adv.*

The Rochester Republican states that 50,120 acres of wheat were cut in Monroe county, New York. This, it may be observed, was the product of one county, and if taken at 20 bushels to the acre, and the average price one dollar per bushel, the return for wheat alone must exceed \$1,000,000! So much for canals.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at a meeting, held in the Hall of the Institution, on the 6th of August, 1831.

The following report was read. The Committee on the Library ask leave to report, that a Catalogue of the Books, belonging to the society, has been prepared, and is herewith annexed.

It appears, on a thorough examination, that several books have not been returned, in conformity to a resolution, which was passed several months since, and published in the New England Farmer; and many of the numbers of Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, the Pomological Magazine, the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, the Annales de la Societe d'Horticulture de Paris, the Annales de L'Institut Horticole de Fromont, and of the Floral Magazine are still in the possession of some of the members, who should be requested, by public notice in the N. E. Farmer, to send them to the Librarian, as it is necessary that the numbers of the periodical publications should be collected, and bound into volumes, before they are again allowed to be taken from the Library.

The works on Fruits and Flowers, which are embellished with engravings, the Librarian has been directed to retain, as they are required by the Committees on Fruits and Flowers, to enable them to identify the names and characters of such samples, as may be presented for exhibition, or premium, during the season the Hall is opened for those purposes.

Respectfully submitted by the direction of the committee.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Chairman Library Com.

Horticultural Hall,
August 6th, 1831.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

IN THE
LIBRARY
OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

- Abercrombie, J. Practical Gardener, 12mo.
Gardener's Pocket Jour. 24mo.
Ailum, John A memoir on the cultivation of the Vine, 12mo.
Aiton, on Live Stock.
Anderson, on Gardening.
Annales de la Societe d'Horticulture de Paris 6 vols. Svo.—two copies.
Annales de L'Institut Royal Horticole de Fromont, Svo. two copies.
Boutcher on Forest Trees, 4to.
Bigelow, Jacob, American Medical Botany, 3 vols. Svo.
Bigelow, Jacob, Plants of Boston and its environs, Svo.
Blake, Stephen, English Garden, 12mo.
Bliss, G. Fruit Grower's Instructor, 12mo.
Bradley, on Gardening, 12mo.
Bryant, G. Flora Dietetica, or History of Esculent Plants, Svo.
Cours de Agriculture, 16 vols. Svo.
Chaptal, M. Le Comte, Chimie Appliquee D'Agriculture 2 vols. Svo.
Culture de la Vigne, 2 vols. Svo.
Cobbett, William, Gardener, 12mo.
Cook's Tables for Farmers and Graziers. Svo.
Curtis on British Grasses. Svo.
Cox, William, Cultivation of Fruit Trees. Svo.

- Cully on Live Stock. Svo.
Cruikshank on Forest Trees. Svo.
Davy, Sir Humphrey, Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, Svo. two copies.
Deane's New England Farmer. Svo.
Delpierre, Deocade, Traite de Culture Rurale. 2 vols. 12mo.
Boiset Forest 24mo.
Drummond's First Steps to Botany, 12mo.
Darwin's Phytologia, Svo.
Dulamel, Plantations des Arbres, 4to.
Physique Des Arbres 2 vols. 4to.
Trait Des Arbres Fruitiers, 7 vols. folio.
Evelyn, John, Silva, or Discourse of Forest Trees, 2 vols. 4to.
Complete Gardener.
Forsyth, William, A Treatise on the Culture and management of Fruit Trees, Svo.
Fessenden, Thomas G. New American Gardener, 12mo.
Farmers' Tables.
Griffith, Mrs Mary, Our Neighborhood or Letters on Horticulture, 12mo.
Hints on American Husbandry, by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Agr. Society Svo.
Hayward, Joseph, Horticultural Science, Svo. Horticultural Essay.
Haynes, on the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant. Svo.
Holland's General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire, Svo.
Hosack and Francis' Medical and Philosophical Register, 4 vols. Svo.
Hosack's Medical Essays, 2 vols. Svo.
Hosack's Memoir of De Witt Clinton.
Hipburn, John, American Gardener, 12mo.
Holron, M. Manual de L'Eleveur, 12mo.
Hooker, William, Pomona Londinensis, 4to
Horticultural Tracts, 1 vol. Svo.
Lawrence on Gardening, 12mo.
Linnaeus, Carolus, System of Nature; translated by William Turton, 7 vols. Svo.
Loudon, J. G. Encyclopedia of Plants. Svo.
Laying out Landscape Farms, fol.
Hot Houses, folio.
Country Residences, 2 vols 4to.
Encyclopaedia of Agriculture, Svo.
Encyclopaedia of Gardening, Svo.
Gardener's Magazine, 3 vols. Svo.
Lemoine, L. Arbres a Fruits, 24mo.
Mc Mahon's American Gardener, Svo.
Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. two copies.
Planting and Rural Ornament, 2 vols. Svo.
Madcock, James, Florists' Dictionary, Svo.
Michaux's North American Sylva, 3 vols. Svo.
Michaux, A. Flora Boreali Americana, 2 vols. Svo.
Martin, Phillip Gardener's Dictionary, 4 vols. folio.
Move, T. Gardener's Kalender, 12mo.
Merault, A. J. L'Art Du Jardinier, 12mo.
Mear, J. Gardener's Companion, 24mo.
New England Farmer, 9 vols. 4to.
Nuttall's Travels in Arkansas, Svo.
Introduction to Botany, Svo.
Naturalist. A periodical publication.
Nicol, Walter, Gardener's Kalender, Svo.
Planters' Kalender, Svo.
Practical Planter, Svo.
Villa Garden Directory, 12m^o.

- Noisette, L. Manuel de Jardinier, 4 vols. Svo.
Pomological Magazine, 2 vols. Svo.
Pantey, W. Forest Pruner, Svo.
Profitable Planter, Svo.
Rural Improver, 4to and a vol. of Plates, 4to.
Phillips, Henry, History of Cultivated Vegetables, 2 vols. Svo.
Sylva Florifera. Shrubbery, Ornamenta Planting and Picturesque Scenery, 2 vols. Svo.
Pomerium Britannicum, Svo.
Prince on Horticulture, 12mo.
Prince's Treatise on the Vine, Svo.
Philippar, Fr. Voyage Agronomique en Angleterre, Svo.
Port folio of colored engravings of Fruit.
Quintainye on Gardening, fol.
Repton's Letters on Landscape Gardening, Svo.
Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening, Svo.
Designs of the Pavillion at Brighton, Svo.
Speechly on the Vine and Pine Apple, Svo.
Say's American Insects, 3 vols. Svo.
Sinclair's System of Husbandry, 2 vols. Svo.
Southern Agriculturist.
Silk Culture, by Felix Pascalis, John D'Homer-gue and Stephen Du Ponceau, Svo.
Sweet, Robt. Florist's Guide, Svo.
Thouin, A. Cours De Culture, 3 vols. Svo. and an Atlas.
Thouin, Gabriel, Plans Raisonnees de Toutes les especes de Jardins, folio.
Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, 6 vols. 4to. and nos. 1, 2 and 3 of vol. 7.
Thacher's Orchardist, 12mo.
Thacher's Treatise on Bees, 12mo.
Weston, R. Gardeners and Planters' Calendar, 12mo.
Wilson, Alexander, American Ornithology, 3 vols. Svo. and 1 vol. of Plates.
Wheatly on Gardening, Svo.
Wbridge on Cider, 12mo.
Yang, A. Farmers' Calendar.
General View of the County of Norfolk, Svo.
Vetenat, E. P. Nouvelle Plantes, 4to.

The following letter was read by the President.

Gibraltar, June 7, 1831.

Sir,—By your communication of the 6th of December last, I was made acquainted with the honor conferred upon me, by the Mass. Hort. Soc. in electing me as Corresponding Member, and at the same time I received its Diploma.

Though domiciliated on this sterile rock, for some twenty years, without an opportunity to speculate on the subject of Horticulture, yet such are my yearly impressions, imbibed in my native country connected with rural economy, that I cannot but feel highly gratified, by the attention shown me, and excited to use every endeavor in my power to meet the views of an association, the basis of which, is the public good.

I may at times be enabled to afford something, the growth of this neighborhood, worthy a place in a Botanical Garden, and shall be happy to learn that such a useful establishment has been founded, in the vicinity of Boston. Such gardens

are general throughout Europe, and their beneficial influence universally admitted. They are accessible to all, and thousands are thus excited to explore the vegetable kingdom, who are continually making collections of valuable plants, or extending the bounds of horticultural science.

I have the honor to be with profound respect, your obedient servant, HORATIO SPRAGUE.
H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq. Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

A package of seeds was presented by Mrs Doct. Channing, which she collected in the West Indies.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mrs Doct. Channing, for the valuable collection of seeds, which she has kindly bestowed upon this institution.

Resolved, That the above named seeds be placed in the hands of the Curator of the Botanical Garden in Cambridge, and that he be requested to report the result of his experiment, in cultivating them.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, August 6, 1831. }

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

APPLES.—A remarkably fine specimen of the Sopsvine, (Shropshirevine?) from Mr E. Vose.

PEARS.—Early Catharine, (of Bloodgood's catalogue,) Grosse Cuisse Madame, Summer Bergamot, (Coxe, No. 5,) English Red Cheek, (generally known as the English Catharine,) and Windsor Pears, from Mr Manning.

APRICOTS.—Early, (of Coxe,) from Mr E. Vose, and several boxes, (supposed to be the Roman,) from Dr Rollins. S. DOWNER, Chairman.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of Aug. 3, I observed some remarks upon an extract from the Christian Examiner on the 'Mortgaged farms of N. England.' Although some ideas there expressed may be founded in truth, yet I think the spirit in which the article was penned was bad, and the principles there laid down are unsound, and will have a very injurious tendency wherever they are received. 'A Farmer' says, 'I think all those who reflect candidly, unbiassed by prejudice, and from a desire to come at the truth of the matter in regard to political equality, will perceive that all the *real equality* that any government can give a people is the *privilege of gaining access to the highest honors and emoluments through merit, or to leave each individual of a nation in perfect freedom to pursue the path which best suits him, to wealth and distinction, so far as he injures no one else*. Any other scheme cannot but be productive of bad results, and prove in the highest degree injurious to the community.'

I do not imagine that the 'suggestion of saving the land from an evil of such widely spread and increasing magnitude,' by a willingness on the part of those alluded to, to perform the duty of domestics, is correct, but yet I do believe, and every one who will take the trouble to look around him will perceive that most of our troubles and perplexities in business, &c., are brought upon us by an unwillingness to appear for what we really are, from a false pride which prevents us from performing the duties of the situation in which Divine Providence has placed us, and conforming to the circumstances of our condition. We wish to make the world to believe that we can live as well, dress as well, and procure the same luxuries as our more wealthy neighbors. We run before we ought to creep, therefore to wonder we come to the ground; but this is not *deignity*, we are blinded if we think so. True dignity influences us to perform to the very best of the ability with which we have been endowed, our *daily and apparent duty*, not to disgrace the situation we are in, but to elevate it; there is no situation in life, while virtue and innocence are our companions, that

is disgraceful, but all are honorable. The lowest calling upon earth, if performed from right feelings, will ever command respect and esteem, even from those whom Providence has raised to the highest stations of wealth and power. Many who employ 'help' in their families are overbearing and disposed to trample upon those in their power; yet is this a good reason why a daughter of a 'substantial farmer,' or any other person's daughter, should consider as a 'degrading servitude,' or as 'the sorry employment of gathering crumbs from the rich man's table,' the situation of domestic in a family? We are deceived; it is our own fault if we are not respected.

Let us look into the history of independent and flourishing families, and we shall see the father whose industry has been blessed with plentiful success, and the wife who graces the board that is loaded with hospitable cheer, were one or both servants in their youth to such as they now are.

The great end in the education of every female should be to fit them to become good wives and prudent housekeepers, and if a young woman is so situated as to be under the necessity of learning in another house than her father's, certainly it can be no disgrace to her, but an honor if she performs her duties with fidelity and cheerfulness.

There is one consideration which I have never heard advanced in favor of young women's becoming domestics who are obliged to earn their daily bread, which is a very important one. In this situation they are every day better qualified for good wives, and of course increasing the opportunities of becoming so.

A sensible man is not generally attracted by her who is ignorant or out of the performance of domestic duties; for to one who has congenial qualities and is happy and at home in household affairs, he will look for happiness. I wish not to be personal, but I think the sentiment 'I would sooner, infinitely sooner, follow my daughters to the grave than see them go out to service,' cannot originate in a good spirit or sound principles, and that pride is at the root of it.

In regard to domestics, much might be said, and I wish, Mr Editor, you would give your readers some of your cogitations upon the subject, with an endeavor to devise some method of placing it in its true light, and of helping those who are in want of help. OLIVER.

REMEDY FOR RED ANTS.

MR FESSENDEN—As there is great complaint in the papers respecting the little nauseous red ant that infests the closets and dairy rooms of farmers, I beg leave to ask you to republish from the New England Farmer of Sept. 10, 1830, page 64, a complete remedy that you then copied from Mrs Child's invaluable 'Frugal Housewife.' I have tried it in a closet, and in a large cheese room, and find the ants will leave everything for the walnuts.

'It is unnecessary to tell any who have had experience of the evil, that red ants are like the plagues of Egypt. The following method of destroying them seems to be too simple to be very effective; but I have known it succeed, when a house had been infested with them for years.

'These insects are extravagantly fond of slag-barks, or American walnuts: fill a large dish with these nuts, cracked, and they will quit everything else, to cluster upon it. When the dish is well covered, remove it carefully, and brush them all in to the fire; at the same time have a little *corrosive sublimate* in a cup, to sweep in such as happen to stray from the dish; and touch all the cracks and crevices, from which you have seen them come with a feather, dipped in the same poison. In one week if this be repeated they will all be gone. By no means leave the cup, or poisoned feather about for an instant.'

PASTURE OF PLANTS.

Every plant requires a given quantity of earth to nourish it, into which its roots extend for that purpose; and the quantity thus required is called the requisite *pasture* of the plant. Some require more earth, and some less. Some require a greater superficial extent with less depth; while others require a greater depth with less superficial extent.

For instance, a plant of Indian corn requires a superficial extent of, say, three feet in circumference, and a depth of six inches; while a root of the beet, carrot, or parsnip kind, requires a superficial extent of, perhaps, only twelve inches in circumference, but a depth of, say, fifteen inches. A plant of flax, on the contrary, will not require more than six inches in circumference, and five inches in depth.

It will probably be found, that the greater depth is given to all plants, the less circumference they will require; that the roots will, in that case, shoot further downwards; and, therefore, the deeper you plough, the thicker you may sow. This is a matter of nice calculation, and well worth the attention of the ingenious Farmer.

In order to elucidate this, the proper method is, to try various plants in beds of the same soil, culture, and dimensions, but dug of different depths, and the plants set at different distances, and then the results will lead to the truth.

Thus, for instance, make four beds of carrots, which shall be dug equally well eight inches deep; let the roots in the first bed stand at the distance of four inches from each other; those of the second, at the distance of six; those of the third, at the distance of eight; and those of the fourth, at the distance of twelve inches; and then let it be ascertained which bed has the greatest weight of carrots.

In the meantime, have four other beds dug twelve inches deep; and four more dug eighteen inches deep; and plant one of each of them at the respective distances above mentioned, and ascertain what is the result of each. The same experiments can be tried with equal exactness on most other plants, and the results equally well ascertained.

LABOR SAVING.—It is stated that 20,000 copies of the London Atlas were struck in a few hours. A computation has been made that the printed surface was equal to about 20 acres, and that it contained sufficient matter for 14,230 octavo volumes of the ordinary thickness. Divided into columns, placed end to end, the length would encompass Middlesex, and the seven surrounding counties. The whole of this labor was performed by three boys with a four horse steam engine. There are men, who manifest some understanding on other subjects, and yet, who propose to dispense with labor saving machines, in order to give employment to workmen. This is a mistaken notion, and if applied *in extenso*, would carry us back to the early imperfection of machinery. One step backwards involves an entire retrograde. Which of the early, imperfect presses could be fixed upon—or would they dispense with printing presses altogether? To maintain consistency, they ought to dispense with types also. It really would seem that some of these free-trade anti-American system philosophers would take from us all we have, with the exception of our 'teeth and nails.'—*Detroit Courier*.

MUD.

Mud, a black or dark colored sediment, found at the bottom of ponds, rivers, creeks, ditches, and wet sunken places. It is mostly composed of a fine vegetable mould, mixed with the substance of perished vegetables, &c., and therefore it contains much of the natural food of plants.

In ponds and rivers, this sediment is made up of fine dust, together with a rich variety of other substances, which have been wafted in the air, and have fallen into the water; together with the subtlest particles of the neighboring soils washed down into them by rains. That is supposed to be the richest mud, which is near to the borders, and which has been alternately flooded and fermented; as it will ferment when it lies bare, in some degree.

In rivers, and in long ditches that have currents, there is a greater proportion of soil in the mud. It has been brought down from soft, mellow lands, through which the rivers pass; and some of it doubtless from beds of marl, which are often found in the banks of rivers, and which readily dissolve in the water.

Some ponds are totally dried up in a hot and dry summer; and all ponds and rivers are so diminished by a copious evaporation, as to leave part, and the richest part, of their beds uncovered. And these beds, where there has been no rapid current, are always found to contain rich mud. In some places it reaches to a considerable depth. This mud, though taken from fresh waters, has been found to be a valuable manure; more especially for dry, sandy and gravelly soils. I have known it to have as good effect as barn dung, in the culture of Indian corn, upon such soils. The advantage of it is not found to be only for one season; it meliorates the land for several years. It restores to a high piece of ground what vegetable mould the rains, in a long course of years, have been washing away from it.

It is happy for the farmer that Providence has prepared for him these magazines of manure in all parts of the country. None but the stupid will let them lie unnoticed, or unremoved. When a dry autumn happens, the prudent farmers will be very industrious in carting mud up from evaporated ponds, and other sunken places in their farms, and laying it upon their light soils, especially upon high gravelly knolls; or into their barn yards, if the distance be not too great.

But with respect to using mud as a manure, the maritime farmers have the advantage above all others. For the sea ooze, which appears on the flats, and in creeks and harbors, along the shores of the sea, has all the virtues of fresh water mud, that of sea salt superadded, which is one of the most important ingredients in the composition of the best manures. I might add, that it abounds, more than any other mud, with putrefied animal substances. Much of these are contained in the sea itself: And innumerable are the fowls and fish that have perished upon flats since time began; and the component parts of their bodies have been inclosed by the supervenient slime.

Mud taken from flats where there are shell fish or even where they have formerly lived, is better for manure, than that which appears to be more unmixt. The shells among it are a valuable part of its composition. If it abound much with shells, it becomes a general manure, fit to be laid upon almost every kind of soil.

That mud, however, which is a richer manure

than any other, is taken from docks, and from the sides of wharves in populous towns. For it has been greatly enriched by the scouring of foul streets, and from common sewers; as well as from an unknown quantity of animal and vegetable substances, accidentally fallen, or designedly thrown into such places.

Sea mud may be taken up at any season, whenever the farmer has most leisure. It is a good method to draw it up on sleds from the flats in March, when the border is covered with firm ice. I have thus obtained mud from flats, with great expedition and little expense.

Mud that is newly taken up, may be laid upon grass land. But if it is to be ploughed into the soil, it should first lie exposed to the frost of one winter. The frost will destroy its tenacity, and reduce it to a fine powder; after which it may be spread like ashes. But if it be ploughed into the soil, before it has been mellowed, it will remain in lumps for several years, and be of less advantage.

A layer of mud will be no bad ingredient in a heap of compost. But it should be contiguous to a stratum of lime, if that can be obtained. But where this is wanting, new horse dung is the best substitute, to excite a strong fermentation.

The best method of managing all sorts of mud, were it not for increasing the labor, would be to lay it in farm yards, and let it be thoroughly mixed with the dung and stale of animals. When it is so managed, the compost is excellent, and fit for almost any soil, though best for light ones. Perhaps the advantage of it is so great as to pay for the increased expense of twice carting. For it will absorb the stale of cattle, and retain it better than straw, and other light substances.

From the Ravenna (Ohio) Courier.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

By a communication received from a respectable and scientific Physician in Medina county, we learn that a remedy has at length been found for restoring animation suspended by the effects of carbonic acid gas, or *damps*, as it is usually termed, in wells. The frequent occurrence of death, caused by persons descending into wells in which this gas, or *damps* exists, has long made it a desideratum with the humane to discover a restorative to animation when it is suspended by inhaling the gas. Accident has at length done what science and study had failed to effect; and if we cannot at all times avoid the gas, we can, by timely aid, prevent the fatal consequences of its effects.

On the 17th of June last, three individuals, a Mr Vial, his son, and another person, were engaged digging a well in the Township of Copley, Medina County, and having been absent about one hour, on returning, the young man went into the well, and after descending a short distance, fell apparently lifeless to the bottom. His father immediately descended to his relief, and having arrived at the region of the *damps*, also fell to the bottom in a similar condition. On seeing them apparently lifeless, the third person, started in great haste for the physician, (our informant) who resided at some distance from the place. During his absence, several ladies who were assembled at the place, determined to make an effort to raise the bodies from the well. One of them threw a pailful of water down—most of which fell on the face of Mr Vial, who immedi-

ately caught breath, and rising on his feet, he seized the breathless and apparently lifeless body of his son, and with it in his arms, succeeded in getting into the bucket or tub, in which situation they were raised to the top of the well by the women. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr Vial in a few hours attained his usual health and strength, and the young man, by medical aid, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about on the succeeding day.

The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well—a live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet animation became suspended, but by pouring down water on it, animation was immediately restored. From these experiments it appears that on inhaling this gas, life is not immediately extinguished, but suspended only, and that the application of water will restore it—whether by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sufferer, or from some other cause we are not sufficiently scientific to determine.

Numerous valuable lives have been lost within the circle of our acquaintance by exposure to these *damps*, and we hope the preventive now suggested will be fairly tested, and if found to be a general restorer of suspended animation in cases of this kind, that a knowledge of its efficacy will be widely diffused.

A Mode of destroying the Red Spider on plants.—Sir—As you are very desirous that all gardeners should not only be reading but writing gardeners, I, for the first time (being very young), venture to take up my pen to write a few lines, and shall be very happy should you think them worthy of insertion. The subject on which I now write is the red spider, which is very common on certain stove, green-house, and, in dry seasons, certain hardy plants. I have heard and read many receipts for the destruction of this insect, but I never found a more powerful remedy than clear water. I have under my care a few stove plants, which are in general in a very healthy state. I syringe them every morning with clear water on both sides of the leaf, and the plants are not in the least affected by this destructive insect. I had, for instance, a species of Plumbago that was much infested by the red spider; but after had syringed it well for a few mornings, there was not an insect to be found on the plant. I verily believe that clear water, applied as before observed, will effectually destroy the red spider; and, if constantly used, it will preserve any plant from this destructive insect. I think that if stoves or green-houses devoted to the culture of exotics were steamed well every night (water being applied in the form of steam), the plants would never be attacked by the red spider.—*Gardener's Mag.*

Temperance Societies—are established in every county in Pennsylvania, and are so well organized, as to produce the happiest results. Their influence is perceptible everywhere. The work of reformation among the laboring classes of society, is most conspicuous—a drunken man so, looked upon in many parts of the state, as an outcast from society; deserted by his former associates, he is compelled to quaff the bowl in solitude, and suffer himself to be pointed at by the finger of scorn, or to reform!—*Poulson.*

[From a New York paper.

WHEAT.—AN EXTRACT.

'While resting on my hammock [in the open air] I could discern the progress of cultivation, which was more contiguous than in the position from which the fields were first described; and, upon particular inquiry, I found that *every process of agriculture was in operation, at the same time: at the east extremity, the mules were bearing off the harvest, to the depots behind the dwelling; stacks were on the patch of ten or twenty acres, next adjoining; another patch displayed the rows of sheaves*; in another, the reapers were at work, and the young people tying them; farther on the golden harvest tempted the reaper; and still farther west the waving grain had yet its tinge of pale green; and farther still, the tint was more deep, it was the grain in the blade; another patch appeared to show like green thread upon a cake of chocolate; and next appeared the *païsano*, scattering the grain, followed by a range of mules abreast, with that harrow which instinctive reason provides, in the thorny brambles of the thicket: last patch of all, the ploughman with his *rude formed plough*, though then too distant to be particularly described: this was the rotation of crops; and upon a soil which never had any other manure than the rains and dews of Heaven and its own natural composition; the progression unceasing and uninterrupted, unless the hand of man forgot or neglected to do its duty. But the want of roads to transport those rich harvests rendered their mercantile value small; wheat could be had here for about a real and a half, or fifteen cents the bushel; barley for ten; peas, vetches and beans for a few cents.' Col. Duane's *Visit to Colombia*, pp. 325-6.

I ask every advocate of the free trade system, who shall read the foregoing extract, and fully understand the extraordinary faculty of raising wheat, &c above described—where it may be sown on any and every day of the year, and reaped also on any and every day—and that even on the same extensive plantation—whether he would be willing to admit wheat, &c, into our ports free of duty from Colombia, when the time shall have arrived, that they, by good roads, canals, and other facilities of transportation, shall be enabled to bring it to us, with only a small enhancement beyond the cost of this commodity on the soil that produces it? Could our agriculturists meet such a competition and afford flour at the low price at which it would then necessarily come? Or is it pretended, that we must raise no wheat, when such an event arrives? Is it to be a part of our national policy to buy our own bread stuff?

So also I might ask if cotton is to be admitted free of duty, from countries which produce it, with facilities as much superior to those which our cotton planters possess, as is shown in the case of wheat above mentioned by Col. Duane. In Colombia, cotton is produced by a tree, like an apple-tree in size, *without planting or cultivation*—whereas, the cotton of our southern states, grows on a plant of *annual growth, and requiring cultivation*. When the new governments of South America, shall have advanced in such improvements in the arts and government as shall enable them to send their cotton to the markets of the world, at a low rate—do our southern cotton planters think they could compete with producers having not only the advantages just mentioned, but another and most extraordinary advantage, one eternal

and uninterrupted season, adapted to their agricultural operations? Or are we to buy all our raw cotton and raise none?

Need more be said to show that our soil and advantages, national and artificial, are inferior to those of other nations. Nevertheless, we must take them as we find them, and at the expense of restriction, draw from them our subsistence, comfort and happiness; that any other policy would lead to the breaking down of every pursuit or occupation, which by climate or any other natural or factitious disadvantage, shall appear to have less favorable facilities for its prosecution, than may be found in some one foreign country or another. In fact, the proverb that he who wants things as cheap as they are in China, must go to China, for them, and then he may find them and use them, seems to have a forcible application here. If the cotton planter, should desire to eat the wheat of Colombia, at 15 cts. per bushel, rather than pay to his countryman 80 or 100 cents, our wheat farmer might well advise him to emigrate to Colombia, rather than to reside in one region of the earth, and draw his bread stuffs from another. And the wheat farmer, if he should desire to have cotton at a lower price, than the actual facilities of his own native country can afford, might also receive the same advice from the cotton planter.

[From the Journal of Health.

THE AMERICAN AQUATIC.

We beg leave, before explaining the origin of the title, and to whom it was applied, to repeat one of the 'Hints to Mechanics and Workmen,' which we gave in our first volume, p. 351. 'Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials, and malt liquors—Let your drink be like that of Franklin, when he was a printer—pure water.' This advice of ours, given with a sincere desire to benefit those to whom it was addressed, and with a full knowledge that its adoption would be productive of practically beneficial effects, was carped at by some who could not separate truth from error, nor pernicious from salutary habits. Excusable by their ignorance, we mean not now to censure them, but to show on what foundation, and with what propriety, we appealed to the example of the illustrious Franklin.

In the sketch of his life written by himself, this great man relates, among other matters respecting his residence in London at the time in which he was a journeyman printer, the following dietetic particulars—

'On my entrance I worked at first as a pressman, conceiving that I had need of bodily exercise, to which I had been accustomed in America, where the printers worked alternately as compositors and at the press. I drank nothing but water. The other workmen, to the number of about fifty, were great drinkers of beer. I carried occasionally a large form of letters in each hand, up and down stairs, while the rest employed both hands to carry one. They were surprised to see, by this and many other examples, that the American Aquatic, as they used to call me, was stronger than those who drank porter. The beer-boy had sufficient employment during the whole day in serving that house alone. My fellow pressman drank every day a pint of beer before breakfast, a pint with bread and cheese for breakfast, one between breakfast and dinner, one at dinner, one again about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and another after

he had finished his day's work. This custom appeared to me abominable; but he had need, he said, of all this beer, in order to acquire strength to work.

'I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength furnished by the beer, could only be in proportion to the solid part of the barley dissolved in water of which the beer was composed; that there was a larger portion of flour in a penny loaf, and that consequently if he ate this loaf, and drank a pint of water with it, he would derive more strength from it than from a pint of beer. This reasoning, however, did not prevent him from drinking his accustomed quantity of beer, and paying every Saturday night a score of four or five shillings a week for this cursed beverage, an expense from which I was wholly exempt. Thus do these poor fellows continue all their lives in a state of voluntary wretchedness and poverty.

'My example prevailed with several of them to renounce their abominable practice of bread and cheese with beer; and they procured like me, from a neighboring house, a good basin of warm gruel, in which was a small slice of butter, with toasted bread and nutmeg. This was a much better breakfast, which did not cost more than a pint of beer, namely, three half pence, and at the same time preserved the head clearer. Those who continued to gorge themselves with beer often lost their credit with the publican from neglecting to pay their score. They had then recourse to me, to become security for them; their light, as they used to call it, being out. I attended at the pay-table every Saturday evening, to take up the little sum which I had made myself answerable for; and which sometimes amounted to nearly thirty shillings a week.'

Franklin always had a cool head—he was ready for every emergency; he acquired a reputation as a philosopher and statesman, which has given his name currency over the whole civilized world. Surely the example of such a man is more worthy of imitation than that of the various classes of boozy songsters—convivial jokers—pretenders to social enjoyment at the expense of head and heart—canters of liberality—servile imitators of the vices of genius, and admirers of the degradation of their species, which they qualify with the specious epithets of civilization, refinement, taste, and the like.

On Grass Lands, Clover Sowing, &c.—It is admitted on all hands that one of the most difficult parts of the farmer's duty is 'laying down' regularly and successfully grass lands. John H. Powel, an intelligent and experienced Farmer of Pennsylvania says that in this country there is not usually more than half the quantity of seed sown that should be to insure success—that from experience he has found that three halfpecks of cloverseed mixed with two bushels of orchard grass seed is in no instance too much to sow on an acre of land—that by putting in this quantity, by light harrowing and rolling of the ground, if the weather and soil be in a proper state, immediately after sowing, will secure its vegetating and improve the grass. Autumnal top dressing with long manure, may be profitable applied to protect young clover, particularly if it has been pastured. A double advantage is obtained by using abundant supplies of seed; the hay is finer, and of course more nutritious, and when the crop is taken off, the soil is less exhausted from the rays of a hot sun.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 10, 1831.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

We have received complaints from several quaters, of distressing and dangerous illness caused by eating cheese, which in some way or other has become very deleterious. Among others a gentleman in Boston, lately wrote to us that 'six of my family were yesterday vomited and remain quite weak by eating a small particle of cheese, which was brought to the city by a Mr —, of

Mr — on Thursday had a little of it which sickened his father, himself and son very seriously.' The writer then mentions several others who were made very sick with it, and continues 'for myself, I never knew such a powerful vomit for some hours, which has made me very weak. This — is said to have sold poisoned cheese a number of times, but to what extent I do not know.'—We omit names as they can be of no use, and the vendor of the article might have been innocent of any intentional crime or misdemeanor. It is said that in the same dairy, where the cheeses are all manufactured by the same person, and in which the same means and materials are used, some of the cheeses will exhibit the properties of a violent emetic and cathartic, and others will be perfectly palatable and wholesome.

We have, almost every year since the commencement of the New England Farmer, published notices of poisonous cheese, and its effects. The injurious properties of such cheese have been attributed to many causes, but nothing certain on the subject, as far as we can learn has been established. Some conjecture that lead in some of its combinations is used for coating or coloring the cheeses which have been found to be deleterious. But any such use of lead, however compounded or modified ought to subject the person so offending to a punishment, similar to what justice would decree against a malefactor who has poisoned a public well or fountain. Others suppose that the use of copper and brass vessels in a dairy may have an injurious effect on the milk of which the cheese is made &c, &c.

The most probable theory, however, is that which attributes the evil in question to the cows having eaten in their pastures of the plant, called *Lobelia inflata* (Indian Tobacco.) A medical gentleman, wrote an article which was published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. ix. p. 51, in which were exhibited facts tending to prove the truth of this supposition. An eminent physician in Boston, who has frequently, in the course of his practice, taken notice of the effects of this emetic-cheese, attributes them to *Lobelia*. Besides, we find no notice in any European work on Agriculture, of cheese ever exhibiting properties similar to those of the above description; and we believe that Indian Tobacco, the supposed cause of the above mentioned bad qualities in cheese, is entirely unknown to the eastern continent.

RURAL CEMETERY.

At a meeting of the subscribers for lots in the Cemetery of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Mount Auburn, held August 3, 1831, at the Society's Rooms, pursuant to public notice, ZEEDEE COOK, Jun, Esq. was chosen Chairman.

The following gentlemen were chosen to serve

on 'The Garden and Cemetery Committee':—Hon. Joseph Story, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Dr. J. Bigelow, Hon. E. Everett, George W. Brimmer, George Bond, Hon. Charles Wells, B. A. Gould, and G. W. Pratt, Esqrs.

The Hon. Joseph Story, Rev. Dr Charles Lowell, Charles P. Curtis, George W. Brimmer, J. T. Buckingham, Dr. L. B. Adams, and G. W. Pratt, Esqrs. were chosen a Committee to consider and report at a future Meeting of the Horticultural Society, whether it is expedient to have any, and if any, what, religious ceremonies for the purpose of consecrating the said Cemetery.

The Meeting was then adjourned to the same time and place with the next annual Meeting of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

CHARLES P. CURTIS, Sec. of the Subscribers.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Public are reminded that the Committee on Farms, Fruit and Forest Trees, will attend to their duty in the course of a few weeks—and that application must be seasonably made either to the Secretary of the Society in Concord, or to one of the following

Trustees:—Francis Tuttle, Acton. Amos Wellington, Ashby. Joseph Blanchard, Buxboro'. John Merriam, Bedford. Wm. Winn, Burlington. Israel Porter, Cambridge. Cyrus Heath, Carlisle. Kendall Bailey, Charlestown. Nathaniel Howard, Chelmsford. Cyrus Hubbard, Concord. Joseph B. Varnum, Dracut. Jonathan Bennett, Dunstable. James Draper, East Sudbury. Abner Wheeler, Framingham. John H. Loring, Groton. Elihu Cutler, Holliston. Arba Thayer, Hopkinton. Jonas Munroe, Lexington. Charles A. Wheeler, Lincoln. Timothy Prescott, Littleton. Samuel A. Coburn, Lowell. Eli Rice, Marlboro'. Nathan Adams, Medford. John Brooks, Natick. Wm. Buttrick, Pepperell. Edmund Parker, Reading. Calvin Sanger, Sherburne. James B. Brown, Stone. Burrage Yale, South Reading. Thomas Whitney, Jr. Shirley. Josiah H. Adams, Sudbury. William Brown, Tecksbury. Joseph Butterfield, Tyngsboro'. Nahum Hardy, Waltham. Zachaeus Reed, Westford. Abijah Thompson, Woburn. John Parker, Billerica. William Cotting, West Cambridge.

The Trustees in the several towns are requested to notify the Secretary of all applications made to them for premiums on Farms.

JOHN STACY, Secretary.

Concord, Aug. 6, 1831.

THE MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH, will be holden at Concord, Mass. Oct. 5, 1831. From the appearance and contents of the handbill announcing this exhibition, and our knowledge of the enlightened zeal and ability of the President and Officers of 'The Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers,' we have reason to anticipate a show of more than common interest at the time and place above mentioned. We are happy to perceive that this useful institution continues to receive the attention and patronage of those to whose interest it is so substantially subservient; and hope that their labors will receive an adequate reward in the approbation of an enlightened community.

Hudson and Mohawk rail road.—We understand, says the Albany Argus, that the locomotive, engine performed a trip to Schenectady and returned; and that the return passage, was made in one hour and five minutes.

Mrs Child's 'Frugal Housewife' has reached the seventh edition. Five thousand copies of this valuable work were sold the first year of its publication. Her 'Girl's Own Book' has been highly and deservedly recommended in the London Athenaeum.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

We omitted, last week,* one ingredient of the Powder to be given preparatory to the *Lobelia*, viz. 1 grain of Sal Nitre. We now republish entire, the treatment of the disease by Dr Sanborn, which he adopted, with success.—*Ports. Jour.*

The principal remedy was a strong decoction of *Lobelia*, given in frequent doses till it operated as an emetic, and continued, but less frequently, afterward.

When first called to the patient, he administered, immediately, while the *lobelia* was preparing, a powder, composed, for an adult, of 1 grain of camphor, 1 of opium, 1 of sal nitre, and 2 of digitalis, finely pulverized, and given in molasses. Half that quantity he would give to the smallest child.

In a case in which the disease was considerably advanced, he gave the powder once in thirty minutes, three times, and afterward, once in four hours.

*See N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 2.

Unprecedented Mowing.—Elijah M. Fox, at Suffield, Ct. mowed four measured acres of grass on the 28th day of July, ult. He began at sun-rise and finished at one hour and twenty minutes before sun-set, fresh and in good spirits. There were not less than six tons of hay. Fences were on three sides of the lot, and a heavy fall of rain during the forenoon, added much to the labor. One acre of it, a swale, in which the grass was very heavy and badly lodged, would have been a good day's work for a vigorous mower. There are two or three instances in which an equal surface has been mowed over, but for quantity and quality of labor, this is acknowledged by all to be the greatest feat ever accomplished in this part of the country.—*Albany Argus.*

DYSENTERY.—To a common tumbler full of cold water, add a table spoonful of wheat flour: stir it well together, and drink the whole at a dose. This should be repeated once in an hour or two, until a cure is effected.

While on a visit to the eastern part of the state during last autumn, I experienced a violent attack of the dysentery, which, notwithstanding the use of various medicines common in such cases, increased to an alarming degree. After three or four days' intense suffering, an old acquaintance prescribed the above remedy, which effected a perfect cure in the course of one afternoon. My friend stated that he had seen this simple antidote used in a variety of cases, and that he had never known it fail to effect a speedy cure. A remedy so simple and efficacious should be known to every one.—*N. H. Paper.*

Silk.—The Canadian Courant is endeavoring to stir up the people of that province to the raising of silk. The editor has no doubt that the climate is 'well calculated' for that purpose.

The contractors on the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road advertise for 1700 laborers at one dollar per day.

Roses, Dahlias, Strawberries and Quicks.

The proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower, habit and prices. This may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers until the frosts of autumn.

They will have for sale, from this time forward, plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2.50 per hundred.—Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound, and some have measured 4½ inches round. Also many other varieties, for which see catalogue.

They have also for sale, at \$5 per thousand, 50,000 quicks of the honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthus*) for live fences, two years old, and fit for transplanting.—Specimens of the fence may be seen at the Nursery.

Orders for any of the above, or for trees, shrubs and plants, may be sent by mail, or left with J. B. Russell.

BUEL & WILSON.

Albany Nursery, July 16, 1831.

Aug. 10. 31

Zinc Milk Pans.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse—Westfield's patent Zinc Milk Pans. A particular account of this great improvement in dairying will be found in the New England Farmer for July 6, 1831, page 405, and many other journals. Milk in these pans will keep sweet longer than in those of other materials, and thus consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise, and produce one sixth more butter, as has been proved, of the sweetest quality. The pans are very durable, and not likely to rust.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being owner of the Letters patent for the manufactory of the above article, hereby cautions the Public from trespassing on his patent right, as they would avoid the penalty of the law; and also gives notice that he has appointed J. R. Newell, proprietor of the Agricultural Warehouse in the city of Boston, his Agent for vending the above articles.

Aug. 3. CHARLES BISHOP.

Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A few packages of seed of this new variety of turnip, so highly esteemed in Scotland, and which is described in this week's N. E. Farmer.—Price 12½ cts. each paper. Aug. 3.

30 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the detection and conviction of the vile wretch or wretches who have been base enough to break down a large number of young rock maple Trees, set out on the road adjoining his Farm, leading from Dedham turnpike to Brushhill turnpike, for the purpose of shade and ornament. As the vile wretch who could be guilty of such a crime is dangerous to the community, it is hoped that the citizens of Roxbury and Dorchester will be vigilant in endeavoring to detect him, in order that he may be brought to public justice. JEREMIAH HILL.

Boston, July, 1831. July 20.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$3.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise being damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September. EBENEZER BEARD.

July 6. ep2m

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. If Jan.

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomerooy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'It has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had almost suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle. Aug. 3.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary. August 3. eop1f

Tulip Roots.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A splendid collection of Tulip Roots, now in fine order for transplanting, comprising some of the most beautiful varieties now cultivated in this vicinity, viz:

Marbled or mottled, dark stamens.
White and Purple, ditto.
Yellow and Purple, ditto.
Double Yellow Rose.
Double pale yellow flamed, (Passe non plus ultra.)
Crimson, yellow centre and yellow stamens.
White, shaded with red, dark centre and stamens.
Fine large yellow, with yellow stamens.
Double white, with red shades, (beautiful.)
Double orange brown, (very large.)
Double pearly rose.
Double coffee color.
Parrot tulips, of several colors.
Fine bibeoms, (striped on white ground.)
Fine hizarres, (striped on yellow ground.)
Fine Rosy, on white, &c. &c. Price 12½ cts. each—\$1 per doz.

The above are of large size, and are raised from superior imported roots, some of which cost \$1 each.

Also, common tulip roots, of all colors, and of good size, price \$5 per hundred, suitable for those commencing a large tulip bed.

Also, Double White and Yellow sweet scented Narcissus—12½ cts. each—\$1 per doz.

Mixed Crocus roots—50 cts. per dozen. Aug. 3.

Seeds for Fall Sowing.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

Garden and Field Seeds, suitable for fall sowing, among which are—

WHITE PORTUGAL ONION.
PRICKLY SPINACH, (for early greens.)
BLACK SPANISH or WINTER RADISH.
LONG DUTCH PARSNIP, and a variety of other garden seeds.

Also—TIMOTHY or HERDS GRASS—ORCHARD GRASS—RED TOP, RED and WHITE CLOVER, &c. &c. Aug. 3.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Aug. 3.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel	none	100
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton	105 00	122 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	- bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, imported, No. 1, new,	- pound	13	18
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel	5 25	5 50
Genesee,	- "	5 37	5 62
Alexandria,	- "	4 62	5 00
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	4 75	4 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel	60	70
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	63	65
Rye,	- "	75	78
Barley,	- "	60	67
Oats,	- "	36	40
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	10 00	10 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	- cwt.	9 00	10 00
LIME,	- cask	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	- barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herds Grass,	- bushel	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern),	- "	1 00	1 12
Red Clover, (northern)	- pound	10	12
TALLOW, tined,	- cwt.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound	65	70
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	75	8
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	60	6
Merino, half blood,	- "	55	5
Merino, quarter,	- "	45	5
Native, washed,	- "	45	5
Pulled superfine,	- "	63	6
1st Lamb's,	- "	56	5
2d, "	- "	45	47
3d, "	- "	30	32
1st Spinning,	- "	50	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
whole hogs,	- "	5½	6
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	12
POULTRY,	- "	8	2
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	13	20
EGGS,	- dozen	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel	82	84
Indian, retail,	- "	32	34
POTATOES,	- "	30	34
CIDER, (according to quality]	- barrel	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Aug. 8.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 417 Beef Cattle, including 40 unsold last week, 156 Stores, 42 Cows and Calves, 3309 Sheep and Lambs, and 75 Swine—the Swine the same we reported last week. About 30 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—No particular variation from last week. We shall quote the same from \$4 to 5 25. Stores. We noticed only a few sales. The remainder have left the market and gone south.

Cows and Calves.—A large proportion were of an inferior quality. We noticed sales at \$12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 23 and 30.

Sheep—Sales will average about the same as last week. We noticed sales of one or two lots of ordinary quality at \$1 54. Also lots as follows, \$1 75, 1 83, 1 88, 1 72, 2, 2 12, 2 25 and 2 50—a few Wethers at \$2 50 a 3.

Swine—At retail 5c. for Sows and 6c. for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Aug. 1.—At market this day 7 to 800 Beef Cattle, 2000 to 2500 Sheep and Lambs, 100 Swine, and 25 Milch Cows. Market has varied very little from last week; if anything a small depression. Few extra Beef Cattle, at \$6 50, good 5 75 a 6 00 fair, 5 25 a 5 50, middling 4 50 to 5 per cwt. Sheep, extra, 4 a 4 50, (a very superior brought \$5) good 3 00 a 3 50, fair 2 a 2 50, and ordinary 1 50 a 1 75, each. Milch Cows \$18 25 a 30. Swine market good and prices from 4 a 4½c.—Journal of Commerce.

□ In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

THE MOWER.

I'm a father of ploughmen, a son of the soil,
And my life never tires, for my pleasure is toil—
There are worse states to bear than the sweat on the
brow,
And worse things to follow, my friend, than the plough.

What is sorrow? I think such a matter there is,
But to me it showed never its ill-looking phiz,
What is want? To be idle, to steal, and to lie,—
And sickness? the Doctor can tell, but not I.

I suppose I must come to the scratch though at last,
For Time has a scythe that would cut down a mast,
Though now on the borders of three score and ten,
Your corners I cut, and can do it again.

If the best of you willing to try with me feels,
Let him strip to the cotton, and look to his heels—
Through the clover and timothy look at my swath,
Like the wake of a frigate,—stand out of my path.

Bos. Cur.

EPIGRAM.

From the Greek Anthology (Author unknown)

A Miser saw a little mouse
Running about his empty house;
And 'Mousey' says he, 'pretty dear,
Tell me what errand brings you here.'
Then squatting in a distant nook,
The mouse replied with merry look,
'Fear not, good sir! to waste your board,
I come to lodge, and not to board.'

ON A DANDY.

A Dandy is a chap that would
Be a young lady if he could;
But as he can't, does all he can,
'To show the world he's not a man.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Who can behold the unbounded goodness of God,
in the wonderful works of nature, impressed with
a deeper sense of gratitude, than the FARMER?
When he rises with the lark, and looks around his
rural habitation, beholding his fields waving in
magnificent splendor, and the bleating flocks of his
pasture, has he not the strongest proof of an all-
wise and beneficent Benefactor? Truly, the far-
mer cannot but feel a realizing sense of his entire
dependence on the great Giver and Preserver of
all, when he witnesses the many rich favors and
blessings, which the Almighty hand is continually
showing down upon him,—with what emotions of
gratitude must he feel impressed, when he beholds
all nature tuning her note to the praise of the great
Author of all good. M. L. G.

*A cure for the Ague and Fever, that has never
failed in 500 cases.* 1-2 oz. of cloves, 1-2 oz.
cream tartar, 1 oz. of Peruvian bark, well pul-
verised. Put them into a bottle of the best port wine,
and take the decoction or tincture on the well days,
as fast as the stomach will receive it. As there are
now more persons afflicted with the fever and ague
than at any other period, in the opinion of the fac-
ulty, the publication of the above recipe will entitle
you to the thanks of numbers who now labor un-
der that disorder.—Washington County Adv.

A correspondent of a Provincial paper has fa-
vored the editor with the following splendid effu-
sion in praise of his beloved, who had at her own
disposal £200:

'The moon has got a bright round face,
And so hast thou, my love, too:
The stars shine brightly in their place,
And so dost thou, my dove, too:
Thy eyes shine splendidly within thy sockets,
More splendid still the shiners in thy pockets.'

Temptation.—Dr Radcliffe, attending one of his
most intimate friends in a dangerous illness, refused,
with an unusual strain of generosity, to take a fee.
The patient insisted; but the doctor was positive.—
When the cure was performed, and the physician
about to take his leave, 'Sir,' said his friend, 'in this
purse I have put every day's fee; nor must your
goodness get the better of my gratitude.' The doc-
tor eyed the purse, counted the days in a moment,
and then stretching forth his hand, said, 'Well, I
can hold out no longer; single, I could have resisted
them for a twelve-month; but altogether, they are
irresistible.—*Albion.*

Sir Stamford Raffles' children had imbibed from
him those tastes it was his pleasure to cultivate; thus
it will not be wondered at, even at their early age,
that two young tigers and a bear were for some time
in the children's apartments, under the charge of
their attendant, without being confined in cages;—
and it was rather a curious scene to see the children,
the bear, the tigers, a blue mountain, and a favorite
cat, all playing together—the parrot's beak being
the only object of awe to the whole party.—*Ibid.*

Plurality of Wives.—A sailor, named William
Burch, who was committed last week by the magis-
trates at the Thames Police Office for polygamy, he
having three wives living, and being on the point of
marrying the fourth—appears to have studied the
following verse, from a popular sea-song, to some
purpose:

'I have a wife at Portsmouth gates,
Another at Goree;
A Copper color at the Straits,
And a Black at St Lucie.'

Ibid.

Good Pilgrage.—Nothing is more amusing than
the alacrity of Irishmen in getting into scrapes, and
the happy naivete and blunders, with which they en-
deavor to extricate themselves.

A captain of a man of war, newly appointed to a
ship on the Irish station, took the precaution, in 'bea-
ting out' of harbor, to apprise the pilot that he was
totally unacquainted with the coast, and therefore he
must rely entirely on the pilot's local knowledge for
the safety of his ship.

'You are perfectly sure, pilot,' said the captain,
'you are well acquainted with the coast.'
'Do I know my own name, Sir?'

'Well, mind I warn you not to approach too near
the shore.'

'Now make yourself easy, Sir; in troth you may
go to bed if you please.'

'Then, shall we stand on?'

'Why, what else would we do?'

'Yes, but there may be hidden dangers which you
know nothing about.'

'Dangers?—I like to see the dangers dar hide
themselves from Mick,—Sure, don't I tell you I know
every rock on the coast; (*here the ship strikes*) 'and
that's one of 'em!'—*Ibid.*

An English lady being asked by a German on what
account she drank the waters of the Spa, replied in
French, '*Parceque je n'ai point d'esprit*.' She
meant to say because she was out of spirits; but, by
a mistake in her French, she said, 'Because I have
no understanding.' Doctor Johnson used to laugh
heartily at this, and say it was the reason why most
people frequented watering-places.

Frederic II. met the Bishop of Ermeland soon after
he had despoiled him of a large part of his revenue,
and after saying that he was his friend, notwith-
standing what had happened, asked him if he retained
sufficient good will to hide him under his bishop's
mantle, in case St Peter should refuse to admit
his royal person into Paradise. 'Sir,' replied the
bishop, 'that will scarce be possible. Your majesty
has cut my mantle too short to admit of carrying any
contraband goods under it.'

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University deliv-
ered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the
usual period, viz. on the third Wednesday in October.
They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been
thought necessary to afford time for such a course of in-
struction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty
to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently
accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlighten-
ed liberality, which does honor to our age and country,
have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of
Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantages
which will hence result to students resorting to this
school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of
the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the
Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same
time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their
interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Mas-
sachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.

Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Chan-
ning.

Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Me-
dicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Boston, June 15, 1831.

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July 16

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel,

Ten miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform
his friends and the public that he continues to keep the
delightful Summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring
Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel
and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure,
transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebra-
ted Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which
the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of
various descriptions, and surrounded with the most wild
and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fish-
ing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the
warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the de-
lightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and
well furnished apartments, with the fruit and flower Gar-
dens adjoining, are attractions for those in pursuit of
health or pleasure, rarely excelled if equalled in any
part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance
of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed.
July 20.

JAMES W. BARTON.

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to
50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB.

St July 20.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed
that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and
lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the
Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at 83 pence annum
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within
sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a de-
duction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment
being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom
all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the
wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B.
RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North
Market Street.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1831.

NO. 5.

AGRICULTURE.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE, FOR 1831,

ON BUTTER, CHEESE, VEGETABLE AND GRAIN CROPS,
THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS, EXPERIMENTS,
DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS, TREES,
AND LIVE HEDGES.

The Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, &c, held for the last fourteen years at BRIGHTON, will be omitted the present year, for the purpose of giving greater encouragement, by increased Premiums to other objects, attention to which, at the present moment, appears to the Trustees of paramount importance. All the Premiums hereinafter specified will be awarded at the time and on the conditions, as particularly set forth below.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

To the proprietors of the best lots of Butter and Cheese exhibited, without regard to the place of manufacture.

For the best lot, in tubs, pots, or firkins, not less than 300 lbs.	\$100 00
For the next best, not less than 300 lbs.	50 00
For the best, less than 300 lbs. and not less than 100 lbs.	30 00
For the next best, less than 300 lbs. and not less than 50 lbs.	20 00
For the best, less than 100 lbs. and not less than 50 lbs.	15 00
For the next best less than 100 lbs. and not less than 50 lbs.	10 00
For the best lot of Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 300 lbs.	100 00
For the next best, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 300 lbs.	50 00
For the best Cheese, less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 300 lbs.	50 00
For the next best, of not less quantity	30 00

VEGETABLE AND GRAIN CROPS.

For the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than 600 bushels	\$20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 500 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 250 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of <i>Mangel Wurzel</i> , or Scarcity Root, on an acre not less than 600 bushels,	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity Sugar Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels	20 00

For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than 400 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 200 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than 600 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of common Turnips on an acre, not less than 600 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, not less than 600 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 300 bushels	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than 25 tons weight, free from earth when weighed	20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, not less than 13 tons	10 00
For the greatest quantity of Vegetables (Grain, Peas, Beans, excepted) for home consumption and not for sale—raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept,—and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same	30 00
For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 100 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 45 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than 3 tons; the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced	20 00
For the greatest quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than 30 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than 30 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of Mustard Seed, not less than 20 bushels	20 00
For the greatest quantity of dressed Flax, not less than 500 lbs. from an acre	20 00
For the greatest quantity and best quality of Hemp, on an acre	40 00

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above is, in each case, to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums shall, with one other person, make oath to the following particulars before some Justice of the Peace, and with a certificate of the same, shall obtain a certificate of the

measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1831.
2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used, and if potatoes, the sort.
5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
6. Of Indian corn—the entire crop of the acre offered for premium, if shelled, to be measured between the 15th of November, and the 1st of December. If not shelled, the whole to be weighed within the same dates, and 75 pounds of corn and cob, is to be considered as equivalent to one bushel of shelled corn.
7. At least 40 bushels of the vegetables, for which a premium is claimed (except potatoes, onions, and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 56 pounds, from the dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

For the best cultivated Farm	\$100 00
For the next best cultivated Farm	75 00

The farm to consist of not less than 70 acres, exclusive of woodland. The owner or tenant, to entitle himself to either of the premiums, must state in writing the nature and quality of the soil; the proportions suitable for tillage, mowing and pasturing, respectively, and especially the quantity of irrigated meadow or low land which is never tilled or ploughed.

The number of acres planted the present year with corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

The number sowed with winter and spring grains, and other vegetables, specifying the several kinds, and the number of acres planted or sown with each.

The quantity and kind of manure used for each crop, and the times and manner of applying it.

The quantity and quality of each crop.

The number of acres mowed the present year, specifying the proportion of irrigated meadow, or low land, and the proportion which had been ploughed or tilled, and the kind of grass, and quantity of hay on each.

Manner of irrigating the lands, and dressing and manuring meadow or low land, and irrigated upland, if any, and laying down tilled land to grass.

The kinds of grass seed sown, the quantity of each, the time of year, and whether sown with oats, barley, or other grain, or alone.

The number of acres of pasture; the part, if any, that had previously been ploughed; when this part was laid down, and the kinds and quantities of grass seed sown per acre.

The number of apple trees on the farm; the proportion grafted; whether planted in orchards or partly by the fences against the road; the quantity of winter apples gathered and cider made; treatment of trees, and manner of making cider.

The form and dimensions of barns, sheds and barnyard, and manner of collecting and making manure.

The number of oxen, cows, and young stock, horses and sheep, kept on the farm through the year, and the quantity of butter and cheese made, distinguishing the new milk from the other cheese, and the breed of cows, whether foreign, mixed, or native.

The number of swine and quantity of pork made.

The labor employed in carrying on the farm, and quantity of ardent spirits consumed.

As it is deemed important to ascertain the best rotation of crops, it is expected that the applicants for these premiums will state the kind of crop, if not able to state the quantity, raised on the several and respective pieces of tillage, mowing, and pasture land described in their statements, for two years next preceding the present one.

The manner of feeding his stock in the winter season; whether he gives his milch cows or oxen grain or roots of any kind, and the kind and quantity.

His treatment of calves he intends to raise; whether he lets them continue to suck, or weans them soon after born—how soon—what food he gives them, and how long he continues to feed them.

His manner of making cider and cleansing his old barrels, and the time he draws it off, if at all.

The kind of food given to his swine, and the manner in which it is prepared.

The age at which he finds it most profitable to make beef of his working oxen and good milch cows.

If it be a sheep farm, the manner he treats his sheep in the winter; whether they are housed or left out in the yard, the food given them, and the time they generally lamb.

The whole statement to be sworn to by the applicant. The Trustees to be at liberty, in all cases, before they award the premium, to visit by a committee, or such other persons as they shall appoint, the farms of the applicants, if they deem it expedient.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq. in Boston, (post paid) before the first day of October next.

EXPERIMENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS.

For the experiment of turning in Green Crops as a manure, on a tract, not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving a particular account in writing under oath of the process and the result \$20 00

For the most successful use of the Drill Plough, in the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre 20 00

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of destroying the Bee-moth or of preventing its ravages 20 00

For an effectual and satisfactory mode

of extirpating the worm that attacks the Locust tree 100 00

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Borer which attacks the apple tree 50 00

For any newly invented Agricultural Implement, or Machine, superior to any designed for the same use, that shall have heretofore gained a premium, a reward not exceeding twenty dollars, according to the importance of the invention 20 00

TREES AND LIVE HEDGES.

For the largest plantation of the White Mulberry tree, not less than two thousand plants, nor less than three years old, to be claimed on or before the 1st of December, 1832 850 00

For the greatest quantity of raw or unmanufactured Silk, not less than ten pounds, raised by the claimant, and presented before the 1st December, 1832 20 00

For the best plantation of White Oak trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre—raised from the acorn—not less than three years old, and which shall be in the most thriving state on the 1st September, 1832 100 00

For the best plantation of White Ash, Larch, or Yellow Locust trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees not less than three years old, shall be in the most flourishing state on the 1st September, 1832 50 00

For the best Live Hedge, made either of white or Cockspur Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1831 50 00

For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state, in 1831 50 00

For the best Apple Orchard planted since 1822, not less than 100 trees, and which has been managed, in all respects, with care and skill, and shall be in the most thriving condition in the season of 1831 50 00

Claims for the premiums on vegetable and grain crops, and experiments and inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense, to BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the committee, previous to the 7th day of December, on which day the premiums will be announced at Quincy Hall.

Competitors for the Butter and Cheese premiums will please to take notice, that there will be a public auction after the examination by the committee. There will be no charge for auctioneer's fees, but the government duty must be paid by the owners of the butter and cheese. The committee will be at liberty to withhold from the auction sale, any parcels, either of butter or cheese, which they may have reason to suppose, from the ordinary quality of the

same, or other circumstances, may have been sent to the hall, *merely for sale.*

Claims for the premiums on Butter and Cheese, must be made in writing, addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, post paid, on or before the first day of December, 1831. And the parcels deposited before Tuesday the 6th, at Quincy Hall, on which day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the committee will examine the lots offered for premium, and none will be admitted after that hour.

The premiums will be awarded at the Hall on Wednesday the 7th.

Each lot must be marked with the initials of the owner's name, and the place of manufacture.

It is particularly recommended to the competitors, that the butter be put up in the nicest manner.

Agricultural Implements of new invention, intended for exhibition, must be sent to the Hall on or before Tuesday the 6th December.

R. SULLIVAN,
E. H. DERRY,
JOHN HEARD, Jr. } Com.
GORDIAN PARSONS, }

Boston, Jan. 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

STOCKS FOR FRUIT TREES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—Although your valuable paper has treated very extensively (and in my opinion very properly) upon the subject of raising Fruit Trees, yet I have examined its files, and likewise several respectable writers on Horticulture almost in vain, for practical information on the subject of raising the stocks proper for the different species and varieties of fruits. The reason of this scarcity of information probably arises in a great degree from the fact, that most persons procure their fruit trees already ingrafted or budded from the nurseries, and that the nursery men commonly acquire their knowledge from experienced living cultivators. As however, there are considerable inconveniences attending the procuring of trees from distant nurseries, and a difficulty of getting vigorous and healthy trees, to say nothing of the expense of purchasing a considerable number, which one must do at the present time to be certain of obtaining the best kinds, I think many persons would prefer, (if they could without difficulty obtain the requisite information) to raise a part, at least, of their fruit trees from the seed and attend personally to the grafting or budding them. I do not suppose it is advisable for the great body of the community to do this, for I think that the proprietors of the large nurseries are doing a very important service to the country, and deserve, and will continue to receive the patronage of the public. The Princes, Landreths, Kenricks, Winships, Buel and others, are entitled to much credit for their exertions in introducing and cultivating new species and varieties of fruits and other vegetables, and we doubtless owe to those exertions in common with the Horticultural Societies the introduction of many new kinds, some of which may be justly estimated of national advantage. The Messrs Prince especially have spared no pains or expense in the collection of the choicest and most unbounded variety of the gifts of Flora and Pomona. But to return to the subject of this communication. I should be much gratified, and believe it would

be doing an essential service to a portion of the fruit loving community, if some one well acquainted with the subject, would communicate through the columns of the Farmer, information concerning the sorts of stocks best adapted for each kind of fruit, and likewise a minute detail of the best mode, and time of gathering, preserving and sowing the different kinds of seed for the stocks, especially of Cherries, Pears, Plums, Apricots, &c. Apple stocks are raised without difficulty, but Pears, Cherries, Plums, &c. are, according to my limited experience, somewhat difficult of growth. Peach stocks are also raised without difficulty, but I believe it is thought by most nursery men, that Peach stocks are of very limited value. I will however remark, that I think I have seen an observation of Mr T. A. Knight, that fruit trees are generally the most durable when grafted or budded on stocks of the same species. If such an opinion was entertained by that distinguished horticulturist, it is certainly worthy of examination. As the time for gathering the seeds and stones of most fruits is approaching I hope shortly to hear from some one on the subject.

I will likewise call the attention of some of your correspondents to an insect of a new kind to me that appeared on the grape vines in this neighborhood in the spring. It appeared just as the vines were putting forth their buds, and eat into the centre of the bud. In many cases it was apparently the cause of the entire failure of the fruit, and a serious injury to the vines, as, when the vines grew, instead of a single healthy shoot, several feeble ones started out, from one bud. The insect is a small bug, about the size of the small yellow bug that infests cucumbers, of a palish blue color. If any means were suggested for preventing the depredations of these insects, it would be gratifying to me, and perhaps to others. M.

Berlin, Ct., August 8, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—As Tomatoes, have, at last, become common in our market, I send you a recipe for preserving them during the winter.

Besides the numerous modes of preparing this delicious vegetable for the table, it may be stewed, after being peeled, with sugar, like cranberries, and gooseberries, producing a tart equal to either of those fruits. Try the experiment and be satisfied. Your most obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place,
Aug. 14, 1830.

EXTRACT NO. XXXIV.

From the Annales de la Societe d'Horticulture de Paris.

METHOD OF PRESERVING TOMATOS.

'The boiling required for the preservation of fruits, always changes their quality, and sometimes entirely alters their character; and it often happens, when the fruits are acid, as in the Tomato, that they imbibe in the copper vessels, in which they are stewed to a certain consistence, metallic principles, which are injurious to health. This double consideration induces us to publish an excellent method for preserving the tomato, which does not alter the quality of this fruit, and does not require the action of heat.

'A sufficient quantity of salt is dissolved in spring or river water to make it strong enough to bear an egg; select perfectly ripe tomatos, and place them well and without pressing them in a stone or glazed earthen pot, which is to be filled with

the brine; cover the pot with a deep plate in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit, and by this simple process tomatos may be preserved more than a year without attention. Before cooking them they should be soaked in fresh water, for several hours.'

BUDDING—QUERY.

MR FESSENDEN—This is the season for budding fruit trees; those who practise the art are naturally led to reflect more on the subject generally at this than at other seasons.

We are told by nurserymen, and others skilled in Botany, that trees of the same genus may be budded indiscriminately into each other; the bud producing leaves of its kind will control the future growth of the tree.

The reason assigned is that the leaf receives the sap, and by its peculiar construction prepares and modifies it in a suitable manner to produce wood, bark, and fruit of its kind.

Suppose I have a seedling plum tree of the size of a goose-quill: I insert a bud of the peach—remove the top—the buds grows—and in a few years, in consequence of the power and influence of the leaf I have a large peach tree—Now if the above theory be correct, the whole tree, root and branch (except the small portion that existed at the time of budding) ought to be peach and produce peach suckers—and yet it is confidently asserted that this will not be the case, and that the growth below the point where the bud was inserted will continue to be plum, the above theory to the contrary notwithstanding.

If you think the above worthy of notice, and if you or any of your correspondents will have the goodness to explain the matter you will oblige at least one of your constant readers.

Newton, Aug. 15.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at a meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday the 13th of Aug. 1831.

The President read the following letter:

Baltimore, August 6, 1831.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure of inclosing to you, for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a few seeds of the nut-bearing pine tree. A more particular description of which will be found in the last number of the American Farmer.

Yours respectfully, JOHN S. SKINNER,

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

The seeds were distributed.

The President stated that he planted the seeds of this species of Pine, (*Pinus Pinea*, or *Stone Pine*) last spring, and has some fifty plants, which he shall be happy to present in the autumn to the members of the Society. The tree is described in *Michaux's North American Sylva*. It is a native of the northern coast of the Mediterranean, and the seeds are eaten as a substitute for almonds. The cones are very large, and give an interesting appearance to the tree.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, August 13, 1831.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

By the President, specimens of native Pears, from a tree which was produced from the seed planted about twelve years since, in his garden, Brinley Place, and now just coming into bearing; pears rather under medium size, and of good flavor.

From Z. Cook, Jr. Esq., well flavored Bergamot

Pears, of medium size, from a tree imported from France 6 years since, name lost.

From Mr Manning, Pears—Skinless, Summer Frankral, of the Pomological Magazine, a specimen of pears variously but erroneously called at Flushing *Julienne*, *Avoral*. Also, the true *Julienne*, of Coxe, but not of Flushing, a fruit of medium size, but superior flavor. This last fruit if we mistake not is the same sometimes here miscalled *Summer Doyenne*—*Summer St. Michael*.

From S. G. Perkins, Esq., Pears.

From Mr E. M. Richards, Pears—Skinless, Early Catharine, and English—Catharine, otherwise called English Red Cheek.

From Mr Stearns, of Salem, very fine Jargonelle Pears. [*Cuisse Madame of the French*.]

From Mr Pettee, of Newton, handsome specimens of ripe Peaches.

From Dr Robbins, of Roxbury, handsome Sopsavine Apples, and a late fall apple, of good size, and very delicate appearance, name unknown; and another specimen (name lost) of a fine juicy apple, small in size, and deeply stained outside and inside with dark crimson; ripe 20th July, and continues nearly till October.

From Mr S. Pond, of Cambridge Port, for premium, Gage Plums, large and fair.

From Mr Ebenezer Breed, very large Lemons, raised in Charlestown, on trees imported from Malta.

From Messrs Adams & Seaver, of the Faneuil Hall Market, three large and beautiful bunches of ripe Black Hamburg Grapes.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Pears.—As this delicious fruit is beginning to ripen, and as some varieties are of short duration on account of their rotting at the core, we would recommend to those who have pears, which are subject to this sudden decay, to pick them from the tree before they become mellow, and place them in a cool, dry place, as in a chamber, where by spreading them, they can be examined more particularly than when on the tree, and those properly matured, selected for use before they become rotten at the core, which they will not do, as soon as when ripened on the tree.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Strawberries.—We would remind those who wish to cultivate this fine fruit in their gardens, that the beds in which they intend to set them should be well manured, and dug at least one month before planting out the vines, which should be done early in September, in order that they may take sufficient root to prevent their being thrown out by the frost during the winter or spring. A situation that is rather moist than otherwise, is preferable, and one that is half shaded is better than one exposed to the full blaze of a meridian sun. Give the ground deep and repeated spadings, previous to setting the young plants, which should be at a distance of from twelve to eighteen inches apart.—*fb*.

Silk Worms.—It is stated when the leaves of the Mulberry tree have been nipped by frost, or when the worms are hatched before the leaves put forth, they may be fed upon the dried leaves of the Mulberry, gathered before the frost commences in Autumn. The leaves must be dried in the sun, by spreading them on large cloths; after which they must be reduced to powder. When it is necessary to feed the worms, moisten the powder with water very gently, and put a thin coat of it round the young worms, which they immediately begin to feed upon. This is likely to prove useful to those who are engaged in cultivating the Silk Worm, in our state.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS

Made during a Tour through part of France and Germany, in the autumn of the year 1828. By J. C. London.

The Market Gardens of Paris (les Jardins Marais) are numerous, generally of small extent, and cultivated by manual labor; but a few of them may be designated Farm Gardens, in which are used the plough and other agricultural implements. As vegetables enter more into the cookery of France than they do into that of England, an immense quantity is consumed at the hospitals and similar institutions; and, in consequence of this, the more extensive market-gardeners employ their produce chiefly in executing contracts entered into with public bodies. With this exception, the produce of the Paris market-gardens is sold in the vegetable markets, as in London. There are several of these, but none so decidedly superior to all the others as to be compared to Covent Garden Market. The *Marché des Innocens* appeared to us one of the largest. We visited it twice, on September 13th, and December 20, and shall note what we saw in it on those days, with the conclusions which we drew.

La Marché des Innocens.—Sept. 13. The area exceeds an acre, and is surrounded by a quadrangular range of sheds, open on both sides, with a walk in the centre. In the inclosed area, potatoes and other roots are sold, as in the area of Covent Garden Market. We shall compare the supplies of the two markets about the same season of the year.

The Cabbage Tribe.—An abundant supply, but the variety not great, and the kinds coarse and not well headed. Very large Savoy, some red cabbages and field-cabbages, and also some broccoli and cauliflower. On the whole, the markets of London, Edinburgh, and Strassburg, which we have seen at the same season (Edinburgh in 1803, and Strassburg in 1819), were rather better supplied than the *Marché des Innocens*. The deficiency appeared to be in the quality of the kinds of cabbage and broccoli.

Legumes.—Ripe pods of kidney beans, but none green, and no common peas in pods. Decidedly inferior to British markets.

Tubers and Roots.—Abundance of potatoes, but the sorts not such as would be considered good in Britain.—Quantities of Jerusalem artichoke, scorzonera, black radishes, Teltow turnip, solid celery, carrots, parsneps, succory roots, and others. The variety much greater than in Britain, and the quality of every article, except the potatoes and carrots, equal, if not superior.

The Onion Tribe.—An abundant supply of both onions and leeks, and also a quantity of shallots and garlic. The leeks smaller than in Britain.

Asparagus, Plants, Salads, &c.—A few artichokes, and some half-blanchéd celery, lettuce, endive, lamb's lettuce, and other salads. The variety greater than in Britain, the supply more abundant, and the quality superior.

Pot and Sweet Herbs.—Abundance of parsley of a coarse sort, tarragon and all our other aromatic herbs, capsiens in quantities, tomatoes, and egg-fruit. The variety and supply both greater than in Britain.

Fungi.—Abundance of mushrooms, and some truffles. **Fruits for Tarts and Pickling.**—Large quantities of white cucumbers (concombers), of pickling cucumbers (cornichons), gourds, and pumpkins, in great variety, of all sizes, but we did not observe the vegetable marrow. On a par with British markets.

Fruits.—Abundance of apples, chiefly Colvilles; and of pears, chiefly bon chrétien and bergamot; rock and Cantaloup melons, Chasselas grapes, peaches, figs, and plums; pear-shaped sorbs, sold at about a sous each; and a great quantity of very excellent alpine strawberries. The last article is the only one in which this market excelled that of Covent Garden; in all the other fruits it was much inferior.

Adjoining the market are shops, in which are sold pistachios and other dried fruits, oranges, nuts, &c, carrots, dried pears, plums, apples, and apricots. The onions and carrots are charred

so as to become as black as ink: this effect is produced by baking them slowly in an oven, and taking them out at intervals during several days. They are used in cookery for coloring soups.

Sprigs of orange tree in blossom are, we were told, to be found in this market throughout the year. These are considered essential accompaniments to the dress of bridal parties; and although artificial flowers, perfumed with orange-water are sometimes employed by those who cannot afford the living article, yet the latter is by far the most generally used.

On the whole, the supplies of the Paris vegetable markets are inferior in point of excellence to those of London. The quality and variety of fruits are greatly inferior, and also the dryness and flavor of potatoes, and the succulency of turnips, cabbages, and the other common culinary vegetables; but the Paris markets approach to equality with those of London, in mushrooms, salads, and aromatic herbs, during summer, and surpass us in those articles during winter.

December 20. Observed a great quantity of excellent cauliflowers; endive and chicorey, blanched in different degrees; lamb's lettuce, scorzonera, Teltow turnips, solid celery, common white turnips, very long leeks; onions, rather small; excellent field cabbage, in immense quantities; savoys, large heads of mushrooms, and, to the best of our judgment at the time, every vegetable seen in the London markets about the same season, with the exception of broccoli, sea-kale, asparagus, and forced rhubarb. The fruits were Chasselas grapes, Colville and reinette grise apples, a few indifferent pears, different kinds of service, cornel berries, walnuts and filberts, and sprigs of orange-blossoms, as in September. It is but fair to mention that we failed in being at the market sufficiently early in the morning to see things in their best state. We shall now glance at some of the market gardens.

The Field Market-Garden of M. Cadet de Mars, at Aubervilliers.—Oct. 4. Aubervilliers is a small village, about a league from Paris, and M. Cadet de Mars' grounds occupy 50 or 60 acres round it. This gardener has been repeatedly mayor of his village, and he is unquestionably at the head of field market-gardeners in the neighborhood of Paris. He was, as he told us, a peasant; but it is impossible to see his imposing manly figure and open generous countenance without feeling that he is noble by nature. He is upwards of seventy; and he began the world without a penny, and without education; but he is now proprietor of the grounds which he cultivates, besides houses and other property. He has lately ceded his grounds, with the exception of a few acres for his own amusement, to his children; and lives quietly with his wife, an excellent woman, about twenty years younger than himself. This old man is full of gaiety and spirits, content with his past life, and apparently happy. He has always had the greatest curiosity respecting other countries, and this still breaks out every time he sees a foreigner. He told us that he would travel through England, provided his wife would accompany him. He once went as far as Havre with a friend who was going to England, for the sake of seeing the sea, and he speaks with raptures of the visit. He takes an interest in all that is passing in the world, and spoke much of America; the government of which he admires beyond that of all other countries, and which he hopes that France will one day adopt as

a model. He spoke much of the first revolution, of which he had witnessed many of the most interesting scenes. In politics and morals, indeed, he is far beyond his contemporaries; and is, in short, as far as an unlettered man can be, all that Jefferson or Lafayette could wish him to be. He made his fortune chiefly by taking large contracts to supply the hospitals. The largest contracts he ever had were made with the Hospice Salpêtrière; for which on gourd-day, i. e. the day on which the vegetable used in the soup served to the inmates is the pumpkin or the gourd, he used to supply 6000 lbs. He has had a fruit of the mammoth gourd which weighed 195 lbs. He had also large contracts with the manufacturers of sugar from the beet root; especially during the years 1812 and 1813, when the price of sugar in Paris was 5f. per lb. These companies failed, for the most part, in 1814 and 1815, when sugar fell to 14 sous per lb. His sons still cultivate large quantities of mangold-wurtzel for feeding cows; and it deserves to be remarked, that these cultivators, and also others in their neighborhood, who formerly used to gather a part of the leaves to sell as fodder while the plants were growing, have now left off the practice, from finding that it lessens the size of the roots.

In the field-garden culture practised here, and in other field-gardens in the neighborhood of Paris, the soil is ploughed for the crop with a two-wheeled plough; but all the operations of cleaning and gathering the crop are performed by manual labor. Irrigation, either by manual labor or by channels on the surface, is seldom resorted to. There is no regular rotation of crops; but in general, after three or four crops of vegetables, a crop of wheat is taken, or the land is sown with lucerne, under which it remains from two to five years. Turnips are seldom sown in the spring because the drought and insects destroy them; but in August, after the crop of peas, wheat, or rye is removed, they are sown with success. Onions and leeks are sown together in February: neither grows large. The onions are removed early in September, and the leeks remain to be taken up as wanted. Small leeks are preferred in the Paris market, as having more flavor; and the same as to onions and asparagus. Where the soil is deep, soft, and inclined to moisture, the marshmallow is cultivated for the apothecaries, and found to pay well, because suitable ground for this plant is rare on secondary limestone. Asparagus is grown in single rows along the bottom of shallow trenches, and, instead of covering the plants during winter as we do in England, their crowns or buds are hid almost bare, so as to receive the first influence of the sun in spring. As the plants begin to push, they are earthed up. A part of the grounds is planted with vines, in rows about 3 ft. apart, between each row of which is a row of asparagus; and in the rows of vines are asparagus plants, which alternate with the vines. When the vines are in fruit, the stalks of the asparagus are tied together in bundles, to admit more air to the vines. On expressing our surprise at the practice of laying bare the buds of asparagus during the winter, M. Cadet de Mars acknowledged that highly succulent varieties of asparagus, grown in deep richly manured soil, such as might be seen in some private gardens, and particularly in that of the king at Versailles, would suffer from this practice; but that field-asparagus, such as that before us, was nearer a state of nature, and suffered no

injury. He observed that a covering of earth or litter, while it prevented the escape of heat, at the same time prevented its entrance; and he gave, as an instance in favor of the practice, the well known early flowering of bulbs planted on the surface, as done with crocuses about Paris, in comparison with those which are inserted some inches deep in the soil. He is of opinion that cold serves to force forward plants as well as heat; having remarked that, after a very severe winter, provided it were short, bulbs flowered earlier, and asparagus was ready to cut sooner. Of course, this doctrine can only apply to very hardy plants, but, relatively to them, it appears to be one well deserving the consideration of British gardeners.

In the grounds which M. Cadet de Mars has retained for his own amusement, there is a wall covered with peach and apricot trees, very well trained in the fan manner. Along its top there is a projecting trellis, supported, at an angle of about 60°, by struts abutting against the wall, about 2 ft. lower than the top; and this trellis is covered with vines. The upper parts of the peach and apricot trees were evidently injured a little by the shade of the vines; but we were told that the latter were of some use to the former in spring, by protecting their blossoms from perpendicular cold. The trellis was loaded with grapes, which, from the path in front, had a very rich appearance. There were a great many dwarf apple trees in this garden, trained *en gobelet*; the sort preferred was the reinette de Canada. Behind M. Cadet de Mars' house is a small walled garden, formerly, if we are not mistaken, the burying-ground of a religious establishment, the church of which is now one of M. Cadet de Mars' barns, and is filled with apples and onions. There are some very large standard apricot trees in this garden, and a very old vine, which bear abundantly; and we saw a stack of onions as large as a haystack. The onions are stacked by alternating them with thin layers of rye straw; the straw at the outside of the stack being doubled in over the onions, so that none of them appeared to view. We have seen carrots stacked in the same manner with wheat straw in England.

INSECTS.

We copy the following singular account from the 1st No. of the valuable Library of Entertaining Knowledge:

We do not wish to create, so much as to allay, the fears entertained by those who are unacquainted with the habits of insects; and nothing we are persuaded will do this more effectually than a statement of facts well ascertained. 'Several people,' says the Abbé de la Pluche, 'never eat fruit because they believe that spiders and other insects scatter their eggs upon it at random; but even if this were so, as it is not, it would be impossible for the young, should they be hatched in the stomach, to live there for an instant. The possible cases in which this may occur we shall now briefly notice; they are fortunately very rare.

The meal worm, and some of the grubs which feed on grain and other provisions, are recorded to have been swallowed, and to have given rise to disorders in the stomach and bowels; but in all such cases it is plain, that if the insects did survive the increased temperature of the stomach, they could only live on the food swallowed from time to time, for, not being carnivorous, they would not attack the stomach itself. The same remark will apply no less forcibly to the herbivorous larvæ, which might chance to be swallowed in salad, &c. The caterpillar of the tabby moth (*Aglossa pinguinis*, LATREILLE,) which feeds on butter, the leather on

book-boards, &c., is said, on the authority of Linnaeus, to get sometimes into the stomach, and to produce considerable disorder; but this insect is very common in houses, and, from the rarity of such accidents, we are led to doubt the evidence usually brought forward.

That insects are, in some rare cases, introduced into the human stomach, has been more than once proved; though the greater number of the accounts of such facts in medical books are too inaccurate to be trusted. But one extraordinary case has been completely authenticated, both by medical men and competent naturalists; and is published in the Dublin Transactions, by Dr Pickells of Cork. Mary Riordan, aged 28, had been much affected by the death of her mother, and at one of her many visits to the grave seems to have partially lost her senses, having been found lying there on the morning of a winter's day, and having been exposed to heavy rain during the night. When she was about fifteen, two popular Catholic priests had died, and she was told by some old women that if she would drink daily, for a certain time, a quantity of water, mixed with clay taken from their graves, she would be for ever secure from disease and sin. Following this absurd and disgusting prescription, she took from time to time large quantities of the draught; some time afterwards, being affected with a burning pain in the stomach (*Cardialgia*), she began to eat large pieces of chalk, which she sometimes also mixed with water and drank.

Now, whether in any or in all of these draughts she swallowed the eggs of insects, cannot be affirmed; but for several years she continued to throw up incredible numbers of grubs and maggots, chiefly of the churchyard beetle (*Blaps mortisuga*, FABR.). 'Of the larvæ of the beetle,' says Dr Pickells, 'I am sure I considerably underrate, when I say that not less than 700 have been thrown up from the stomach at different times since the commencement of my attendance. A great proportion were destroyed by herself to avoid publicity; many, too, escaped immediately by running into holes in the floor. Upwards of ninety were submitted to Dr Thomson's examination; nearly all of which, including two of the specimens of the meal worm (*Tenebrio molitor*), I saw myself, thrown up at different times. The average size was about an inch and a half in length, and four lines and a half in girth. The larvæ of the dipterous insect, though voided only about seven or eight times, according to her account, came up almost literally in myriads. They were alive and moving.' Altogether, Dr Pickells saw nearly 2000 grubs of the beetle, and there were many which he did not see. Mr Clear, an intelligent entomologist of Cork, kept some of them alive for more than twelve months. Mr S. Cooper cannot understand whence the continued supply of the grubs was provided, seeing that larvæ do not propagate, and that only one pupa and one perfect insect were voided; but the simple fact that most beetles live several years in the state of larvæ sufficiently accounts for this.—Their existing and thriving in the stomach, too, will appear less wonderful from the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to kill this insect; for Mr Henry Baker repeatedly plunged one into spirit of wine, so fatal to most insects, but that it revived, even after being immersed a whole night, and afterwards lived 3 years. That there was no deception on the part of the woman, is proved by the fact that she was always anxious to conceal the circumstance; and that it was only by accident that the medical gentlemen, Drs Pickells, Herriek and Thomson, discovered it.—Moreover, it does not appear that, though poor, she ever took advantage of it to extort money. It is interesting to learn that by means of turpentine, in large doses, she was at length cured.

White-washing.—One of the cheapest and best modes of preparing the white-wash, is to use skim milk with new slacked lime. This renders it adhesive, and it does not fall off as quick as when the lime is wet with water.

SOLID STEM WHEAT.—We had an opportunity a few days since, says the Annapolis, Maryland, Republican, of July 9, of seeing a lot of wheat upon the farm of Dr Wilson Waters, of Rhode River, from which, we presume, something upwards of a bushel will be reaped—that if we mistake not, will be a valuable acquisition: it is the third product of a few grains of seed brought home by our fellow citizen Lt. Mayo, of the United States Navy, and obtained by him upon the Plains of Troy, in Asia Minor, which he spent some time in visiting a few years ago, when the ship on board which he then served, was in the Archipelago. The grains of this wheat are somewhat larger than those of wheat common to this country, though perhaps not quite as large as the wheat from the mountains of Chili. The stalk is peculiar for being nearly solid, instead of hollow, more tapering than other wheat, the first joints being larger, and forming a more substantial base. The head has a thick stiff beard, not less than six inches in length. It averages about forty grains to each head, which we ascertained to weigh one third more than the same number of grains of the blue stem wheat growing along side of it, and which also averaged forty grains to the head. Forty grains of the former weighed thirtyone grains—the same number of the latter weighed but nineteen grains. This being the third year that this wheat has vegetated in our climate and upon our soil, although but in specimen, we may fairly assure that it has been tested and found to answer well. It is said to be valuable more especially from the protection which the solidity of its stalk affords from the depredations of the fly, so destructive to other descriptions of wheat. It will also be much less liable to fall, we presume, from the same reason.

Rye.—According to some, rye is a native of Crete; but it is very doubtful if it be found wild in any country. It has been cultivated from time immemorial, and is considered as coming nearer in its properties to wheat than any other grain. It is more common than wheat on most parts of the continent; being a more certain crop, and one which requires less culture and manure. It is the bread corn of Germany and Russia.

In Britain it is now very little grown: being no longer a bread corn, and therefore of less value to the farmer than barley, oats, or peas.—*Encyc. of Agric.*

The big Beet head.—The Tusculosa Intelligencer says, Mr F. M. Hickenburg has left at our office a Beet which grew in his garden, measuring *twentyone and a half inches* in circumference, and *twentytwo inches* long, and he says he has a bushel that will measure 18 inches in circumference.

Recipe for Summer Beer.—Take 4 quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeast, and a spoonful of powdered race ginger; put these into your vessel and pour on them two gallons of scalding hot water to fill up the cask. Let the liquor ferment about twelve hours, when it will be fit for use. It may be kept in bottles to a great age.

An excellent cure for a sprain.—Take two pieces of red flannel, soak or saturate one of them completely with beef or pork pickle, (beef is best) and place it on the wrist or ankle sprained, and wrap the other piece over it, and the pain will subside in a very short time.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 17, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR AUGUST.

WINTER RYE.

Soil.—Rye is capable of being cultivated on most kinds of soil, but those which are light and sandy, on which wheat will not thrive, are, commonly, most profitable for this kind of grain. It is not only a proper crop for land of this description, but it answers a valuable purpose on a soil which is too rich to produce wheat. In Russia, according to a communication to the British Board of Agriculture, the produce from boggy lands, drained and sowed with rye, is upwards of forty bushels to one bushel sowed; and they generally use a much smaller quantity of seed in sowing such lands, than is necessary in sowing a soil not so rich.

Mr L. Hommidieu, in a paper, contained in *Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society* observed in substance, that a neighbor of his manured twenty square rods of poor, gravelly, dry soil with four thousand menhaden fish, and sowed with rye, at the rate of one bushel to the acre. In the spring it was twice successively eaten off, close to the ground, by sheep breaking in, after it had acquired a height, of nine inches the first time and six inches the latter. These croppings, however, served to make it grow thicker, and stronger than it was before; and when harvested it produced sixteen bushels, or at the rate of one hundred and twenty-eight bushels to the acre; giving to the owner, according to the calculation of Mr Hommidieu, at the rate of eighty-five dollars the acre of clear profit. Mr Hommidieu said that this account, (which seems almost beyond the bounds of possibility) was attested to by many credible witnesses.

Time of sowing and quantity of seed.—From the middle of August to the middle of September is said by most agriculturists to be the best time for sowing rye. In the 'Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. i, page 52, it is said, 'Rye should be sowed the last week in August, or the first week in September, at the rate of about 36 quarts to an acre, some say 48 quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up till spring.' A poor soil requires earlier sowing than a rich one. If it is sowed early, and the land is in good till, one bushel of seed to the acre will be sufficient. For late fall sowing, or spring sowing, from a bushel and a half to two bushels will prove a proper quantity. Other things equal, the poorer the soil, the more seed will be required.

There are two advantages to be anticipated from early sowing of this grain. First by sowing early you may provide green seed for your sheep late in the fall and early in the spring; and secondly, by early sowing and seedling in the fall, the roots of the grain take such firm and extensive hold of the soil that they are less liable to be thrown out of the ground by the frosts of autumn, winter and spring, and the plants will be more likely to escape being what is called *winter killed*, which, generally speaking, means being killed by late frosts in autumn, or early frosts in spring.

A writer in the *American Farmer* says 'the great and only secret in regard to raising a good crop of rye is *early sowing*. From the middle of August to the middle of September, I have always found to be the best time for sowing rye. From three pecks to a bushel per acre is amply

sufficient for seed. Early sown rye is much heavier than that which is sown later; and further, it affords excellent pastures both in fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit—particularly when eaten down by sheep. Clover also succeeds much better after rye than after wheat.'

London says that 'as rye vegetates more slowly than wheat, it should be sown when the soil is dry; a wet soil being apt to rot the grain before it has germinated.'

AMERICAN SILK.

We had the pleasure a few days since of examining a fine specimen of American sewing silk from Mansfield, Con. The gentleman who exhibited it has upwards of 10,000 skeins, for which he finds a ready sale at about \$8.50 per lb. He informs us that about *five tons* have been raised in Mansfield alone this season, and the culture is rapidly extending in Coventry and other neighboring towns. One gentleman in Connecticut last year paid \$1500 for white mulberry trees, with which he has set out an orchard of one hundred acres. About 1000 bushels of cocoons were sent to Philadelphia last season, and were sold for \$3 per bushel. Competent foreigners are now setting up machinery in Mansfield for spinning and weaving the raw article, which has made a great demand for cocoons, and given a spur to the business. By means of machinery introduced a year or two since, the value of the raw silk has been enhanced \$1 per lb. The business is managed almost exclusively by females, requiring very particular attention for only about two weeks each year. The sales of sewing silk in Mansfield alone this year are estimated at upwards of \$85,000.

CORRECTION.

Owing to a misapprehension of the manuscript copy of our correspondent 'Oliver's' communication in our last paper, an important omission was made in the first paragraph. It should read thus:

MR ESSENSEN.—In your paper of Aug. 3, I observed some remarks upon an extract from the Christian Examiner on the 'Mortgaged farms of N. England.' Although some ideas there expressed may be founded in truth, yet I think the spirit in which the article was penned was bad, and the principles there laid down are unsound, and will have a very injurious tendency wherever they are received. 'A Farmer' says,

'It is true that even in our favored land, political equality is talked about as we would discourse of the millennium, and accounted rather a subject of hope than of present fruition,—yet so far from avoiding it, we are most grievously at fault, if the grand aim of the founders of our government, was not the nearest practical approach to political equality, or if it does not continue at this day, to be the dearest object of pursuit to every sincere friend of his country, or of the human race.'

I think all those who reflect candidly, unbiassed by prejudice, and from a desire to come at the truth of the matter in regard to political equality, will perceive that all the *real* equality that any government can give a people is the *privilege of giving access to the highest honors and emoluments through merit, or to leave each individual of a nation in perfect freedom to pursue the path which best suits him, to wealth and distinction, so far as he injures no one else*. Any other scheme cannot but be productive of bad results, and prove in the highest degree injurious to the community.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.—We have been obliged to omit several articles prepared for this week's paper for want of room. Among others, notices and hints from 'London's Gardener's Magazine,' including remarks on heating hot houses by hot water, by our able and excellent correspondent of Roxbury. Remarks on 'Farmers and Farmers' Daughters.' Inquiries relative to the use of lead for covering buildings, &c. &c.

From the Boston Courier.

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

It is gratifying to the friends of this establishment to observe that the number of subscriptions originally contemplated to be one hundred, has been rapidly filled up. At a meeting of the subscribers a superintending committee has been appointed, and it has subsequently been determined to keep open the subscription list until the number of lots taken shall amount to two hundred. This course has been taken to accommodate those persons who have recently offered their names as subscribers, and those who may do so hereafter, and likewise to provide for the more extensive embellishment and security of the place.

To correct erroneous impressions in regard to the expense likely to be incurred by individuals concerned in this undertaking, the committee have thought it necessary to state that no necessary expense will devolve on any subscriber beyond the price of his lot, which at present is sixty dollars. It will be left optional with proprietors to inclose their lots, or to leave them open, to erect costly monuments, or simple ones, or none,—to plant shrubs and flowers, or to leave the soil in a state of nature. No other conditions can be annexed to the conveyances, than such as are necessary to prevent defeasance, and to secure a general protection.

To provide for single interments of persons whose friends may not feel able to incur the expense of a lot, it is proposed that one or more lots shall be set apart, to be under the same general protection as the rest of the cemetery.

It is a part of the original design of this establishment, though not an obligatory one, that interments shall be made in single or separate graves, rather than in tombs. The abundant space afforded by the extensiveness of the tract which has been purchased, precludes the necessity of constructing vaults for the promiscuous concentration of numbers. It is believed that the common grave affords the most simple, natural and secure method by which the body may return to the bosom of the earth, to be peacefully identified with its original dust. Whatever consolation can be derived from the gathering together of members of the same families, is provided for by the appropriation of lots, each sufficient for a family, while the provision that the same spot or grave shall not be twice occupied for interment, secures to the buried an assurance of protection and rest, not always found in more costly constructions.

On the same subject another consideration may be added. It is desired that the place may become beautiful, attractive, consoling,—not gloomy and repulsive,—that what the earth has once covered it shall not again revert to light,—that the resources of art shall not be wasted in vain efforts to delay or modify the inevitable courses of nature. It is hoped, therefore, that any sums which individuals may think it proper to devote to the improvement of the place of sepulture of themselves and their friends, may be expended above the surface of the earth,—not under it. A beautiful monument is interesting to every one. A simple bed of roses under the broad canopy of heaven, is a more approachable, a far more soothing object, than the most costly channel house.

We invite the attention of our readers to the list of liberal premiums offered by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, in this week's paper.

NOTICE.

The citizens of Roxbury who are in favor of adopting efficient regulations for protecting their fields, orchards and gardens against the depredations of strollers, pilferers and vagabonds, are requested to meet at the Town House, on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to organize an Association for that purpose.

Roxbury, Aug 16, 1831.

Perry.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of excellent Perry, of fine flavor and sprightly, well packed, and wired and sealed in champagne bottles. Price \$3 per dozen. Aug. 17.

Roses, Dahlias, Strawberries and Quicks.

The proprietors of the Albany Nursery have presented a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower, habit and price. This may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers until the frost of autumn.

They will have for sale, from this time forward, plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2.50 per hundred.—Fortyseven of these berries have weighed a pound, and some have measured 4 1/4 inches round. Also many other varieties, for which see catalogue.

They have also for sale, at \$5 per thousand, 50,000 quicks of the honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthus*) for live fence—two years old, and fit for transplanting.—Specimens of the above, or for trees, shrubs and plants, may be sent by mail, or left with J. B. Russell.

BUEL & WILSON.

Albany Nursery, July 16, 1831.

Aug. 10. 3t

Zinc Milk Pans.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse—Westfield's patent Zinc Milk Pans. A particular account of this great improvement in dairying will be found in the New England Farmer for July 6, 1831, page 405, and many other journals. Milk in these pans will keep sweet longer than in those of other materials, and thus consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise, and produce one sixth more butter, as has been proved, of the sweetest quality. The pans are very durable, and not likely to rust.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being owner of the Letters patent for the manufacture of the above article, hereby cautions the Public from trespassing on his patent right, as they would avoid the penalty of the law; and also gives notice that he has appointed J. R. Newell, proprietor of the Agricultural Warehouse in the city of Boston, his Agent for vending the above articles.

Aug. 3.

CHARLES BISHOP.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September.

EBENEZER BEARD.

ep2m

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Aug. 3.

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its stringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: "Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased." It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Patavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle. Aug. 3.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention.

EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.

August 3.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A splendid collection of Tulip Roots, now in fine order for transplanting, comprising some of the most beautiful varieties now cultivated in this vicinity, viz:

Marbled or mottled, dark stamens.
White and Purple, ditto.
Yellow and Purple, ditto.
Double Yellow Rose.
Double pale yellow flamed, (Passe non plus ultra.)
Crimson, yellow centre and yellow stamens.
White, shaded with red, dark centre and stamens.
Fine large yellow, with yellow stamens.
Double white, with red shades, (beautiful.)
Double orange brown, (very large.)
Double peony rose.
Double coffee color.
Parrot tulips, of several colors.
Fine biblooms, (striped on white ground.)
Fine bizzarres, (striped on yellow ground.)
Fine Rosy, on white, &c; &c. Price 12 1/2 cts. each—\$1 per doz.

The above are of large size, and are raised from superior imported roots, some of which cost \$1 each.

Also, common tulip roots, of all colors, and of good size, price \$5 per hundred, suitable for those commencing a large tulip bed.

Also, Double White and Yellow sweet scented Narcissus—12 1/2 cts. each—\$1 per doz.

Mixed Crocus roots—50 cts. per dozen. Aug. 3.

Seeds for Fall Sowing.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

Garden and Field Seeds, suitable for fall sowing, among which are—

WHITE PORTUGAL ONION.
PRICKLY SPINACH, (for early greens.)
BLACK SPANISH OF WINTER RADISH.
LONG DUTCH PARSNIP, and a variety of other garden seeds.

Also—TIMOTHY OF HERDS GRASS—ORCHARD GRASS—RED TOP, RED and WHITE CLOVER, &c. &c. Aug. 3.

Ammunition. £J

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDERSTORE, 61 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 41 Jan.

Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A few packages of seed of this new variety of turnip, so highly esteemed in Scotland, and which is described in No. 3, vol. x. N. E. Farmer.—Price 12 1/2 cts. each paper.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, 200 lbs. White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

Also—Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh. July 6.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel.	none	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	105 00	108 00
" Pearl, first sort,	- do.	120 00	123 50
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	36	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	13	12
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
" Skimmed milk,	- "	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 25	5 50
" Genesee,	- "	5 37	5 62
" Alexandria,	- "	4 62	5 00
" Baltimore, wharf,	- "	4 75	4 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	68	70
" Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	63	65
" Rye,	- "	69	78
" Barley,	- "	69	78
" Oats,	- "	36	40
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HUG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	10 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	9 00	10 00
LIME,	- cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- "	3 00	3 50
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	17 00	18 50
" Navy mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
" Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 00	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
" Red Top (northern)	- "	50	62
" Red Clover, (northern)	- "	10	12
TALLOW, tried,	- pound.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound.	65	75
" Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	75	85
" Merino, three-fourths washed,	- "	69	60
" Merino, half blood,	- "	55	50
" Merino, quarter,	- "	45	56
" Native, washed,	- "	45	56
" Pulled superfine,	- "	46	50
" 1st Lambs,	- "	63	60
" 2d, "	- "	45	48
" 3d, "	- "	30	27
" 1st Spinning,	- "	50	52

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	7
" whole hogs,	- "	5 1/2	6 1/2
VEAL,	- "	4	6
MUTTON,	- "	4	6
POULTRY,	- "	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
" Lump, best,	- "	13	15
EGGS,	- dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.	82	84
" Indian, retail,	- "	82	84
POTATOES,	- "	40	40
CIDER, (according to quality)	- barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Aug. 15.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 520 Beef Cattle; 10 Cows and Calves; 32 Stores; 2245 Sheep and Lambs, and 459 Swine. About 150 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Considerable depression from last week, particularly on thin and grass fed Cattle, sales were very low and uneven. We shall quote for prime \$1 75 and 5 17, good 4 25 a 4 15, thin at 3 50 a 4.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$15, 19, 22, 25, and 30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales were effected for this lots at 1 62 a 1 75, good at 1 88 a 2 12 1/2, prime 2 25 a 2 50.

Swine.—At retail 5c. for Sows and 6c. for Barrows.—No sales of lots noticed.

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Review.

THE VAUDOIS TEACHER.

'The manner in which the Waldenses and heretics disseminated their principles among the Catholic people, was by carrying with them a box of trinkets, or articles of dress. Having entered the houses of the gentry and disposed of some of their goods, they cautiously intimated that they had commodities far more valuable than these—inesestimable jewels, which they would show if they could be protected, from the clergy. They would then give their purchasers a bible or testament; and thereby many were deluded into heresy.'—See *Reverend Sacho's Book*, A. D. 1255.

'Oh, lady fair, these silks of mine are beautiful and rare—'

The richest web of the Indian loom, which Beauty's self might wear;—

And those pearls are pure as thy own fair neck, with whose radiant light they vie;

I have brought them with me a weary way,—will my gentle lady buy?'

And the lady smiled on the worn old man, through the dark and clustering curls

Which veiled her brow as she bent to view his silks and glittering pearls;

And she placed their price in the old man's hand, and lightly turned away,

But she paused at the wanderer's earnest call—'My gentle lady, stay!'

'Oh, lady fair, I have yet a gem which a purer lustre flings

Than the diamond flash of the jewelled crown on the lofty brow of kings—

A wonderful pearl of exceeding price, whose virtue shall not decay,

Whose light shall be as a spell to thee and a blessing on thy way!'

The lady glanced at the mirroring steel where her form of grace was seen,

Where her eye shone clear, and her dark locks waved their clasping pearls between:—

'Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth, thou traveller gray and old—

And name the price of thy precious gem, and my pages shall count thy gold.'

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow, as a small and meagre book,

Unclashed with gold or diamond gem, from his folding robe he took:

'Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price, may it prove as such to thee!

Nay—keep thy gold—I ask it not, for the word of God is free!'

The hoary traveller went his way, but the gift he left behind,

Hath had its pure and perfect work on that high-born maiden's mind,

And she hath turned from the pride of sin, to the lowliness of truth,

And given her human heart to God in its beautiful hour of youth!

And she hath left the gray old halls, where an evil faith had power,

The courtly knights of her father's train, and the maidens of her bower;

And she hath gone to the Vaudois vales by lordly feet untrod,

Where the poor and needy of earth are rich, in the perfect love of God!

J. G. W.

EPIGRAM.

The Coquette Reproved.

'Tis strange that I remain a maid,
Though filthy swains have homage paid!
The reason you have told, says Fanny,
You had just *forty-nine too many!*

It is said, that in olden time, it was an article in apprentices' indentures in Boston, that they should not be compelled to eat salmon more than twice a week.

While Sir H. Davy was with Mr Borlase, surgeon, an apprentice, it was his constant custom to walk in the evening to Marazion, to drink tea with an aunt, to whom he was greatly attached. Upon such occasions, his usual companion was a hammer, with which he procured specimens from the rocks on the beach. In short, it would appear that, at this period, he paid more attention to philosophy than to physics: that he thought more of the bowels of the earth, than of the stomachs of his patients; and that, when he should have been bleeding the sick, he was opening veins in the granite. Instead of preparing medicines in the surgery, he was experimenting in Mr Tonkin's garret, which had now become the scene of his chemical operations; and, upon more than one occasion, it is said, that he produced an explosion which put the doctor and all his glass bottles in jeopardy. 'This boy, Humphry, is incorrigible!' 'Was there ever so idle a dog?' 'He will blow us all into the air!' Such were the constant exclamations of Mr Tonkin: and then, in a jocosé strain, he would speak of him as the 'philosopher,' and sometimes call him 'Sir Humphry,' as if prophetic of his future renown.—*Paris' Life of Sir H. Davy.*

Fuseli.—He was too full of feeling not to reverence his Bible, and he was at all times difficult to please with modern attempts to embody scripture.—When Northcote exhibited his 'judgment of Solomon,' Fuseli looked at it with a sarcastic smirk on his face. 'How do you like my picture?' inquired Northcote. 'Much,' was the answer—the action suits the word—Solomon holds out his fingers like a pair of open scissors at the child, and says, 'Cut it, I like it much!'

One day he saw a figure from which the students were making drawings, lying broken to pieces. 'Now who the devil has done this?' 'Mr Medland, sir,' said an officious probationer, 'he jumped over the rail and broke it.' He walked up to the offender—all listened for the storm. He calmly said, 'Mr Medland, you are fond of jumping—go to Sadler's Wells—it is the best academy in the world for improving agility.'

Veneration for a Fiddle.—A German writer, of whom I afterwards knew a little, was in some respects an original world studying, though not imitating. He loved nothing so well as fiddling, and had two violins, a best and a second best, on the first of which, I firmly believe, he would not have allowed his own father to draw a bow. Quitting England to settle in South America, he tore himself from his beloved instrument for the first time; but it was only to export it, highly insured, in a different, and as he thought, a safer ship, than the one he was to sail supercargo in!—*Harmenicon.*

Traveller's Direction.—A traveller relates the following as a literal direction given to him by an inhabitant of a remote New England town, in reply to his inquiry for the direct road to — meeting house. 'Well, ah, stranger, you go right straight ahead, till you come to a large oak tree, then you take that are tree on your right shoulder, and go on until you come to the brick school house—then take the brick school house on your left shoulder, and keep straight on till you come to Squire Wingate's; and then do you take the squire's house right on your back, and you can't miss the way.'—*Ms. Jour.*

A Convenient Nap.—Two Oxford scholars slept in the same room at College. 'Jack,' says one, early in the morning, 'are you asleep?' 'Why?' replied the other. 'Because, if you are not, I will borrow half a crown of you.' 'Is that all? then I'm sound asleep.'

'I have lived,' said Dr E. D. Clark, 'to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of "too many irons in the fire," conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—pokers, tongs, and all:—keep them going.'

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on the *third Wednesday in October*. They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantage which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.

" Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

" Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

" Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Channing.

" Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Boston, June 15, 1831.

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July 16

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel,

Two miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep that delightful Summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure, transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebrated Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of various descriptions, and surrounded with the most wild and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fishing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the delightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and well furnished apartments, with the fruit and flower Gardens adjoining, are attractions for those in pursuit of health or pleasure, rarely equalled if equalled in any part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed.

JAMES W. BARTON.

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality.

J. H. COBB.

Dedham, July 15th, 1831.

St July 20.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office.

Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANE, 35 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—G. S. SANCY, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Fushing, N. Y. Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport, BENJAMIN STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—S. SANCY, Editor of the American Farmer.
Augusta, Me. Wm. MANN.
Hilifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1831.

NO. 6.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you permit me to employ a rainy day in selecting a few hints from the last number of London's Gardener's Magazine which may amuse those who have not access to that publication.

The present season (in Great Britain) has been in almost all respects the same as with us. It was forward, and the prospect of fruit was fine. But on the seventh of May the wind came round to northeast, and became cold, and destroyed the prospects of fruit completely. Some attempts at computing the loss had been made; the conductor of Covent Garden market says that on the most moderate calculation it will amount to £100,000, 450,000 dollars. In this estimate he says he includes only the district round London, but in computing the losses through the kingdom £2,000,000 or nearly nine millions of dollars have been spoken of.

Some ideas of the effects of the apprehended scarcity may be formed by the following prices at Covent Garden market. Shelled green peas (May 20th), 19 dollars a quart!! Peaches per dozen, 13 dollars. Cherries per pound, 8 dollars. Strawberries forced, per ounce, from 11 cents to 52 cents. Hot House Grapes from two to five dollars per pound.

Great improvements have been made in the plans of heating hot houses with hot water. The principal one consists in reducing the size of the boiler. From experiments which I made in the hot water system, the last winter, I became satisfied that the boilers could scarcely be made too small. There are two objects to be effected by any apparatus, whether smoke flues, steam pipes, or hot water tubes. The first, to get up the heat in shortest possible time. The second to retain the heat as long as possible with a given quantity of fuel. The principal advantage proposed by the hot water system is confined to the last, but the learned Tredgold has suggested a mode by which the hot water system may effect both.

Mr John Mearns, whom Mr Loudon, and Mr Knight (in their controversy about Mr Knight's improvements in raising pine apples) agree is a most excellent gardener, gives the following account of some cheap hot water apparatus now in actual operation. The inventor is a Mr Osler of Worcester. The boiler for small pits should be two gallons, pipes three inches bore—feeder 7 gallons. The boiler and pipes for a grapery are large; the boiler is of copper and contains 5 gallons, and costs only 13 dollars 33 cents; pipes for this large boiler 3 inches, the feeder 30 gallons; it works excellently. The grapery boiler measures 28 inches by 18 inches; the depth is not given, but as it holds only 5 gallons it cannot be more than 3 inches deep. This is very probable, because Weeks' patented apparatus in use for two years past and so strongly recommended by Loudon has only one inch of water in depth, though the boiler is 18 feet long. The object in both cases being to heat the water as rapidly as possible. Mearns retains his smoke due very properly, it being a useless waste not to

avail ourselves of the heat left in the smoke, after it has passed the boiler. He proposes to have both the furnace and the boiler within the house.

Mr Tredgold's article has appeared in Vol. vii. part iv. of the London Horticultural Society's Transactions, and from extracts in London's Magazine, I see it is strictly scientific, and enables you to know precisely how much pipe you must have for a given number of cubic feet of air in your house. I have not yet received that Number of the Transactions.

The Hardenpont de Printemps pear, which the French Gardeners have called Beurré Rance has come into bearing this year with me. It resembles exactly in shape the drawing of it in the London Horticultural Transactions.

This is another example of Mr Knight's accuracy. If it will keep till April, is an abundant bearer, and as good in our climate, as it is found to be in Flanders and Great Britain, it will be far the most valuable of all new fruits sent to us.

I have two Pears of the Duchess Angoulême, from a scion, given to me in 1829, by my friend S. J. Perkins, Esq. It is correct, perfectly so, though the Pears are smaller than they should be owing to the weakness of the shoots.

I have some fine healthy pears on a tree of Mr Knight's which I have always called the Tillington, but the Pears seem to resemble the Urbaniste, more than what I should have expected according to Mr Knight's description. 'Tillington produced between the Jargonelle and Autumn Bergamot; its form between both.' Now I should expect from this a pear shaped like a St Michael. But the fine looking pears I have upon the Tillington are globular, more so than any pear known to me.

Mr Knight's Wormsley Grange, (one of his own raising) has fruit on it. He says of it, 'It will require to be gathered in your climate before it is ripe.' It is in Herefordshire a variety of first rate excellence, rivaling the Brown Beurré in the most perfect state of that variety.

I infer from this, that it is an Autumnal Pear or he would not counsel us to gather it before it is ripe. At present it does not bid fair to be large, though it is a remarkable healthy vigorous variety, a matter of great importance to us in the country where Pears are very delicate productions.

Exbury, August 3, 1831.

J. L.—

SHEET LEAD FOR THE ROOFS OF HOUSES.

MR EDITOR,—I understand that sheet lead is made use of in some of our southern states, for covering the roofs of buildings. As it would undoubtedly, (if well laid on) preserve the buildings dry as long as they lasted, and then answer for other uses, I think it must be far superior to shingles, as they require new laying as often as once in about 20 years, and are sometimes subject to leak in 10 or 15 years, also to taking fire from the chimney or other buildings and being commended. I think that lead may be laid on from roll, in long strips running parallel with the roof like rows of shingles, but probably much wider, with the edges lapped just sufficient to shed water well, and the top lap of the ends, (in splicing) cut sloping to a point on the upper edge of the strip so as to shed water better. Thinking it may be of

advantage to others as well as myself to be informed on this subject, I wish to make inquiry through your paper, respecting the cost of covering roofs with lead in comparison with good shingles, and 1000 square feet of roof, and respecting the best mode of putting it on, also the cost of covering roofs with slate or other substances, on 1000 feet and their durability and use as a preservation from wet. It will be well to have the weight of each material mentioned that the cost of transportation may be estimated

Your obt. servant,

B. A.

Mendon, Aug. 3, 1831.

We are informed that 2½ lbs of the thinnest kind of sheet lead is the weight of a square foot, and the cost is about 15 cts. for that quantity. A thicker kind may be had at 18 cts. the square foot, weight 3 lbs. We cannot tell what would be the price of putting it on, nor how it would compare with slate &c.—EDITOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

NEW FRUITS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—The introduction of the most valuable vegetable productions of other countries being an object of such great interest to Horticulture, it has been a primary object with us to obtain every species and variety calculated to enrich the gardens of our country; in doing which we have taken the utmost precaution to receive only such as were from *undoubted sources*. The acquisitions during the past spring alone, are so very numerous, that they would form an extensive catalogue. The acquisition of new fruits is of the most particular interest, and to it the most pointed attention has been paid, and the course we have adopted of obtaining the same variety from three or four sources, so as to prove it by comparison, must insure a degree of accuracy not to be otherwise attained. The new Pears originated in Belgium during the last fifteen years have become as famed in the catalogues of choice fruits, as the name of Professor Van Mons has become celebrated among the distinguished pomologists of our day. It is with great pleasure therefore that we have to mention him among the liberal contributors to our establishment. In February last he transmitted to us above 70 varieties of pear trees which he states in his letter as '*Des plus nouvelles variétés, du premier rang*,' the newest varieties of the first rank. These he accompanied by engravings and descriptions of a number of the kinds, from the latter of which we intend ere long to make translations, as well as from his copious letters which abound with interesting matter. In one of the periodicals received from him there is a detailed statement of three cases of hydrophobia where the patients were successfully treated and perfectly cured, which we propose also to translate for publication. There is another subject beside horticulture on which the learned Professor dwells with particular enthusiasm, and in which he appears to have taken an active part; that will also be highly pleasing to our American feelings: it is the Revolution and the Independence of his Country. On this subject he expatiates with equally as much warmth

as on horticultural objects; and with justice anticipates by the success of the former, more extensive and wide spread benefits from the latter.

As the list of fruits received will be interesting to many we annex it hereto. It will be perceived that some of the varieties had previously reached us, but the renewal of them from so undoubted a source is a matter of high interest.

Very respectfully, Wm. PRINCE & SONS.

List of new varieties of Pears transmitted by Prof. Van Mons to the Messrs Prince.

Arenberg,	Henri IV.
Beurré bronze,	Henri Van Mons,
—Curtet,	Henkel,
—d'hyver,	Innomine,
—rance,	Julin,
—Diel,	Leon Le Clerc,
Bonnet beurré,	Louis ed Prusse,
Belle nliance,	Marie Louise,
Bakpeer,	Marie Louise nova,
Bosc,	Marec,
Bosc d'été,	Mabille,
Brandes,	Napoleon,
Bis Marie Louise,	Navez,
Bezi do Louvain,	Niel,
Bonchretien d'Espagne	Nouvelle cire,
fondante,	O'ken d'hyver,
Capucine Van Mons,	Pastorale,
Clara,	Paileau,
Crommen boom,	Poir Duval,
Delbec,	Passe Colmar,
Des veterans,	Rameau,
Doyenné de Mons,	Rousselle Sutin,
—gris,	—de Meester,
Dingler,	—Van Mons,
D'Amandes double,	Spoelberg,
Dillen,	Spence,
Dumortier,	Sabine,
Delice d'Ardempont,	Sentelet,
De bruyin,	Serrurier,
Du parrain,	Spreun,
Fleur de neige,	Urbaniste,
Fondante des bois,	William,
Gros bruyin,	Wurtemberg,

Also—No. 541—608, 609, 757, 887, 896 1001, 1125, 1175, 1152, of his catalogue being choice unnamed varieties.

FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN.—As this is the season for the Green Gage to ripen, I take the liberty to call the attention of the cultivators of this delicious fruit, to a fact that is, I believe, not generally known, and which has occasioned much discussion among gentlemen who suppose themselves acquainted with this fine plum. Cultivators of fruits have for an hundred years past, and upwards, employed much of their time in discussing, and endeavoring to fix correct and true names to fruits which have fallen under their observation. The celebrated *Duhamel du Monceau* has perhaps done more to accomplish this object than any other individual whatever; and ever since the publication of his great work on Fruit Trees in 1768, he has been acknowledged throughout Europe as the best, (and of course a *standard*.) authority, so far as he had published his opinions on these points.

My object in making this communication is to correct a common error that prevails among horticultural gentlemen here, who frequently mistake the 'Petite Reine Claude' for the Green Gage;

and the most effectual means perhaps of correcting this error is to give Duhamel's description of the two fruits—the '*Grosse*' and the '*Petite Reine Claude*.'—Nothing can be more desirable among cultivators of fruit than a correct nomenclature, as it prevents the grafting of one fruit for an other, and of course prevents, not only a great loss of time which necessarily elapses before the error is discovered, but saves the cultivator much expence; and much vexation when he ascertains that his labor has been in vain.—Indeed nothing is more important in this branch of horticulture, and he who contributes most effectually to this object may be said to have rendered the greatest service to the Fruit Garden, and the lovers of good fruit.

The case I have cited is one out of a hundred where mistakes have crept into publications and reports on the subject of the names of fruits—but by the attention and caution of some of the leading members of your society it is to be hoped that the evil of misnaming fruits will in a few years be corrected.

I have been informed with much pleasure that GEN. DEARBORN means to make a communication relative to the new sorts of Pears which have been given to the world by the persevering care and industry of the celebrated 'VAN MONS'.—The pans which General Dearborn has taken to open and maintain a correspondence with some of the most distinguished horticulturists of Europe, does him great credit, and must be highly beneficial to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he is most deservedly the *Head*; and if industry, intelligence, and urbanity (properties which eminently belong to this gentleman) have their usual success, he cannot fail to be, if he is not already, the *Soul* also.—I do not mean however to detract from the merits and usefulness of other officers of that respectable Society, many of whom I know possess information and diligence that are highly honorable to themselves and beneficial to the common cause in which they have engaged—but I mean to say that I do not think they could have shown their wisdom and good sense in a stronger point of view than they have done in the choice of Gen. Dearborn as their President.

If I am rightly informed, this gentleman has received direct from Prof. Van Mons, a catalogue of all his best fruits, with sketches of some of the most distinguished sorts, accompanied with accurate descriptions of each from the pen of the cultivator himself.—Here then there can be no mistake as to names, and when, as I understand we have a right to expect, this distinguished horticulturist shall have sent scions of each sort, with their name affixed to each, it will be our own fault if we do not preserve them distinctly.—If a portion of each kind should be intrusted to your active member MR MANNING of Salem, whose intelligence and accuracy in this department is well established, it may be the most certain means of keeping the several species from being blended with other sorts, and thereby hand them down to posterity with their legitimate names.

August 22.

A CULTIVATOR.

Subjoined are a few of the distinguishing characteristics of the trees, *Grosse* and *Petite Reine Claude*, together with the descriptions of the fruit of each tree.

Grosse Reine Claude.—This fruit is called also —'Dauphine,' 'Abricot Vert,' and 'Verte bonne,'—this is the true

GREEN GAGE.

The shoots of this tree are thick, and their bark brown and smooth, a little reddish on the sunny side, towards their extremities, and green opposite.

The buds are medium size, and near together, but their shoulders are very large and projecting.

The fruit is large, round, a little depressed at both ends.

The stalk medium size—is set in a pretty deep cavity. The furrow which divides this fruit is scarcely perceptible, the fruit being flattened on this side. It is subject to crack if it rains much when it is ripe—they are most esteemed in this state.

The skin adheres to the flesh—it is thin, green, spotted with gray, lightly tinged with red on the sunny side.

The flesh is a yellowish green—very fine, delicate melting.

The juice is abundant, sugared, and of an excellent flavor.

The stone adheres partially to the flesh—it is the best of plums.

PETITE REINE CLAUDE.

The shoots of this tree are more slender than those of the *Grosse Reine Claude*; they are dark red next the sun, and green opposite.

The buds are long—very much pointed, and lie nearly flat on the branch—the shoulder is large.

The leaves are smaller than those of the *Grosse Reine Claude*.

The fruit is medium size, round, flattened particularly at the end next the stalk, and with a deeper furrow than that of the *Reine Claude*.

The skin is tough—of a whitish green, covered with a very white powder.

The flesh is white, firm, rather dry—sometimes melting, but rather coarse.

The juice is sweet—but less flavored than the *Grosse Reine Claude*—sometimes a little acid.

The stone never adheres to the flesh—it is esteemed a good fruit although inferior to the *Grosse Reine Claude*.

MR COKE OF NORFOLK—THE GREAT ENGLISH FARMER.

The New York Enquirer, after complaining that this distinguished member of the English commonality should, as report says of him, accept a peerage, adds some memoranda of his enterprise and success as an agriculturist. The statements, we presume, are substantially, if not perfectly correct, as they correspond to what we have learned from other sources.—*Christian Register*.

A good deal has been said lately in our papers, about the cost of elections in England; perhaps the case of Mr Coke may not be generally known: as we never see it mentioned, we suppose this to be the case. His last contest for Norfolk cost him £75,000, or about \$350,000, and once it cost him £90,000, or about \$375,000, including exchange.

But how can he endure such enormous expenditures—and what is the object really worth? As we are apt to measure worth in this country, the object is worth just nothing at all, being productive only of further and considerable expense, without emolument or profit. Wealthy men, however, in that country as in this, love power, and are willing to pay for it; love to lay out their money on something—no matter what—which other people cannot afford. Hence the geometrical ratio in which diamonds are estimated; hence the value of a white elephant in the East, even to a mon-

arch; hence the extravagant price we pay for cashmere shawls, blond laces, &c., &c.—no one of which would be thought half as beautiful, if they cost but half as much. But how can Mr Coke afford to throw away so much money? Simply because he is a great farmer, who has lived long enough to enjoy the results of experiments made in his youth,—to eat of the tree that his hands planted half a century ago.

When he came into possession of the estate he was poor, and the estate poorer. The whole was not worth £2,000 a year; what it is now, he himself has made it. There were 11,000 acres of land lying waste, which had been let for three shillings an acre. When the lease expired, the man who had it would not offer more than two shillings an acre for a renewal. 'No,' said Mr C., 'I will keep it to breed pheasants and game—it will be worth more than two shillings an acre to my friends, if not to me.' The man would give no more, and Mr Coke went forthwith to planting oak, larch, and sweet chestnut, as they call it there to distinguish it from the horse chestnut—over the whole of his magnificent reserve. He persisted, year after year, until he had covered the whole; and when he came to be married, it was valued by competent appraisers, with a view to the marriage settlement, at 222,000*l*. In the county of Norfolk, he owns over 60,000 acres of land, either under a high state of cultivation or well worked; 5000 acres of which he actually farms out on his own account,—it is eleven miles round his park. When he began to revolutionize Holkham, fifty years ago, it cost him ten thousand dollars a year for timber to keep his fences and buildings in repair, (apart from his own house, that being a palace, and fitted for the wear and tear of centuries;) but within the last eighteen years, he is not only able to supply himself with timber, but to sell about twenty thousand dollars worth of *poles* every year, from clearings which are continually made, where the smaller growths get crowded, or the larger trees interfere with one another. For the last twenty years, he has regularly planted one hundred acres, every year, with timber trees. He has five regular auctions a year, and puts up these *poles* in lots of 260. The timber is in high credit, and the sales average about \$4000 each, or \$20,000 a year. The monthly expense of his establishment at Holkham, is about \$5000; he keeps 70 servants, 45 being men servants. In a word, he is the builder of his own private fortunes—a strong-minded, straight forward, useful man,—a self made philosopher, and what is more, a practical farmer; living under that extraordinary system of poor laws, where men are bribed to pauperism and precipitate marriage, he has contrived to keep the whole country, far and wide, in a healthy state, by the mere influence of a quiet and sober example. *What had such a man to do with a peacock?*

HUDSON AND MOHAWK RAIL ROAD.

We have had the pleasure to examine personally this road as it at present terminates at the head of Lydius st. The following is the appearance as it struck us. As you approach the farm belonging to our present mayor, you perceive wagons constantly passing up with heavy loads of stone. At the right of the road, a small temporary building is erected, and on entering this, your eye involuntarily is arrested by a strange yet elegant piece of machinery, mounted upon four iron wheels, while at the same instant it glances beyond, through a

long vista, for miles and miles over a straight and regular road, on which are two rails that vanish far away from you in the distance.

At first you exclaim, 'how simple after all is a rail road,' but the mind seems to respond, 'how vast and incalculable are the effects of this simplicity!' The friction existing on a common road on a level surface, or increased by gravity in the ascent of hills, seems to destroy the native powers of man and beast. All the apparatus of wheels and springs are but poor remedies for the practical difficulties which have beset the traveller Man. But the construction of rail roads gives him the victory over these, and they dwindle down to comparative nothingness. Sixty miles in an hour have been run upon the Liverpool and Manchester road, and this may be done on the Mohawk and Schenectady road. It is a very strong wind that travels at this rate; it is the velocity of most of the feathered tribe. All these reflections occur to the mind on visiting this interesting road. The locomotive engine, which will open the travel upon it in a few days, was built at the West Point foundry, upon a plan of Mr Hall, and is very appropriately named the *De Witt Clinton*.

It is about 11 feet 6 inches in length, and is mounted on very solid and elegantly constructed iron wheels of four feet eight inches diameter. The boiler contains 115 gallons of water, and will sustain a pressure of several hundred pounds to the inch, although it is intended to work at a pressure of 50 pounds only. There are two cylinders, one on each side of the engine, towards the rear of the boiler, each of 5½ inches diameter, and 16 inches stroke. The pistons move on the inside of the wheels, which is an improvement upon the English engines. The shackle bars are connected with the axle of the front wheels, which is bent into the shape of a double crank. Attached to the boiler is a very pretty piece of work, being a glass tube, securely cased in brass, shewing the state of the water in the boilers. There is a safety valve on the top under lock and key, and a *self-acting* spiral safety valve near the chimney, which allows the steam to blow off when it reaches any proposed mark upon the graduated scale attached to it.

The power of the engine is over ten horses, and its weight is 6755½ lbs. being much less in proportion than that of the best English engines. As it now stands on the rails, it can be very easily moved by a single hand! The tender is a carriage mounted on smaller wheels and carries a square box with an awning upon it, in which are apartments to hold an iron tank and the requisite quantity of Lackawanna coal. It is dragged next the locomotive and has a stout spring in front to keep it at the same distance relatively from the engine.—Behind these come the Coaches for the passengers. These run on iron wheels constructed like the rest with a flange or inner edge, which makes it impossible for them to run off the rails. And here it may be well to remark that the rails are about six inches wide, and have on the top a continued iron bar of wrought iron, on which the wheels run. The coaches are built like the common post coaches peculiar to our own country, and will carry inside and out about 20 passengers each. They are very comfortable and convenient. Experiments will be immediately made to test the fitness of all this varied apparatus, and soon we expect to see all the travel diverted to this road.—The income will be enormous, but it will be no more than a just return for the spirit and energy of those who

embarked their fortunes in the noble enterprise. That the state will in time take the road under the charter, we do not doubt, provided this is the only one of the kind between Albany and Schenectady.—*Daily Adv.*

SILK.

We had anticipated commencing upon this subject which we consider of national importance, as soon as we had given our readers what information we deemed necessary respecting flax; but we perceive by our last New England Farmer, that Massachusetts is on the alert, and that a forthcoming work on this subject is announced in compliance with a resolution of their legislature, and we may defer the subject until we are favored with a perusal of the work. So we go—Massachusetts stands god-father for the United States; or rather she seems doing what the United States should have done—encouraging the produce of silk.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Odoriferous Substances Offensive to Insects.—It is said that the common mint strewed among grain as it is mowed away in the barn, will preserve it from being injured by vermin. Camphor, when kept among bed clothes, will keep away bed bugs and fleas. From these circumstances, together with the fact that we do not recollect of having seen plants strongly odoriferous injured by insects, we are led to conclude that farmers might be benefited by turning their attention to the subject.—*New York Farmer.*

HORTICULTURE.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, August 20, 1831.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

From Mr OTIS Pettie—Red and white Rarieripe, red and yellow, do., Mélécon, Admirable, Nobless, and ——— Peaches, of beautiful appearance and fine quality.

From Mr R. Manning—Lady Haley's Nonsuch Apples—Orange Musk, fine appearance, but inferior in quality (Coxe No 14)—Washington, good flavored and very fair; and Pears, name unknown, from a French tree.

From J. Prince, Esq.—Summer Pearmain Apples, of high reputation, and Pears from a French tree.

From Mr Thomas Milton, of Roxbury—Fine red and yellow Rarieripe Peaches.

From Mr E. Bartlett—Pears from a French tree.

From Dr Robbins—A further specimen of the Crimson Apples, exhibited last week.

From Dr B. Shurdeff—A very large sweet Apple, called by him the Hancock Sweeting.

From Benjamin Guild, Esq.—Russeting Apples of last year's growth, put into an ice house in January, and are now in a good state of preservation.

From H. Newman, of Roxbury—Purple Fox Grapes.

From E. Phinney, Esq.—White Native Grapes.

From Perrin May, Esq.—White sweet water Grapes, raised in open ground, Boston.

From Mr Edward Sharp, Dorchester—White sweet water Grapes, open ground.

From John Woodbury, Esq. Boston—White sweet water Grapes, open ground.

From Mr Moses W. Copeland, of Princeton—A specimen of white Whortleberries, very delicate.

From Mr R. R. Schanck, Middletown Point, N. J.—Red Juneating Apples, a very popular fruit, well known and extensively cultivated in this vicinity.

From Dr Green of Mansfield, A sample of the fruit of the Lime plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*.)

By order of the Committee on Fruits.
EDWARD M. RICHARDS.

From the Genesee Farmer.

OKRA, TOMATO, AND EGG PLANT.

MR. EDITOR.—As you invite information in regard to the culture of okra in our latitude, I take occasion to say, that I have cultivated it six or eight years, with general success, and that I subscribe to your high commendation of it. It is the *Hibiscus esculentus* of botany, of the natural order *malvaceae*, a family of plants abounding in mucilage, and showy in the flower border. I have the okra now in blossom, and may expect pods fit for use in ten to fourteen days. I use it principally in soups; though it affords a nutritious and healthy dish for weak and debilitated stomachs when boiled plain and seasoned to the taste. As the plant requires warm weather to bring it forward, it should not be sown in the open ground till late in May. The rule for planting melons, viz: when early planted Indian corn has come up, applies to this and most other tender plants introduced from warmer climates. I plant in a rich loam, rather dry, and open to the sun; and as the plants are liable to be eaten by grubs, I am not sparing of seed. I have this year started the okra, as well as other tender plants, under glass, with little or no bottom heat, and transplanted in June.

While on the subject of rare garden productions I will mention, that I also cultivate with success the tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum*) the Egg plant (*S. melongena*) and the Bene (*Sesamum orientale*). These were started this year under glass with the okra. I have the first with full grown fruit, the second in bloom, and the third in an advanced state. The tomato, from its anti-bilious properties, is highly conducive to health, and becomes, by a little use, one of the most desirable dishes upon the table. The egg plant, properly prepared, has a greater affinity, in taste, to the oyster, than any other vegetable I am acquainted with. The purple variety is principally used for culinary purposes. I have a new variety growing, the seeds of which were brought from Constantinople, by Mr Rhind.—The Bene is cultivated, by me for medicinal uses alone; though at the south its seeds afford an abundance of oil, not inferior to the finest made from the olive. It is called the oil grain. A leaf of this plant, immersed in a tumbler of water, converts it, in a few moments, into a thin mucilage, without taste or color, and is readily taken by children and infants. It is found highly useful in infantile relax and diarrhoea, and in allaying inflammations, of the eye, ear, &c. Albany, July 16.

J. BUEL.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

We consider the above communication from Judge BUEL, a favor to ourselves and the public. Observations coming from men, who unite theory with practice, are more to be depended upon than the opinions of men, who are acquainted with theory only. From the above, it appears that okra may be cultivated to advantage in this latitude, and from its known reputation in the West Indies, and our southern states, as an article of food during warm weather, we hope our gardeners will be induced to give it a fair trial. A very celebrated dish, called *Gombo*, is prepared in those countries where okra is grown, by mixing with the green pods, ripe tomatoes, and onions; all chopped fine, to which are added pepper and salt, and the whole stewed.

Tomatoes are already cultivated, to considerable extent in this section, and seem almost indi-

genous to the soil, growing with little trouble; but in order to have the benefit of them during the heat of summer, they should be started under glass, and transplanted, when they will ripen their fruit early in August. We have two varieties of them, the yellow and red, growing at this time, with fruit full size, and the quantity produced by a single stalk is surprising. We consider the yellow as best for pickles, but the red, for eating without cooking, and for making catsup. The taste for tomatoes is rather an acquired one, arising from the beneficial effects of eating, and most people become fond of, after eating them a few times.

No less than three varieties of the egg plant are cultivated in the gardens in this vicinity, viz. the large round purple, the long purple, and the round white; the latter variety is considered the most showy, and is more generally cultivated than the other varieties. When started in a hot bed, they produce well. Although they are to be found in many of our gardens, yet they are seldom met with at any of our public, and very few private tables. This is probably owing to our northern cooks not being acquainted with the best method of preparing this fruit, and Judge Buel would confer a favor on ourselves, as well as our readers, by giving directions for cooking, as they will undoubtedly continue to be raised if only for ornament.

From the Northampton Courier.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

MR. ATWELL.—With the improvements which are going forward in various branches of industry, it is desirable that those in agriculture may bear a part. To obtain the full benefit of these, the result of practical experience is necessary; and with this New England may stand preeminent in successful cultivation of her soil. It is too often the case with our agricultural experiments, that if the first does not succeed to our wishes the object is abandoned, when it might easily be attained by a little variation in the process.

The cultivation of *Wheat* has in a great measure been given up by the farmers in this vicinity, and our necessary supplies brought to us from the far distant south and west at no small expense. Could our farmers be made to believe it practicable to raise our own supplies of *Wheat*; many would try the experiment, could they be made to believe it could be raised at a profit, all would desire to engage in the cultivation. From well attested experiments I am satisfied that a little care in relation to the seed and a little more care in the preparation of the soil is all that is required to a successful result in this crop, and that from almost any of the lands in Old Hampshire County. The *white flint Wheat* is better suited to our soil than any other. For several years I have cultivated this grain and have been uniformly successful in the crop. Much has been said of the *flint Wheat* in our agricultural journals. I am inclined to believe it is the same known in Virginia by the name of the *Lawler Wheat*; it took this name from the gentleman who introduced it there, from Pennsylvania, when it was known by the name of the *Jones white Wheat*; I am aware that some have supposed that a distinct kind of wheat from the flint *Wheat* so well known and so much approved in the western counties of N. Y.; attempts have been made to show a difference, but I have seen no evidence which satisfies me that any substantial difference exists between

them; some of the evidence that they are the same arises from these facts; both are natives of Spain, brought to the U. States about the same time (as early as 1814,) and first cultivated in N. Jersey; both resist the Hessian fly and the variations of the season alike, are similar in their appearance, both in the seed and in the field. Be this as it may, whether they are the same or different grains, the flint wheat which I have cultivated possesses the excellence of resisting the insect so often fatal to the *Wheat* crop: it is not so liable to winter killing, better suited to our seasons, less liable to gather rust or shrink, than any other wheat within my knowledge, and the quantity of flour is full equal and quality superior to other wheat. Many things have been published of this grain which the practical farmer may not find to be correct. It has been said it did not require so strong a soil as other wheat, that less seed was required—that it spread on the ground much more than other *Wheat*, and takes a greater growth; these qualities I have not discovered. It has been said that the stalk is solid and that has been given as a reason for its resisting the insect; but the stalk is not solid; a solid *Wheat* stalk, I apprehend, would be an anomaly in this part of the country; but that there is more substance and less cavity in the stalk than in other wheat is true, and that it is altogether more sure in its rewards to the cultivator than any other wheat, I am fully satisfied. My practice is to soak the seed twenty-four hours, in strong brine (before sowing) and roll it in lime; when this mode has been adopted in preparing the seed, I have never found a head of smut among my *Wheat*.

The benefit in the use of lime on *Wheat* as a remedy against smut has been fully shown by numerous experiments which have uniformly proved effectual, the result of which is before the public; the mere statement of a single one, will show what they are; this is taken from *Young's Annals*; it has been copied into other publications; several distinct and equal portions of very smutty *Wheat* were sown; the first with no application to it produced 377 smutty ears, the second washed in pure water produced 325 smutty ears, the third washed in lime water produced 43 smutty ears, the fourth steeped in lime water 4 hours produced 12 smutty ears, the fifth soaked in lime water 12 hours, produced 6 smutty ears, and the sixth soaked in lime water 24 hours had no smut among it; see New England Farmer for August 23, 1823, and Sept. 6, 1823, and for August 18, 1826, and from memoirs of the N. York Board of Agriculture, all proving the same effect from the use of lime.—The application of ley from wood ashes, and a wash of arsenic and salt mixture, has a similar effect upon smut as the use of lime.

It has been fully proved that this disease in *Wheat* arises from microscopic grains of black dust which germinate and reproduce themselves; by the application of lime, as the salt mixture, the germinating principle is destroyed. Lime is also useful in supplying a deficiency in our soils for *Wheat* culture; the soils of New England, generally, says Judge Buel, are primitive in their formation, and do not contain all the elements of this valuable grain, and that this defect must be remedied by the application of something containing these elements.' Great difference of opinion exists as to the quantity which should be applied, and no doubt, different soils require different quantities; a very little is useful; with less than a

bushel of lime to the acre, including the preparation of the seed, I have this year raised a good crop, twenty bushels to the acre or more, (judging of what remains in the sheaf by what has been threshed) of excellent Wheat on old plain land, light loam soil, with no particular preparation except the small one of lime and preparation of the seed, as above stated; this crop succeeded to a crop of corn and potatoes, the latter of which I find the best preparative for Wheat, which also succeeds well a clover crop; the soil should be fine, well pulverized, and sufficiently fertile at least to produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. The *finest* Wheat should be sown as early as the 20th of September, though I have known the crop to succeed when sown as late as the 10th October. Should this Wheat prove a safe crop against the insect, and against injury by the severity and changes of our climate, it will be a most valuable accession to the crops of New England Farmers; an experiment with it, is well worthy their attention.

M. DOOLITTLE.

Belchertown, August 4, 1831.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HAY MAKING.

In some of the Middle States, it is customary to begin *hay making* when the grass has scarcely dropped its blossoms. This has been the practice of several generations; and though unaided by philosophy, the farmers of those districts had adopted the very plan which seems warranted by the experiments instituted by the Duke of Bedford, and which seem to prove that the greatest quantity of nutritive matter is obtained from the grasses when in flower.* Hay made from early cut grass, moreover, has a brightness and freshness of appearance altogether superior to hay made late in the season.

Yet notwithstanding both theory and appearance are in favor of early hay, my experience is in direct opposition. My horses have always turned from it, whenever an opportunity for such choice was offered, to old rusty hay, cut after harvest when the grass appeared half dry as it stood, and this they have eaten with avidity. A circumstance of this kind is strongly imprinted on my memory. An old kinsman who was a strenuous advocate for making early hay, said to me when I once called on him in sleighing time, 'Go to the barn, there is plenty of hay, and there is none finer or better in the country.' This was said with a slight reference to our former debates on the subject. I went and found hay, cut when the grass was in flower, and which seemed to have preserved all its greenness; yet my horses, though hungry, would not eat it, but the remnants of some from my own barn which had been trodden under foot in the sleigh, was eaten with an evident relish.

It would be gratifying to have some remarks or explanations on this subject. It is certainly a great saving of labor to cut our grass late in the season. Many a ton of hay have we taken in, on the afternoon of the same day in which the grass was cut; while in England, according to Sir John Sinclair, the shortest time in which hay can be made is 4 days, and 5 hay makers are required to take care of the grass cut by one mower.

A FARMER.

*Is *Timothy* (Phleum pratense) an exception? I have not the account of those experiments at hand.

From the New York Farmer.

DECEPTION IN FLOWERS.—TRAVELLING FLORISTS.

'The Flower markets of Paris,' says the conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, 'occupies an open area of about two acres, and the stands of the different Florists are almost always kept by the wives or daughters of the growers. We made several purchases here,' says he, 'and were amused at the clumsy attempts made to impose upon us by the fair dealers. We were fully prepared for this; and, indeed should have been surprised had these lively and agreeable women acted otherwise.'

Now, like Mr Loudon, I have not the least objections to a lively and agreeable French woman getting the advantage of me occasionally: but I confess my feelings are different when I am cheated by one of my own sex, of whatever nation.

In the month of February or March last you published an advertisement—and printed Catalogues were issued and distributed, purporting that the *SIEUR FAY ET COMP^e, Jardiniers, Fleuristes et Pépiniéristes* from Paris, were exhibiting for sale in Fulton-street, a choice collection of Ornamental Shrubs &c, and would remain but for a short period, being, as they stated, on their way to the Island of Cuba.

I confess that the erroneous spelling of a great many botanical names in a catalogue issuing from a scientific establishment in Paris, might have excited my suspicions of imposture: but this is a fault from which even the New York Farmer is not free. Then the numerous varieties continually introduced by cultivation and discovery, made me think it possible that *Sieur Fay* and Co. might possess the *Viburnum* (Guelder Rose or Snow Ball) producing red, yellow, rose, and variegated flowers.

But when I got among the Roses, I was delighted.—'Like my brother Florist in Bedford-Street, 'I'm dreadful fond of Roses,' and in my simplicity would have purchased a number of the new varieties, had I not been dissuaded by a judicious friend who was present. Besides the *Grande Cuisse de Nymphé*, the color of which is not stated, we had green, blue, brown and flaxen Rose—white with black, and white with yellow stripes—red with black stripes—red with yellow edges—black and brown with white borders, &c, &c. The *Sieur Fay*, if that be his name, when I expressed surprise at such curious varieties, assured me that every one named was true and genuine, for all were grown by himself. But I was particularly attracted by a *Violet Moss Rose*, an engraving of which colored from nature was exhibited to me. You will say that I ought to have known the wood of a Moss Rose at sight, this is true, and my only excuse is, that several of my friends who profess more botanical knowledge than I pretend to do, purchased a number of these Roses, NOT ONE OF WHICH HAS FLOWERED ACCORDING TO ITS LABEL. My hopes and fears are also at an end.

As when a hen in the straw sees with surprise her first chick burst its calyx and waddle forth a duckling—such was my disappointment a few days ago when my first *Violet Moss*, emerged from its shell, a common *Blush Rose*. I blush when I look at it, and give this notice through your Paper that simpletons like the writer may be warned against trading with these travelling nurserymen in future.

After all, I wish to return good for evil: and as your Journal will probably reach the *Sieur Fay* in Havana, would hint to him not to return via New York, for some who dealt with him when here might prove *ugly customers*; after this advice, the least he can do, is to send me a box or two of 'Dos Amigos,' cigars directed to your care, and I promise him that all our future dealings shall be under the *Rose*.

R.

From the Genesee Farmer.

IRRIGATION.

Although I am not opposed to irrigation, when it can be incidentally introduced without great expense, I do not think it at all essential to good husbandry in our northern latitude, nor that its benefits would in any measure compensate for the heavy expenses attending it in other countries. One would suppose that during the present season, and those which have preceded it, we had more occasion for ditches to carry off, than to let in water, upon our fields. The globe may be divided into agricultural zones, each of which requires a different system of husbandry. Ours is not the zone of irrigation, but of draining and manuring; where a judicious rotation of crops, and clean husbandry, with the auxiliaries I have named will generally counteravail the evils of drought. Grounds suffer from drought in proportion to their poverty and bad tillage. In central Asia, the northern part of Africa, and tropical America, irrigation is the great source of fertility, and the use of manure is almost wholly dispensed with. In countries lying between these two zones, those of irrigation and of draining and manuring, as in the south of France, Italy, Spain and the southern states, the two systems may be blended with the best effect. The expense of irrigation, in England, is stated by Loudon, to vary from 10s. to 40l. sterling per acre. We are apt to forget the difference in climate, when we recommend to our farmers the practices of Egypt, of Persia, Peru, Chili and Mexico. Some of these countries have no rain during the year, while others are without any from three to six months at a time.

Mary, July 16.

J. B.

To Farmers.—A writer in the *Norwich Courier* says—'If grass when mown, is carefully turned every day it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its laying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lay there more than one day it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If carefully turned daily rain or shue, it will not lose color. This is the result of many years' experience.'

To this we have to add a suggestion made to us verbally by an experienced farmer, and we give it nearly in his own words. 'It is often the case that I find it expedient to rake up my hay when not much more than half cured to avoid an approaching rain. It is unfit for the stack or the mow, and by putting it in cock it is but imperfectly preserved, must be sunned again, and the process is one of much labor and delay. But I have lately learnt on the approach of rain, to put up hay but "half made," in the common phrase, and by applying salt, in the proportion of three pecks, or a bushel, to a ton, it keeps well, comes out bright in the spring and is the best hay for working cattle, being heartier than that cured in the ordinary manner.'

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 24, 1831.

FARMERS AND FARMERS' DAUGHTERS

We have received and published several articles on the general embarrassment of farmers in consequence of debt, and the propriety of their daughters 'going out to service,' as one of the methods of alleviating or extinguishing the evil complained of. The subject is interesting, and difficult to investigate or allude to without giving offence to 'worth by poverty depressed.' Still as our correspondent 'Oliver' requests our sentiments in regard to domestics, we will not hesitate to give them.

The time has been when 'working men' and of course working women were considered as beings of an inferior caste, mere drudges, ordained to minister to the wants, caprice and luxuries of the better classes in the community. When the feudal system flourished in full vigor, large portions of the human race were vassals, who held real or landed property; (the only possessions at that time considered of much value) by a servile tenure, thus described by Blackstone.

'Besides an oath of *fidelity*, or profession of faith to the lord, which was the parent of our oath of allegiance, the vassal or tenant upon investiture did usually *homage* to his lord; openly and humbly kneeling, being ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands both together, between those of the lord, who sat before him; and there professing that "he did become his man from that day forth, of life and limb, and earthly honor." And then he received a kiss from his lord.'

At that time lords of all denominations, from 'our sovereign lord the king,' to the lordly but beggarly proprietor of an Irish bog, or an Highland heath looked upon every kind of labor, whether manual or mental as derogatory to the dignity of such flourishing sprigs of nobility. It was thought more consonant to the rules of etiquette for the *well born* to suffer privations from poverty, which would be deemed intolerable by our day laborers than to earn comparative comfort and affluence by the exercise of any useful occupation.

But with all the vices and foibles, which stigmatize the present generation of human bipeds, there is among the reflecting part no disgrace attached to any useful occupation. We generally acknowledge the correctness of the poet's assertion,

'Honor and shame from no condition rise
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'

And in all cases, where party politics have not misguided public opinion.

'Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow.'

In this country, every man not involved in debt nor convicted of crime is his *own master*; but it is his duty, and should be esteemed his privilege to render all the *services* in his power to his fellow laborers in the great field of humanity. And, every freeman is an acting partner in the firm of the United States; and has a right to and is in the habit of receiving benefits from the *services* of its government. And the government is bound by the constitution and laws of the land to protect every individual member of this Company, or Association in the full enjoyment of the rights to life, liberty, property, health and reputation. Andrew Jackson and Levi Lincoln are among the head laborers belonging to this firm, and each of those 'working men' goes out to service' whenever he

goes from home on official business. The President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts go out to work, and 'we the People' pay them for their labors.

Again, we will suppose the poorest man in Massachusetts receives an indictable injury from his richest citizen. The commonwealth immediately enters into the service of the injured person; and employs certain *hired men*, such as the State's Attorney, the Sheriff, the Grand Jury, the Judges of the Supreme Court &c, &c, to punish the offender and to redress the injury. Indeed all the laudable, if not all the lawful transactions of mankind in civilized communities consist of *services* rendered and received; and those persons are most praiseworthy, who render themselves most *serviceable*.

In these opinions we are not wholly at issue with our correspondent, 'A Farmer,' who says 'I have daughters that I am endeavoring to bring up in industrious habits.—It is my intention that they shall earn a subsistence by such suitable employment for females as may be found upon a farm and about a farm house. To speak plainly I mean that they shall *work for their living*, believing that it is the duty and happiness of every member of this republic to do so.' In these sentiments we fully concur with the writer. But when he says 'if I know my own heart, I would sooner, infinitely sooner follow my daughters to the grave than see them "go out to service"'. There are indeed many excellent females who are driven to this necessity, who go through the fiery trial with credit, and maintain a character of unblemished integrity; yet who will venture to describe the distress the anxiety, the sickness of heart, the anguish of a wounded spirit, that the most favored of them are constrained to endure, we respect his feelings, but do not altogether coincide with his opinions. If he can find employment for his daughters at home in which they can be more respectably, profitably and pleasantly occupied than by going out of the domestic circle, let him by all means retain them under the paternal roof. We conceive the observations of the writer in the Christian Examiner are not at all applicable to his case. But there may be young females, daughters of farmers with 'moderate means,' who would be more eligibly situated as well as better employed under some other roof than that of their parents. Suppose the parents, or either of them should be addicted to, or verging towards intemperance, or in other ways exposing the members of the household to the contagion of bad example, it would be better to 'go out to service' than to stay at home and be ruined. In short, general rules with regard to this matter, cannot with any propriety, be prescribed, but every case should be governed by the circumstances, with which it is attended.

If the sentiments of 'A Farmer' on this subject should become general, the consequences might be more injurious than on a superficial view, would be apparent. If Farmers' daughters are not allowed to go out to service, Mechanics' daughters may claim the same privilege; and so on as respects all other classes and vocations in society. Where, then in cases of sickness or other real necessity is female 'help' to be procured. Suppose 'A Farmer's' daughters should be married, and leave him and madam for another home; where then when visited by old age or premature infirmity are they to procure female assistance? A young woman by going into a respectable family, to assist in per-

forming the duties incumbent on house keeping is qualifying herself, and putting herself in the way to become the head of a family in her turn.

If farmers' daughters are willing to become farmers' wives, let them not hesitate when occasion requires, to go into the service of other respectable farmers or into any other good, moral, respectable families; and instead of suffering their spirits to be wounded, or feeling chagrin or mortification, let them make themselves as cheerful, useful and agreeable as possible. If however, they can find any proper useful occupations at home, so be it. Whether they keep bees, manufacture silk, or straw bonnets, our best wishes and benedictions attend them. But if they are aiming the arrows of coquetry at lawyers, merchants, physicians, &c, though we still wish them well, we consider them as without our jurisdiction, and have nothing to say to their ladyships.

We will dismiss this subject which is far from being a pleasant topic for discussion, with one farther remark. We have often seen with regret the daughters of farmers, not in the most flourishing circumstances, who could not condescend to perform the *house work* of their own family. They were too indolent and lady-like to have anything to do with the dairy, the kitchen or the pantry, and would as soon dig in a ditch as wash a few dishes after a family meal. Everything of this kind must be done by *hired help*. Now such farmers' daughters ought to set themselves immediately about the theory and practice of the duties of the *frugal housewife*, or forever be deemed incompetent to form or sustain a matrimonial alliance, with any being except some hero of a novel, existing only in the imagination of some half-crazed spinster of romances.

HAMPSHIRE CATTLE SHOW.

This annual festival of the Yeomany of Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin counties, will take place this year on the 26th and 27th of October, two successive days. The variety, number and size of the Premiums offered this year exceed those of last year, and offer great inducements to the enterprising farmers of the three counties; we are glad to observe a goodly number of premiums offered for Horses and Colts, adapted to the Saddle, Harness and Farmers' use; that this class of animals require regeneration and improvement, there can be no question; they are poor and spiritless and deficient in strength and symmetry in this part of the commonwealth to a surprising degree, and it is full time efforts were made to improve them. The raising of Mulberry Trees and Silk Worms is engaging the attention of the society, and liberal premiums are offered for such plantations; much soil in the three counties is fitted for no other purpose than the growth of the Mulberry Tree, and the whole attention and culture of Silk Worms can be performed by those whose age and sex unfit them for fatiguing and laborious duties; we hope the raising of Silk Worms will be considered and valued in its proper light by our enterprising farmers.—Northampton Courier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer many articles this week, among which are two from our able correspondent, Gen. Dearborn—one from Dedham, on Budding—Prospectus of a proposed Botanical Magazine, by Messrs D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia. We have received several communications on the subject of Farmers' Daughters.

Plum and Cherry Stones Wanted.

A liberal price will be paid by the subscriber for one bushel of Plum Stones and two or three pecks of Cherry Stones, to be warranted of the growth of 1831.

Aug. 24. 4t J. B. RUSSELL.

Perry.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of excellent Perry, of fine flavor and sprightly, well packed, and wired and sealed in champagne bottles. Price \$3 per dozen. Aug. 17.

Roses, Dahlias, Strawberries and Quicks.

The proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower, habit and prices. This may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers until the frosts of autumn.

They will have for sale, from this time forward, plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2.50 per hundred.—Fortyseven of these berries have weighed a pound, and some have measured $\frac{1}{4}$ inches round. Also many other varieties, for which see catalogue.

They have also for sale, at \$5 per thousand, 50,000 quicks of the honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthus*) for live fences, two years old, and fit for transplanting.—Specimens of the fence may be seen at the Nursery.

Orders for any of the above, or for trees, shrubs and plants, may be sent by mail, or left with J. B. Russell.

BUEL & WILSON.

Albany Nursery, July 16, 1831.

Aug. 10. 3t

Zinc Milk Pans.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse—Westfield's patent Zinc Milk Pans. A particular account of this great improvement in dairying will be found in the New England Farmer for July 6, 1831, page 405, and many other journals. Milk in these pans will keep sweet longer than in those of other materials, and thus consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise, and produce one sixth more butter, as has been proved, of the sweetest quality. The pans are very durable, and not likely to rust.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being owner of the Letters patent for the manufactory of the above article, hereby cautions the Public from trespassing on his patent right, as they would avoid the penalty of the law; and also gives notice that he has appointed J. R. Newell, proprietor of the Agricultural Warehouse in the city of Boston, his Agent for vending the above articles.

Aug. 3. CHARLES BISHOP.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September.

EBENEZER BEARD.

July 6 ep2m

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Aug. 3.

Wanted.

A situation for a boy 12 years of age, in the country, as an apprentice to a farmer, or any good mechanical trade. For further particulars inquire of T. T. ROBERTS, No. 5 Union street. 2t Aug. 24.

Nathaniel Dearborn

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his place of business, from State street to No. 110 Washington street, in the front lower chambers over Messrs Hilliard, Gray & Co's bookstore—where orders are solicited for engraving in all its varieties.

Copperplate Printing neatly accomplished.

Flute Tuition, by the new system of Instruction.

Perspective Drawings made of Machinery, Inventions, &c. 6w Aug. 24.

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its stringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased.' It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for a number of years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle. Aug. 3.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary. August 3. eopt

Seeds for Fall Sowing.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

Garden and Field Seeds, suitable for fall sowing, among which are—

WHITE PORTULAC OXION.

PRICKLY SPINACH, (for early greens.)

BLACK SPANISH OF WINTER RADISH.

LONG DUTCH PARSNIP, and a variety of other garden seeds.

Also—TIMOTHY or HERDS GRASS—ORCHARD GRASS—RED TOP, RED and WHITE CLOVER, &c. &c. Aug. 3.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and at lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded if Jan.

Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A few packages of seed of this new variety of turnip, so highly esteemed in Scotland, and which is described in No. 3, vol. x. N. E. Farmer.—Price 12½ cts. each paper.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, 200 lbs. White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

Also—Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh. July 6

A Gardener.

A Gardener, with good recommendations, recently from Scotland, wants a situation. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office. 4w Aug. 24.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A splendid collection of Tulip Roots, now in fine order for transplanting, comprising some of the most beautiful varieties now cultivated in this vicinity, viz:

Marbled or mottled, dark stamens.

White and Purple, ditto.

Yellow and Purple, ditto.

Double Yellow Rose.

Double pale yellow flamed, (Passe non plus ultra.)

Crimson, yellow centre and yellow stamens.

White, shaded with red, dark centre and stamens.

Fine large yellow, with yellow stamens.

Double white, with red shades, (beautiful.)

Double orange brown, (very large.)

Double prony rose.

Double coffee color.

Parrot tulips, of several colors.

Fine bibboms, (striped on white ground.)

Fine bizarras, (striped on yellow ground.)

Fine Rosy, on white, &c., &c. Price 12½ cts. each—

\$1 per doz.

The above are of large size, and are raised from superior imported roots, some of which cost \$1 each.

Also, common tulip roots, of all colors, and of good size, price \$5 per hundred, suitable for those commencing a large tulip bed.

Also, Double White and Yellow sweet scented Narcissus—12½ cts. each—\$1 per doz.

Mixed Crocus roots—50 cts. per dozen. Aug. 3.

30 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid by the Subscriber for the detection and conviction of the vile wretch or wretches who have been base enough to break down a large number of young rock maple Trees, set out on the road adjoining his Farm, leading from Dedham turnpike to Brushhill turnpike, for the purpose of shade and ornament. As the vile wretch who could be guilty of such a crime is dangerous to the community, it is hoped that the citizens of Roxbury and Dorchester will be vigilant in endeavoring to detect him, in order that he may be brought to public justice. JEREMIAH HILL. Boston, July, 1831. July 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Aug. 22.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 541 Beef Cattle, including about 150 unsold last week; 485 Stores; 20 Cows and Calves; 3227 Sheep and Lambs, and 464 Swine. About 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold, all of which are thin Cattle.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—The best qualities of Cattle were rather scarce and a little better prices were obtained. We quote for prime 5 a 5 25, good 4 25 a 4 75, thin 3 50 a 4.

Stores—Few sales only were effected.

Cows and Calves.—All at market were ordinary. We noticed sales at \$15, 17, 18, 20, and 23.

Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed sales at \$1 75, 1 84, 1 88, 1 92, 2, 2 12½, 2 17, 2 25 and 2 37½; a few wethers were sold, price not known.

Swine.—Rather dull, at retail 4½ for Sows and 5½ for Barrows—not much demand for lots.

Erratum.—In our last week's report for good Cattle it should have been 4 25 a 4 75 instead of 4 25 a 4 15 as published.

New York Cattle Market, Aug 13.—At market 600 to 700 Beef Cattle. 2500 to 3000 Sheep and Lambs; a large portion were inferior. Several small lots extra, \$6 50, a 6 75, a few favorite cattle \$7, good \$5 75 a 6; fair \$3 25 a 5 50; ordinary 4 50 a 4 75 and \$5 per cwt. Sheep—Demand good at \$ 1 25 a 4 each; few extra \$4; good, 2 50 to 3; fair 2 to 2 25; middling, 1 50 to 1 75. Lambs, 1 75 extra, good 2 10 to 2 25, fair 1 50 a 1 75, and ordinary, 1 00 a 1 25. Swine, small hand-some shoats, from 4 to 4½. Grown hogs, 3½ a 3¾. Milch Cows more in demand this week, but very little advance in price. Sales at \$18, \$23, \$25, \$30, and \$33. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather has produced some little heaviness in the Beef market, yet there is no considerable glut—for sheep and lambs the market is open, and there is no Swine on hand.—Journal of Commerce.

MISCELLANY.

AN AMERICAN PIGEON ROOST.

It was in a portion of the forest where the trees were of great magnitude, and where there was little underwood; I rode through it upwards of forty miles, and crossing it in different parts, found its average breadth to be rather more than three miles. My first view of it was about a fortnight subsequent to the period when the pigeons first made choice of it, and I arrived there nearly two hours before sunset. Few pigeons were then to be seen, but a great number of persons, with horses and wagons, guns and ammunition, had already established encampments on the borders. Two farmers from the vicinity of Russellville, distant more than one hundred miles, had driven upwards of three hundred hogs, to be fattened on the pigeons which were to be slaughtered. Here and there, the people employed in plucking and salting what had already been procured, were seen sitting in the midst of large piles of these birds. The dung lay several inches deep, covering the whole extent of the roosting place, like a bed of snow. Many trees two feet in diameter, I observed, were broken off at no great distance from the ground, and the branches of many of the largest and tallest had given way, as if the forest had been swept by a tornado. Everything proved to me that the number of birds resorting to this part of the forest must be immense beyond conception. As the period of their arrival approached, their flocks anxiously prepared to receive them. Some were furnished with iron pots containing sulphur, others with torches of pine knots, many with poles, and the rest with guns. The sun was lost to our view, yet not a pigeon had arrived.—Everything was ready, and all eyes were gazing upon the clear sky, which appeared in glimpses amidst the tall trees. Suddenly there burst forth a general cry of 'Here they come.' The noise which they made, though yet distant, reminded me of a hard gale at sea, passing through the rigging of a close-reefed vessel. As the birds arrived and passed over me, I felt a current of air that surprised me. Thousands were soon knocked down by the pole-men.—The birds continued to pour in, the fires were lighted, and a magnificent, as well as wonderful and almost terrifying sight presented itself. The pigeons, arriving by thousands, alighted every where, one above another, until solid masses as large as hogs-heads were formed on the branches all around. Here and there the perches gave way under the weight with a crash, and falling to the ground, destroyed hundreds of the birds beneath, forcing down the dense groups with which every stick was loaded. It was a scene of uproar and confusion. I found it quite useless to speak, or even to shout to those persons who were nearest to me. Even the reports of the gun were seldom heard, and I was made aware of the firing only by seeing the shooters reloading. No one dare venture within the line of devastation. The hogs had been penned up in due time, the picking up of the dead and wounded being left for the next morning's employment. The pigeons were constantly coming, and it was past midnight before I perceived a decrease in the numbers of those arrived. The uproar continued the whole night; and as I was anxious to know to what distance the sound reached, I sent off a man, accustomed to perambulate the forest, who returning two hours afterwards, informed me he had heard it three miles distant from the spot. Towards the approach of day the noise in some measure subsided, and long before objects were distinguishable, the pigeons began to move off in a direction quite different from that in which they had arrived the evening before, and at sunrise, all that were able to fly had disappeared. The howlings of the wolves now reached our ears, and the foxes, lynxes, congars, bears, raccoons, opossums, and polecats, were seen sneaking off, whilst eagles and hawks of different species, accompanied by a crowd of vultures, came to supplant them, and enjoy their share of the spoil.—*Audubon's Ornithological Biography.*

Vexations.—A short time since, some gentlemen were enjoying the diversion of conising, and having lost sight of the hare, one of the party hastily rode up to a boy, when the following dialogue ensued:—**Boy,** have you seen a hare running this way, followed by dogs. **Answer**—W-y-w-w-what, do you mean a l-l-little b-b-brown thing?—**Yes.**—**Had it l-l-long ears?**—**Yes.**—**A l-l-little white under the b-b-belly?**—**Yes.**—**Had it a s-s-s-short tail?**—**Yes.**—**A-a-a-long l-l-l-long legs?**—**Yes.**—**Was it r-r-r-running as f-f-f-fast as it could?**—**Yes** it was. **Boy**—(calmly, after a pause) No; I have not seen it.

'Plase your honor, is a thing lost when you know where it is?' said an Irish footman to his master.—'To be sure not, you hooby.' 'Och! thank your honor for that—the devil a harm then,' said Pat,—'for the new copper ta-kettle's at the bottom of the well.'

Spelling.—The New York Evening Journal says, there is a small shop not far from Grand street in that city, the windows of which are garnished with little bunches of herbs, and strings of dried roots, bearing labels like the following: 'cure for dyspepsy'—cure for scrofula complaints—cure for fever and ager—for jaunders, and weak jintes—cure for information in the eyes, &c.

This is not quite so bad as the orthography of a good man and his spouse in the West of England, who in order to let their neighbors know that they cured those afflicted with agues as well as the jaundice, hung out a sign on which was inscribed 'I cures a goose and my wife cures the ganders.'

A number of sailors were dining together at a boarding house in Havana, when one, an eccentric Yankee, hastily arose from the table—and in a threatening posture flourishing his knife, bawled out, 'Who dares to say that he don't love roast beef?' 'I dare say so,' cried an Englishman, who arose at the opposite side of the table. 'Well,' said Jonathan, coolly taking his seat, 'Then you may eat mutton!'

Sale of a Wife.—At one of those disgraceful exhibitions—the sale of a wife by her husband—which took place in Manchester some time since, the husband officiated as auctioneer for disposing of his worthless rib. 'Whol'll buy a wife,' said he; 'a fine wife, a handsome wife?' 'And say a good wife,' whispered she. 'No, no,' rejoined the husband, 'I won't cheat them.'

Dry Humor.—An Irish post boy having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman civilly said to Paddy, 'Are you not very wet?' 'Arrah! I don't care about being very wet, but please your honor, I'm very dry.'

Love of Dress.—Man is in no haste to be venerable. At present it seems as if there were no occasion to become so. People die as usual, but it is not the fashion to grow old. Formerly, men subsided, and settled down into a respectable old age at forty, as they did into a huiwig, and a brown coat and waistcoat of a certain cut.—The father of a family no longer pretended to pass for a gay young fellow, after he had children grown up; and women dwindled by ready and willing gradations into mothers and grandmothers, transferring their charms and pretensions to a blooming posterity; but these things are never thought of now-a-days. A matron of sixty flouts it in 'La Belle Assemblée's' dresses for May!' and certainly M. Stultz never inquires into the grand climacteric of his customers. Dress levels all ages as well as all ranks.—*Whittaker's Monthly Magazine.*

Good Recruiting.—A sergeant who was recruiting in Leicestershire, told his Captain he had got him an extraordinary recruit. 'Aye!' said the Captain, 'what is he?' 'A butcher, Sir,' replies the sergeant, 'and you'll find him very useful, for we have enlisted two sheep-stealers in the company, before him.'

A talkative barber asked his customer how he wished his beard to be cut.—'Without saying a word,' replied he.

Medical School in Boston.

The Medical Lectures of Harvard University delivered in Boston will be commenced in the Autumn, at the usual period, viz. on the third Wednesday in October. They will be continued four months.

This extension in the term of the Lectures has been thought necessary to afford time for such a course of instruction and demonstration, as is deemed by the Faculty to be requisite, under the advantages which have recently accrued to the School.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, which does honor to our age and country, have extended the protection of law to the cultivation of Anatomy within this Commonwealth. The advantage which will hence result to students resorting to this school will be sufficiently obvious. It will be the aim of the Professors to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, in such a manner as to evince at the same time their respect for the rights of humanity, and their interest in the promotion of the healing art.

The opportunities for practical instruction at the Massachusetts General Hospital continue undiminished.

The course of Lectures will be—

On Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr Warren.

" Chemistry, by Dr Webster.

" Materia Medica, by Dr Bigelow.

" Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr Channing.

" Theory and Practice of Physic and on Clinical Medicine, by Dr Jackson.

WALTER CHANNING,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
Boston, June 15, 1831. 61" July 16

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel,

Ten miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep that delightful summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure, transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebrated Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of various descriptions, and surrounded with the most wild and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fishing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the delightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and well furnished apartments, with the fruit and Flower Gardens adjoining, are attractions for those in pursuit of health or pleasure, rarely excelled if equalled in any part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed.
July 20. JAMES W. BARTON.

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB.
Dedham, July 15th, 1831. 81 July 20.

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Every paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1831.

NO. 7.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at a meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday the 27th of Aug. 1831.

The President, H. A. S. Dearborn, made the following report.

The annexed letters have been received from Doct. J. B. Van Mons of Lovain, in Belgium, the most successful and distinguished cultivator of new varieties of fruits, and especially Pears, in modern times. A large portion of his life has been devoted to this highly interesting and useful pursuit, and the gardens of Europe and this country are embellished with the magnificent products of his industry and science. He has not only announced a novel theory for obtaining ameliorated fruits, but has so skillfully applied it in his own celebrated gardens that his name has become illustrious, among the horticulturists of all nations. His liberality towards this society merits our gratitude, while his assurances of continued favors, cannot fail of being eminently beneficial to its members, individually, as well as to the whole country.

LOVAIN, FEB. 25, 1831.

SIR—At the time (20th of Feb.) I transmitted to you a bundle of scions, I was excluded from my large garden, in consequence of its being inundated. I therefore could include in the package only such varieties as were to be found in my two other gardens; but as my principal garden is now almost free from water, I have made up a second bundle, composed, as was the first, of such varieties as I possess, of the greatest merit and of very recent production. I add a variety of 1830, which, after having been pronounced exquisite, by amateurs, I have designated with your name. The trees in my garden have run a great risk of being cut down, to be used in the construction of barricades. I should have been consoled by the motive which induced such a noble employment of them. The hands of the ladies were armed with the axes for effecting their destruction, the men were called into battle. But why should I have murmured at an event, produced under such peculiar circumstances. My labour of thirtyeight years might have been lost, but it would have contributed to enable me to die a FREE CITIZEN. Still I should have experienced regret, in not having it in my power to offer you scions, from the trees which would have been destroyed.

The package may not reach you for some time, but let not that induce you to doubt of success in using the grafts which it contains. I should remind you, that some scions, which were sent me from New York, by my elevé Gerard, were two years and a half on the way, still I grafted them, by copulation, upon adult trees one on each branch, and not any of them failed. It was in the middle of September. A scion is never too old, or rather too dry, not to succeed, provided it has been cut from a living tree, or from one that has not perished by a natural death. Artificial death, such as that occasioned by deplantation, does not injure, in the least, the excellence of the scion.

The suppression of the faculty of physical sciences and mathematics, in our university has put an end to my lectures on Chemistry and Horticulture.

I have been transferred to the faculty of medicine.

I send you a few engravings of my *Pomographie Belgique Moderne*. This work appears in the *Revue des Revues*, but as it is published in distinct parts, you shall be furnished with a complete copy, when it is more advanced.

I pray you, sir, to be assured of my very high esteem.

J. B. VAN MONS.
HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

LOVAIN, MARCH 20, 1831.

SIR—The bundle of scions was packed up when I received from Mr Barnett, the consul of your Republic in Paris, information, that he held subject to my order, the Diploma of Honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

I pray you to be the organ, to express my grateful acknowledgments, to the illustrious Society over which you preside, for the honorable and distinguished manner in which it has been pleased to notice me, and to accept my sincere thanks for the active part you have taken in my behalf.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble and obedient servant and fellow member.

J. B. VAN MONS.
HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

Catalogue of the Pear Scions sent to the Mass. Hort. Society, by Doct. Van Mons.

Arenberg,	Henri IV.
Beurré bronze,	Henri Van Mons,
—Curtet,	Henkel,
—d'hiver,	Innominée,
—rance,	Jubin,
—Diel,	Leon Le Clerc,
—Hardenpont,	Louis ed Prusse,
Bonnet beurré,	Marie Louise,
Belle alliance,	Marie Louise nova,
Bakpeer,	Maree,
Eose,	Mabille,
Eose d'été,	Napoleon,
Brandes,	Navez,
Bis Marie Louise,	Niel,
Bezi de Louvain,	Nouvelle cire,
Bonchretien d'Espagne	O'ken d'hiver,
—fondante,	Pastorale,
Capucine Van Mons,	Paileau,
Clara,	Poir Duval,
Crommen boom,	Passe Colmar,
Delbec,	Raneau,
Des veterans,	Rousselette Sutin,
Doyenné de Mons,	—de Meester,
—gris,	—Van Mons,
Dingler,	Spaelberch,
D'Amandes double,	Spence,
Dillen,	Sabine,
Dumortier,	Sentelet,
Delice d'Ardempont,	Serrurier,
De bruyin,	Spreeun,
Du parrain,	Urbaniste,
Fleur de neige,	William,
Fondante des bois,	Wurtemberg.
Gros bruyin,	

Also—No. 541—608, 609, 757, 887, 896
1001, 1125, 1175, 1152,
choice unnamed varieties.

The engravings of the pears which were presented by Doct. Van Mons, represent the following varieties.

Vicomte-De-Spoelberch
Henri-Van Mons.
Innominée.
Bezy Vaet.
Serrurier D'Automne.
Beurre Spence.
Delices D'Hardenpont.
Brandes (Saint Germain)
Frederic-De-Wurtemberg,
Fondante-Des-Bois.
Beurre Curtet
Beurre D'Arenberg, formerly called Colmar-Des-Champs
Beurre Des Orphelins and Beurre D'Hardenpont.
Colmar Bonnet.
Leon Leclerc.

The engravings have been put into a portfolio and placed in the Library of the Society.

The portion of the *Revue Des Revues*, in which are included detached parts of Doct. Van Mons *Pomographie Belgique Moderne*, furnishes the following descriptions of the four first named pears.

VICOMTE DE SPOELBERCH.

By J. B. Van Mons.

Pyrus spoelberchia (Vice comes) sativa, fructu magno, subrotundo, rugoso, rufo-fusco ad solem striis purpureis adfecto parte tolli adversa, maculis sature viridibus distincto, carne butyracea, suavolente, dulcissima, sapidissima; brumali.

The branches of the Vicomte de Spoelberch grow erect, and are bent towards the stock. The annual shoots are small without being slim, and are wrinkled and contorted. They incline at the end towards the branch which bears them. They are brown and finely speckled with dirty white. The two years' old wood loses its wrinkles, or ridges, and is covered with a gray epidermis; the freckles then become very prominent and more apparent and this prominence of the dots increases in proportion as the wood advances in age. The tree does not bear a single thorn and I doubt whether it ever produced any.

The leaves are elongate, narrower at the outer end, than towards the petiole, irregularly indented, smooth, thick, dark green and borne on a slender petiole; on the annual shoots they are variously wrinkled, or folded, the shoots are hairy, contorted and of a pale bluish green; the flower is of a medium size, petals firm, cordiform, interrupted and hollowed like the bowl of a spoon.

The fruit varies in size according to the greater or less quantity produced. Its form would be spherical, if it was not swelled out and flattened towards the eye, and contracted near the stem. The skin is rough, of a brownish red on the side towards the sun, spotted with purple, and on the opposite side it is of a deep green. The spots, are rather blotches than dots. The eye is small, and but little sunk, only sufficiently deep to protect the leaves of the calyx. The peduncle laterally inserted, is placed in a cavity, but slightly hollowed. It is swelled out near the middle and the largest diameter is from the stem to the calyx. The seeds are five, black, plump, and closely pressed in their cells.

The flesh is buttery, saccharine, full of agreeable and sprightly juice, and very high flavored. It is decidedly a winter fruit and sometimes keeps until spring, notwithstanding the thickness and hardness of the skin, as is generally the case with late pears, it readily contracts the odour of the place where it is kept.

The first fruit produced by the Spoelberch tree was very large, green, elongated, smooth, and had a form intermediate between the *Beurre gris* and the *Bezy de Chaumontel*. Its resemblance to this last, induced me to name it *Bezy de Spoelberch*. The fruit of the second crop was tolerably changed in form and color, assuming the character under which it has been described.

I have bestowed upon this excellent pear the name of *Vicomte de Spoelberch*, a member of the Botanical and Agricultural Society of this city, and one of the trustees of our University.

HENRI-VAN-MONS.

By J. B. Van Mons.

Pyrus monsia (Henricus) sativa, fructu maximo, prope cylindrico, glabro, flavo-viridi maculis furfuraceis distincta, ad solem parce rubente, acidulo-dulci, in ore liquecente, autumnali.

The tree of Henri-Van-Mons is, without contradiction, among a great number of varieties of its species, which I possess, that which in the whole appearance of its form, presents the most singular characteristics. It is very full of branches, which are circumscribed in their extent, and shoot in all directions, without producing confusion or shading the centre. The annual shoots are short, large, round, smooth, brownish red when without down, and lead bronze when covered with a bluish down. They are covered with numerous small round whitish spots, bent at the joints and crooked between them. There results from this an irregular zig-zag which contributes not a little, to give the tree the unusual aspect which has been mentioned.

I do not recollect having discovered any spines upon this tree. It appears from its manner of vegetating to the sub-species which has produced the *Messire Jean* and the *Sanguines*, (the ancient and those I have recently produced). But the resemblance only exists in the wood.

The leaf of the Henri-Van-Mons, is long, rounded towards the outer end and narrowed at the other extremity, and is supported by a long and stout petiole. The sides are often folded towards the base; and when the centre is not arched on the underside, the borders are folded above, the lateral nerves are very conspicuous; it is smooth and of a deep green.

The new shoots are of a bluish gray, long, contorted, and covered with a gray down.

The flower is of a medium size. The petals are sufficiently distant from each other and folded towards the top, without being hollowed like a spoon. The lower ends are stained with a delicate rose color.

The fruit is very large. The engraving was made from a specimen not of the largest size; it is contracted in proportion to its length and is swelled out, about a third of its height; but the largest fruit often assumes a cylindrical form. The eye is small and placed in a narrow cavity bordered by small knobs and wrinkles, which seem to have produced the cicatrice of an incision of the eye and the border which surrounds it; this characteristic prevails in all the pears. The peduncle which is larger next to the fruit than at the point of

connexion with the branch, is more than of a medium length. It is placed in a large and deep cavity. The skin is smooth, of a yellowish green marked with reddish brown, sprinkled with red dots and slightly stained with red on the side next the sun. The flesh is tender, buttery, sweet, slightly mingled with acid, which renders it very agreeable. The skin becomes yellowish as it approaches maturity and assumes a more brilliant red. It is an excellent autumnal fruit and its true pear flavor should make it in great demand.

I have done homage to M. Henri Van Mons, my relative and a merchant of Bruxelles, by bestowing his name on this new pear.

INNOMINEE,

By J. E. Van Mons.

Pyrus innominata, sativa, fructu maximo, pyriformi-acuto, oblongo, glabrisculis, viridi, maturo flavescente, ore liquecente, saccharo divite, adesto-autumnali.

I describe the *Innominee*, from the parent tree, which, since its birth, has been freely exposed and left to its natural propensities.

At first the branches were oblique, but soon, without being depressed by the weight of the fruit, they bent down as if they had been broken, and assumed a horizontal direction. The distance from the stock where the bend commences is the same in all the branches.

The leaf is narrow and terminates in a point at both extremities, it is pale green, and wrinkled in grooves. The principal nerve, with its petiole of a medium length, describes a curved line. The figured leaf appertained to a bud, of which no trace is to be discovered and remains upon the branch from above which the fruit with its support has been detached. The borders of the leaf are scarcely denticulated. The secondary nerves are scarcely perceptible.

Flower ample and the petal round, of a remarkable whiteness, which is strongly relieved by the deep brown of the stamens.

The fruit is very large; it resembles a pear which I have received from France under the name of *Poire des Jardins*, which is not the *Hoppe* of this country, and from the contraction of the short neck, the *Frederick de Wurtemberg*, which will soon be described. It has a decided pear form, rounded at the summit, swelled out in the middle and terminated in an obtuse point, where a portion of the flesh is elevated and covers partially, the peduncle, while on the opposite side it is depressed; this peduncle is long, large and straight. The skin is of a clear green, spotted and marbled with pale brown, and becomes yellowish in some parts at the time the fruit is maturely ripe.

The flesh is delicate, melting, saccharine, and improved by an agreeable perfume. Although between a summer and autumn fruit, it has not the least disposition to become mealy and but little to grow soft, and having past the time of its maturity, it dissolves into a jelly.

BEZY-VAET.

By J. B. Van Mons.

Pyrus Bezy-Vaastia, sativa, fructu magno, turbinato, ad basin et apicem compresso, vetricoso, punctulis rufescentibus et maculis rufis abductis, satore viridi, ad solem purpureo, subrugoso, spisse sacchario, sapido, suaveolente, butyreo, brumali.

The *Bezy Vaet*, according to tradition and from the name which it bears, was probably obtained by the late abbe Saint Vaast, or had been dissemina-

ted by him; for being unknown, at least by this name, in France, it was under that of *Bezy*, (*savage*, or *wild*), de Saint Vaast, that it was cultivated in Austrian Hainaut, at Engblien, Mons and elsewhere. I have no information as to the age of this variety, and it is only from one of its grafts that I can describe it. This graft, from design, has never been pruned, from the time of its insertion.

The *Vaet* bears its wood erect, and its branches are naturally disposed *à quenouille*,* the wood is long, moderately stout and out of proportion to the vigor of the stalk. Upon the annual shoots the bark is brownish-red and sprinkled with small round dots; upon the two years old wood, it is a deep brown; the spots are enlarged without changing their form. Upon more aged wood, the brown changes to red, and the spots become mottled, assuming a silvery aspect.

The leaf of the *Vaet* is large and rounded next to the petiole, which is long and slim, and red when it first appears; it is arched on the under side, thick and deeply serrated on its borders; its color is an obscure green.

The fruit, from all its exterior characteristics, seems to belong to the sub-species of *Roussclees*, varying, however, in color, the ground being deep green, blotched with purple, and the stains in spots of rusty-red. Its size and form are those of the very welcome *Colmar*. The eye is only sufficiently deep to receive the leaves of the calyx and is surrounded with protuberances and wrinkles. The peduncle is short for the size of the fruit, not very large, ligneous, and cut, at its extremity, in the form of a cloven or deer's foot; it is perpendicularly inserted in the centre of a large hollow, which is surrounded by a large rounded ridge.

This peduncle adheres with a half solution of the continuity to the ligneous fruit support, and which, if it were not for the leaves that surround it, might be taken for the prolongation of the stem of the fruit.

The flesh is both melting and buttery, and when the fruit is perfectly ripe it assumes a slight yellow tint; it abounds in sugar, and exhales a perfume, which cannot be compared to the aroma of any other fruit. The period of its maturity is December and January; it can be prolonged by gathering the fruit fifteen days sooner than the usual time of harvest, which, however extraordinary for such a late species, it bears very well.

After what has been said of the *Vaet*, it is superfluous to add, that it is worthy of being favorably received by amateurs.

The following notice of the *Beurre Spense* and the *Serrurier-D'Automne* is extracted from the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

Mr Van Mons has published with engravings, in the *Revue des Revues*, for March, 1830, two new pears which appear to be of an excellent quality and to merit a distinguished place in our gardens. One is called *Beurre Spense*, from the name of an honorable member of the London Horticultural Society, and the other *Serrurier D'Automne*, dedicated to M. Serrurier, a member of the Institute Royal de Hollande and author of a *Dictionnaire de fructologie*. These two pears have melting and delicious flesh; the first ripens the last of September and the second, the end of October.

The scions have been preserved and are at the

* A mode of pruning which gives to the tree the form of a distaff—common in Holland and France.

disposition of the Society. The astonishing experiment which Doct. Van Mons states he has made, with scions two years and a half old, warrants a repetition, with those he has so kindly transmitted. They should be soaked, no doubt, in soft water, before they are engrafted. The grafting by *Copulation*, is only performed on young stalks or the shoots of trees which are of the size of the scions, and is a kind of *splice*.—The scion and stalk, or branch, being each cut half through about an inch from the ends and the piece split off so that the remaining parts being joined occupy the spaces thus left and make a secure joint; or each may be cut off sloping, about an inch and united, so that the parts are in contact to the extent of the slope. They are to be secured by bandages like buds. Engravings of the mode of grafting may be seen in the 7th vol. of the *Nouveaux Cours D'Agriculture*, page 457 and in the *Atlas des Cours De Culture* by Andre Thouin, plate 55, letter R. 'I WILL TRY' was the remark of one of our gallant officers, when ordered to storm a battery. Respectfully submitted,

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Horticultural Hall, August, 27 1831.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Doct. Van Mons, of Lovain, in Belgium for the scions and portions of his Pomographie Belgique Moderne which he has been so kind as to transmit.

Resolved, that the scions sent by Doct. Van Mons be placed in charge of Mr Manning of Salem, Messrs Winslips of Brighton, Mr Kenrick of Newton and Mr Davenport of Milton, with a request that they engraft them in the manner named by Doct. Van Mons and make a report of the result to the Society.

Mr FESSENDEN—I send you a few extracts from some of the recently received numbers of the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

The experiment on the peach made by Mr Odart promises most interesting results, and is well worthy of repeating on all the varieties of fruit trees; but it is too late to attempt it this season.

The cultivators of the silk-worm in the United States, may find it expedient to adopt the mode suggested by Mr Audibert, of rearing the *morus multicaulis*. Yours, &c,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

EXTRACT NO. XXXV.

From the *Annales de la Société D'Horticulture de Paris*.
Note upon the observations of Mr Odart in relation to a method of increasing the size of fruits by Professor Poiteau.

If the following experiment is confirmed, it will singularly enlarge our physiological ideas, and become a mine of prosperity to our pomologists. M. Odart observes: Having made ten years since, an annular incision, or in a single word, a circumcision, on the branch of a peach, the usual result was a great precocity, and an increase of the size, of all the fruit which it bore. I was induced the same year, to take a bud from this branch and inoculate it upon an almond stock, and it having taken, I trained the tree as an espalier the following season. This tree has constantly produced fruit, as beautiful as that which grew upon the circumcised branch, and consequently superior to that which grew naturally on the other parts of the same tree; they have preserved their firmness, which is an effect of the circumcision, and lost their bitterness, which is also an effect of this operation on the peach.

It is much to be regretted that M. Odart had not circumcised a branch of this new peach tree, in order to obtain still larger fruit, and that he had not taken a bud from this circumcised branch to obtain a third tree, with still larger fruit and so in succession, to ascertain how far nature would lend her aid in this gradual increase of the size of peaches.

POITEAU.

EXTRACT NO. XXXVI.

Extract from a letter of Mr Judibert to Doct. Loiseleur Deslongchamps, member of the Committee on economical and medicinal plants.

OCT. 17, 1830.

The Mulberry of the Philippines, or *morus multicaulis*, having a more active and prolonged vegetation has suffered a little more from the severe cold of the last winter, than the other varieties of the mulberry; still we have plants fifteen feet high, in a dry situation, whose sap was sufficiently arrested on the arrival of the cold weather, as not to have been the least injured. Now I think of it, let me inform you, that they produced this year a great abundance of long black, and sufficiently beautiful fruit, which is very good to eat, not being so insipid as the white mulberry, but having a taste intermediate between the red and black mulberry. Thus the mulberry of the Philippines presents a double advantage, as it can be cultivated as a fruit tree, and also as very useful for the nurture of silk worms; but nevertheless for the latter purpose it is not expedient in our climate, to raise tall trees, because the large and tender leaves present too great an obstruction to the wind, which so lacerates and injures them, that the best mode of cultivating the *morus multicaulis*, for the support of silk worms, is in hedges with low stocks.

AUDIBERT.

EXTRACT NO. XXXVII.

NEW CAMELLIAS.

The taste of enlightened amateurs for the magnificent flowers of the Camellia, increases so rapidly that we consider it a duty to inform them, that M. Noisette having formed a seminary in 1821, several of the plants raised from the seed bloomed this year, and that four of them deserve a distinguished place among the varieties which constitute so great an ornament of the garden, and merit a participation in the admiration they receive.

The following names, and principal distinctive characteristics have been given by M. Noisette.

1. *Camellia spiralis*. Flowers numerous, very double, clear red, mean size, petals considerably rounded, concave and disposed in spirals, which is a curious novelty.

2. *Camellia floribunda*. Flowers of a deep rose color, very numerous, three inches in diameter, having in the centre some stamens elegantly mingled with the petals, of different forms, the most of them striped with white longitudinal lines.

3. *Camellia atrovirens*. This derives its name, from the very dark green color of the leaves; the flowers are semi-double, flame red, and at least three times as large as those of the common single camellia.

4. *Camellia minima*. Flowers small, and of a deep rose color, having the petals of the centre formed into an elongated cornet, which gives to the flower in other respects a very beautiful and singular appearance,

UNDERDRAINING.

Mr FESSENDEN—I have become so deeply impressed with the utility of underdraining, that I venture to trouble you with a few remarks on the subject, in the hope that they may be useful to some portion of your readers.

My farm is a sand loam, reposing generally upon clay, with a gentle undulating surface. I have several swales, where in the process of time, the upper strata has been washed away, and through which there are running waters requiring open drains. In the spring of the year, and in wet summers, the surface water penetrates the soil of the higher grounds to the clay strata, and following the inclination of this to the swales, breaks forth in numerous places, saturates the grounds below, renders them wet, cold and poachy, and unfits them as well for the finer nutritious grasses, as for the purposes of tillage. Thus those parts of my farm which were intrinsically the best soil, were in a manner useless. To remedy the evil I resorted to underdraining; and the result has greatly exceeded my expectations. Being wholly destitute of stone, the proper material for underdraining, I have been obliged to use saplings and brush as a substitute. The first object is to mark out the line on the slope of the swale, at which the water first shows itself at the surface, which is best done after the ground has been ploughed and harrowed in the spring, then cut a trench, with a sufficient inclination to carry off the water, above the marked line, from three to four feet deep. I collect green saplings, from two to six inches in diameter at the butt, with the tops and branches entire, (I prefer and generally use evergreens) and cut them into lengths somewhat exceeding the depth of the trench. I then begin at the head of the trench to lay them in, butts down, and sloping towards the low grounds; one man hands the brush, and another fits and treats them down, until the trench is literally filled. The earth is then thrown on, taking care to bring all the brush within the edges of the ditch, that it may settle evenly. In a short time the whole of the brush is found to have settled below the reach of the plough. I estimate the duration of this kind of drains at from 12 to 15 years, and there is no doubt of their proving efficient when well constructed, particularly when water is constantly passing through them. I omitted to state that the whole of the excavated earth is thrown back upon the brush, forming a ridge, which in a short time settles to near the ordinary level, and which, in grass grounds is sown in autumn with seeds.

In the experiments I have made, the increased value of the first, or at all events that of the two first crops, has afforded ample remuneration for the expense of underdraining. I am this day (Aug 21,) bringing in my second crop of hay and a good one from an acre of ground reclaimed by underdraining, on which, before this process, the product never compensated for labor.

The expense will vary according to circumstances; but as the labor may all be done by the ordinary workmen on a farm, and at times of most leisure, it is matter of but secondary consideration. To give some data however, I will state, that I paid to one man, it being his asking price, at the rate of 62½ cents for completing 28 yards, the brush being furnished him on the spot. Another man now in my employ, made 40 yards of trench in a day, averaging 3½ feet deep, and by 9 o'clock on the second day, the brush being cut and handed to him he had the same covered and completed. Esti-

inating all the labor, the average expense to me has been from 6 to 8 cents the yard.

The system of underdraining has nowhere in this country, to my knowledge, been so successfully adopted as on a farm of 250 acres, belonging to H. W. Delavan, Esq. of Ballston. This gentleman, distinguished alike for intelligence and enterprise, has in a few years, nearly quadrupled his products, by underdraining and other judicious management. Extensive fields, that abounded in springs and poachy ground, and which made but a sorry return for the expense of cultivation, have been reclaimed and ameliorated, and rendered highly productive and the whole farm now exhibits one of the best specimens of neat and profitable husbandry that is to be found in our country. A detail of his farming operations, particularly in draining, would be highly interesting and useful; and from the laudable ambition this gentleman has always manifested to be useful to his country, I venture to say he would not withhold a detail of his agricultural improvements, if requested to furnish it for your journal.

Albany, Aug. 22, 1831.

J. BUEL.

We should be happy to receive and publish any communications relative to the improvements alluded to.—EDITOR.

PRESERVATION OF THE SWEET POTATO.

MR FESSENDEN—The successful cultivation of this valuable addition to our edibles, depending, in some measure, on the preservation of the seed tubers through the winter season, in a state fit for germination, the discovery of some adequate means for attaining this object was deemed an interesting subject for chemical investigation. Although partial success only has attended the experiments instituted thus far, a more correct knowledge of the circumstances under which the decomposing changes take place, has been obtained, and we have reason for the conclusion, that an exact method is within the scope of careful experimenting.

Having received the assistance of Mr Isaac Wyman of Roxbury, in that part of the experiment relating to the cultivation of the preserved seed, I consider, that if the experiments are of any practical value, much of it is due to his attention.

In a theoretical point of view, the attainment of the object depends on the following circumstances.

1. In choosing a situation where the temperature is such, as not to destroy the germinative power of the seed by desiccation, or to excite it to act prematurely; so regulated, that congelation of the juices could not take place, and so equable, that sudden changes would not occur.

2. The absence of an excess of moisture, over that naturally belonging to the tubers, and essential to their healthy state.

3. The presence of an atmosphere, favorable to vegetable life and if possible, possessing antiseptic power.

The closest approximation to these properties is found in a medium of loosely compacted, powdered charcoal. Its feeble conducting powers render an elevation, or reduction of temperature, within the mass, from any cause without, almost impossible, and the same property enables it to retain its original temperature for a long time unchanged. Its relations to moisture are such, that, we are enabled to render it so dry and absorbent, as to prove a powerful desiccator; so moist, as to form a vegetating source and hasten putrefaction

in vegetables, or to use it, in a condition to absorb or impart moisture, as its temperature is diminished or increased. In contact with moist vegetable matter, it generates carbonic acid, a gas, which in moderate quantities is not prejudicial to vegetation and which possesses antiseptic powers, in a high degree. With this substance the following experiments were made.

Late in Nov. 1829, a quantity of marketable charcoal was reduced to a coarse powder and freely exposed to the solar rays several hours. Some small tubers from seed of the Virginia kind of sweet potatoes, raised on the estate of Joun LowELL, Esq. after being dried were packed in a cask with the prepared charcoal, in such a manner, that each root was surrounded by it and the separate layers had a distance of half an inch. The cask was imperfectly closed and placed in a situation, where the temperature for several months of cold weather varied but little from 60 Fah. After a few weeks from the contraction of the wood, the hoops dropped and the joints were quite open, no further alteration was noticed. About the middle of April 1830, the contents of the cask were inspected, those roots which occupied the sides nearest the cask were dry and brittle, those nearer the centre were perfectly healthy and well preserved, many of them having sprouts and put out embryo leaves; a few had decayed and rendered the charcoal moist and warm in the vicinity: of the whole quantity put up, a few less than one half, were in a state fit for immediate cultivation. These were planted by Mr Wyman and in the usual season, the table was supplied from this source.

From the results of this experiment, it was inferred that the charcoal was too dry when first used and that the situation was objectionable, from the temperature being too high.

Early in Nov. 1830, some charcoal which had been laid on moist earth, for the absorption of moisture was reduced to a coarse powder and used for packing in the same way; some of the tubers produced from the subjects of the former experiment, together with more from the original source; a part of these, were cut and bruised by the hoe, all were fresh from the earth. The cask containing them, was placed in a larger one, and the space of one, or more inches in width all round, was filled with ashes:—the experiment noted as A.

Another cask was filled as before, but the charcoal was moistened, the containing cask was enclosed in another; the experiment noted as B.

The third cask was filled as the others, but the charcoal was rendered sensibly wet, the cask was not enclosed. Another situation was chosen, the temperature of which was seldom so low as 32 Fah. nor higher than 60; in this the casks were placed until the termination of the experiments.

About the 1st of April, 1831, the casks were opened, that of experiment A. containing much moist charcoal; a part of the tubers had vegetated, put out leaves or shoots, and decomposed into a soft moist matter, another portion was advancing to the same state, some with shoots were perfectly sound and healthy and all which had been cut or bruised were sound and just sprouting. More than one half of the original quantity was fit for planting, and many of those rejected as worthless, resumed, under more favorable circumstances, their usual powers.

Experiment B. served only to establish the fact, of the prejudicial influence of too much moisture, a few only of the roots were preserved, the rest,

without any traces of vegetation, had decomposed in the cask containing wet charcoal, putrefaction had taken place, no traces of organization remaining. The results of experiment A. are such as to afford grounds for the conclusion, expressed in the first part of this paper; we have only to vary in a degree, our mode of experimenting, to overcome any difficulties which have been observed. The most important and favorable indication is, that in every instance, vegetation had preceded decomposition, that it had arrived at a stage, in which it required a change of situation, or premature decay was induced. To check the disposition to vegetate and still maintain the circumstances as nearly the same as possible, will be an object in future; experiment and accident has pointed out to us, one mode, in which this effect may be produced. It is probable also, that if the time in which the subjects are exposed, was shortened by removing them from their original situation, to one recently prepared, of the same material in the same state, complete success would be insured.

Roxbury, 24th Aug.

A. A. HAYES.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

MR FESSENDEN—Now is the time to destroy caterpillars. The eggs, from which they are produced, are now to be found in bunches on the twigs of fruit trees. By taking off those bunches the vermin are destroyed in the egg. The color of the bunches is now so much darker than the bark of the twig, that they are easily found; it will, by degrees, become lighter, until it will be very near the color of the bark. The eggs are laid in July. They remain, where laid, unaffected by change of weather, by frost or heat, until spring, when they are hatched by the flowing of the sap, and vegetative power of the twig. Each bunch of eggs will produce a swarm of caterpillars that will have a nest by themselves. The nest is usually built on the branch that bore the twig on which the eggs were laid. As caterpillars have no disposition to leave the tree, on which they were hatched, until the time when they leave their nest and separate to come together no more, it is very easy to keep small trees free from their nests, by destroying the eggs.

I found, the first week in July, this year, that many bunches of eggs were then laid on my peach trees, and small apple trees. I have since taken from those trees more than five times the number of bunches of eggs that I have ever before seen on such trees in one year. If in other places, such quantities of eggs are laid as were on my trees, and they be not destroyed before hatching, the caterpillars, next spring, will eat all before them, in spite of all opposition.

A few twigs, with bunches of eggs on them, taken from a peach tree, and from an apple tree, the 26th of July, will be sent, with this, to you, to be shewn to any person, who may wish to see them. For that purpose will you be pleased, officially, to receive and dispose of them and of this, as the safety and beauty of fruit trees, another year, may seem to you to require. A FARMER.

Remarks by the Editor.—A little attention to the objects recommended above will save much time and labor, and much more effectually accomplish the destruction of caterpillars in many instances, than can in any other way be accomplished. The twigs mentioned by our correspondent, with the eggs of the insects attached to them may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

From the Lowell Journal.

We ask attention to the following communication, it being the first of a series on the Silk Manufacture, furnished us by an intelligent gentleman of this vicinity, who has devoted much time to the subject, and is preparing to go largely into the cultivation of the mulberry tree. It is hoped that the farmers in this region will follow his example, and capitalists will afford the means for the establishment of the silk manufacture in this town. There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that it would be a profitable kind of manufacture.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. 1.

MR KNOWLTON—If you think it will be useful or amusing to your readers, please to publish the following letter; and I will communicate other extracts from the writings of the same gentleman, with occasional remarks. Mr D'Homergue is now in Philadelphia, but will return to France next Spring, unless the government, or individuals, shall give him a reasonable compensation for the valuable information he possesses relative to the culture and manufacture of silk. He is the only person, at present in the United States, who is acquainted with every branch of the business, not only in the manufacture of the silk, but in the cultivation of mulberry trees, raising silk worms, and producing cocoons. If we omit this opportunity of obtaining the requisite information, it may be many years before we shall bring into market this new and valuable production, which must at some future time, become a great staple of this country.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1831.

SIR:—The bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of silk having been reported by the Committee on Agriculture, several members of the Congress have, in consequence, asked of me some information as to the productiveness and relative value of this branch of industry. I take the liberty, Sir, to submit to you the following facts in reply, which I respectfully pray, you to communicate to the honorable House over which you preside.

In one acre of land there are 43,560 square feet, on which may be planted 3000 mulberry trees. These will yield, at the age of seven years, 90,000 pounds of leaves, producing 7,500 pounds of cocoons. At twenty-five cents per pound, these cocoons would sell for \$1,875.

These facts, Sir, are deemed sufficient to prove the superior profits to be derived from the culture of silk.—I may be allowed to add, that, in the space of seven years, from 1821 to 1829, France and England imported raw silk to the amount of \$340,000,000. In proof of this enormous importation, the documents are now in the Library of Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,
J. D'HOMERGUE.

To the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We are gratified to learn, from a gentleman who has recently consulted Mr D'Homergue, that he is willing to come to Lowell and erect all the necessary machinery for reeling the silk from the cocoons, and preparing it for the loom, whenever the quantity produced will justify the expense. When sufficient encouragement shall be offered, either by the Government or individuals, he will

open a school for the instruction of such persons as may wish for the information in the art and mystery of all branches of this profitable business. Several gentlemen in this vicinity are planting extensive nurseries of mulberry trees, and we have reason to believe, that sufficient quantities of cocoons will be produced, in two years, to justify the erection of a filature at this place.

The process of raising mulberry trees is extremely simple, and instead of injuring them by transplanting, they are improved and will grow more rapidly than such as are left in the seed bed. The dwarf or bush mulberry, which is very productive and profitable, will grow upon a light sandy soil, that is not suitable for the cultivation of other plants. On such land the seed should be sowed in April, or early in May, and if the ground could have a dressing of muck from swamps or meadows, before the seed is planted, it will yield more bountifully. One ounce of seed on five square rods of land will be as much as can conveniently be cultivated; and if they are intended to be transplanted, when one year old, the rows may be eighteen inches apart; but if they are intended to remain in the seed rows, they should be three feet apart. Nothing should be planted between the rows, for it will be profitable to pass a light plough, or small harrow, between them, for the purpose of removing the weeds, and keeping the ground in good order. In two years from the time the seed is planted, the leaves will be fit for use. Several gentlemen in this vicinity will have thirty or forty thousand young trees to sell next spring, at a very moderate price, to any persons, who are disposed to try experiments.

V.

BOSTONIANS.

It appears that the Bostonians have it in contemplation to ornament their city, by forming an experimental garden in its immediate vicinity, in which are to be made such experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture, as shall be thought useful to the community at large. When we consider what the people of that place have already done towards advancing the character and interests of the United States, it ought to excite more emulation than we see manifested at present by the inhabitants of other states. With a climate and soil less favorable to agricultural pursuits than many of the more southern or middle states; more curtailed in the facilities for manufacturing, when we take into consideration the natural productiveness of the soil in the immediate vicinity of her water privileges, and the amount of water-power which is at her command; we are struck with astonishment at her performances, and the inquiry naturally presents itself, 'what sort of people are these Bostonians?' History with her records will answer to the present, as well as to future ages, 'they are the people who dared to risk' their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, in the cause of liberty,—they are the people who formed the front-rank, when the despotic and combined powers of Europe threatened us with annihilation, and they are the people, who with a parent's care, have unceasingly nursed and cherished the tree of liberty by introducing manufactures, and facilitating agriculture and the arts. And they are the people, who, (notwithstanding the cry of nullifiers against the *yankees* and their notions) remain caterers and bankers of these United States.

The success attending their honest industry has

at times raised a hue and cry of envy against them from some of her sister states, which she, with true philosophy, has passed unheeded, knowing it to be the weakest passion which degrades our natures. They have been the constant encouragers of commerce, and their ships are to be found from 'India to the Poles.' But it is in regard to their improvements in Agriculture and Horticulture, that we would more particularly notice them at this time. There can be named a certain number of gentlemen, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, who have done, and are still continuing to do, more for the advancement of these sister arts, than the same number from any other or all our sea port towns together. As their vessels traverse every sea, their opportunities are great for making collections from the animal and vegetable kingdoms; nor are those opportunities neglected. Nor are they collected with a miserable intention of being hoarded up, for the special enjoyment of the individual, but distributed with a liberality bespeaking the nobleness of the intent.

The cities of Europe had long been visited by plagues, and sweeping desolations, when the independent genius of Bonaparte, determined on removing the causes, (which were acknowledged to be accumulated quantities of putrefying animal matter, collected in the burying grounds in large cities) so far as was within his power. Accordingly those in the city of Paris were removed; the bones were deposited in the catacombs, and the earth replaced with soil, free from contagion. A new burial ground was laid out on the east side of the city, and without the walls, which, from the diversified and elevated surface, as well as for the taste in arranging, has become one of the most entertaining places in the vicinity of Paris if we except the garden of plants.

The Bostonians have now conceived the idea of combining all that is interesting in these two places of notoriety, and also of adding a third, which shall render their contemplated improvements, equal to anything that Europe can boast of, of the kind, viz: that of having combined a Rural Cemetery, a Botanic garden, and an Experimental farm. Should they succeed in this, Boston will be rendered altogether the most interesting city in the United States. Now we hope that other towns will consider the importance of making public improvements, and be up and doing. There is scarcely a large town in the United States, but what has neglected two things, which are indispensable for the health of the population, viz: 1st to secure, and keep open as public property, a sufficient number of squares for the accommodation of families where they may send their nurses with their small children, and have them safe from the common harm of crowded streets. 2dly, To locate proper places for the burial of the dead, at such a distance from the populous part of the town as shall render them free from the effects of the pestilential effluvia, arising from putrefactive animal matter. We should naturally suppose that after such a sweeping sickness as New York was visited with, a few years since, which undoubtedly originated at one of their cemeteries, that not one of these depositories would be left within the precincts of a city. But such is the fact, and should the worthy citizens of Boston persevere in their calculations, in regard to their intended cemetery, they will give us another example of their steady perseverance in the march of improvement.—*Genesee Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31, 1831.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the Prospect of a Botanical work which Messrs D. & C. Landreth of Philadelphia are about to undertake. This plan deserves all encouragement, and they possess rare materials and facilities for its accomplishment.

Mr D. T. Browne, the industrious Editor of the Naturalist, proposes to publish in this city, the New England Sylva, containing a description of the forest trees in New England; with their uses and manner of culture and propagation; to make a duodecimo volume of about 200 pages, ornamented with plates, price \$1.00. Such a work, faithfully executed, we think would meet a ready sale.

Edinburgh Review.—Lilly & Wait have just republished the 106th number of this able and popular Journal, which contains elaborate disquisitions on the following subjects: Pretended Miracles; Irving, Scott and Erskine—Williams on the Geography of Ancient Asia; Geographical Distribution of Animals—Hon. Mrs Norton's Undying One—Reuven on the Egyptian Museum at Leyden—Universities of England; Oxford—Observations on the Paper Duties; Taxes on Literature—Government of British India—The Dissolution and General Election, with Suggestions to the Peers—Political and Vested Rights—Moore's Life of Lord Byron—Quarterly List of New Publications—Index—published quarterly at \$5.00 per annum.

CUCUMBERS.

Mr Editor.—It has of late become fashionable among a certain class of newspaper scribblers to decry cucumbers, and represent them as unwholesome, and worse than useless. For upwards of 70 years I have been gratified in their annual use, and have no remembrance of ever experiencing any injury, from the moderate use of them. Therefore, as respects the most valuable and laborious part of the community, I have no idea that this article, which has been agreeable to all generations before us, is now to be despised and avoided. I am ready, however to admit,—that the idle, the sickly, and lazy part of the community ought to abstain from cucumbers, as well as many other things made for the sole comfort and pleasure of the human family whose happiness is intimately, if not inseparably, connected with a laborious life.

Newton, August 28.

J. KENRICK.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, August 27, 1831.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples. By Mr Solomon Lyman, of Manchester, Conn. a specimen of a native variety of large size, yellow, fine flavor, and worthy of cultivation.

By S. Philbrick, Virginia Amber Crab Apples.

By R. S. Phipps, York Russett and another variety.

Pears. By Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, a Ripa Specimen of his Seedling Pear. This fruit is rather under the medium size, skin smooth and fair, light yellow, very melting, and of fine flavor, compares well in quality with the St Michael, and bids fair to be a valuable acquisition to our list of summer Pears. The Committee propose that it be called the 'Dearborn Pear.'

By R. Manning, specimen of Julianne (Coxe No. 12) not in eating. Melon Pear received from Mr Carr, but appears to be the Julianne. Revelliere, from a French tree, and a kind supposed to be the Cassiolette. The last at maturity, and of good flavor.

By Mr S. Philbrick, Brookline, Capiaumont, handsome but not at maturity—also, the Long green or Mouillé Bouche.

By Mr R. F. Phipps, Andrews Pears.

By Mr Richard Ward, a variety of Bergamot Peaches. By Mr Otis Pettet of Newton, a handsome collection, embracing twelve varieties, some of which were fine.

By Mr Charles Tappan, Brookline, a Seedling handsome in appearance, and of fine quality.

By Mr E. Dyer, a handsome variety.

By Mr E. Vose, Dorchester, Yellow Rateripe, Jacques Rateripe, and an uncommonly beautiful specimen of the Grosse Mignonne, the last of large size, and excellent flavor.

Plums. By Mr R. Manning. Large Blue Holland.

By Mr E. Dyer, a handsome variety, but not in eating.

Grapes. By Mr William Gault of Concord, N. H. A large and fair specimen of Purple 'Fox' of good quality.

By Mr Henry D. Child, Early Black Morrillon—of pleasant flavor.

By Mr Charles Lawrence of Salem—White Chasclaus and Black Hamburg, very handsome specimens of open ground culture.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff, a seedling Grape of fine quality, somewhat resembling the Black Hamburg, of a Lilac color—it is proposed to be called 'Shurtleff's Early Lilac.' The committee have received a particular description of this Grape from Dr Shurtleff, a copy of which is annexed.

S. DOWNER, Chairman.

This Grape is a native, from a foreign Seed. It came up in my garden about six years since; it was transplanted by me four years since, where it now stands; it bears only one bunch on a branch, and that on the fifth eye from the last years' wood; the stem is slim, bunches well formed, and berries large, of an oval form; ripens in August, about the 20th.

Pemberton's Hill,
Boston, Aug. 26, 1831.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

From N. Davenport, of Newton, a fine Plant of *Marantha zehra*—Fine double Tuberosc—China Asters, Monthly Roses, &c.

A Cocoa Nut Tree from B. H. Norton, of Hingham.

China Asters, Marigolds, &c, from Wm. Worthington, Dorchester, and S. Walker, Roxbury.

The following were exhibited by Mr Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, on Saturday, Aug. 10, and omitted:

Hibiscus palustris viri—double and single Dahlias—*Phlox paniculata*—*Phlox pyramidalis* and *scabera*—*Snow berry*—*Liatris macrostichys* and *pilosus*—*Euphorbia corollata*—*Delphinium sibiricum*—*Dracopis plum* *dentatum*—*Sagataria latifolia*—*Sanguisorba canadensis*—red and white water lily.

VEGETABLES.

Mr Richard Ward of Roxbury exhibited some extraordinary fine Lima Beans, for premium. They were raised on a deep rich soil, manure spread and dug in late last fall, planted the 18th of May, about one inch deep, ten to a pole, the poles four feet apart every way.

D. CHANDLER, Chairman.

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR—I have thought it proper to advise the Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, through you, that the trees which were so generously presented to them by Messrs PRINCE & Sons, of the Lionman Garden, New York, and which were entrusted to our care by the Society, are all (with the exception of a few Cherry and Apricot trees) growing finely on our grounds in Brighton. As this is the season for budding, members are advised to avail themselves of the opportunity of supplying

themselves with buds of some of the finest varieties of fruits in the country. As far as the trees have produced fruit, they prove the correctness of Mr Prince's Establishment.

The scions sent from Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal, are all living, with one exception, (the Admirable.)

A catalogue and description of Mr Prince's trees will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. VII. page 385. A catalogue of Mr Corse's scions in the Farmer, vol IX. page 329.

Yours respectfully,

J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nursery, Aug. 29, 1831.

BUDDING PEACH TREES.

As the season has arrived for budding peach trees, we would caution those who are wishing to improve their fruit, against using or having used for them any buds, unless they know that they were taken from healthy trees. The disease called the yellows has been introduced amongst us from some of the eastern nurseries, and has already destroyed many of our peach trees, and will, unless care is taken, destroy many more. A single bud taken from an infected tree and set in a healthy one of any size, is sufficient to kill the tree within a few years, whether the bud lives or not; and we are persuaded that the disease may be communicated by trimming a tree with a knife that has been used to trim a diseased one, upon which the least possible quantity of the juice remains. It therefore not only requires the greatest care as respects buds, but in pruning one tree after another, with the same instrument. As there are a number of men travelling the country offering their services for budding and grafting fruit trees, who, although they are capable of setting buds or scions, are at the same time so ignorant of this disease among peach trees, as to be unable to detect it, they may do an injury to individuals who employ them, which is beyond their power to repair. One of the surest indications of this disease is the premature ripening of the fruit. We have examined a tree the week past, of the lemon peach, the fruit of which had the appearance of maturity, and some of them were quite mellow, although the proper season for this fruit to perfect itself is the last of August or the fore part of September. Having known the tree mentioned for several years, and having ate the fruit from it in fine perfection, in years past, we are of opinion that the disease has been communicated to it by a saw or other instrument which had previously been used in pruning a diseased tree. As the peach is a fruit liked by most people and has been of easy cultivation in this country we entreat horticulturists to make exertions to prevent the spread of this fatal disease which otherwise would soon destroy all the trees in our vicinity.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SHAKERS' BARN.—The Shakers of Harvard are building a barn, which, is probably larger than any structure of the kind on this continent. The dimensions, as we are informed, are one hundred and fifty feet in length, and forty five in width. It is four stories in height, and the calculation is to drive in on the upper floors, from the hill-side, and pitch the hay down, thus rendering much hard labor easy. The cost of this barn, when completed, is estimated at \$3000.—The Shakers of Canterbury, N. H. we are told, have a very large barn, but it is excelled by the one at Harvard.—*B. H. Aurora.*

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, at the room of the Society, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the next anniversary of the Society.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

Botanical Prospectus.

D. & C. Landreth, Nursery and Seedsmen of this city design to issue early in the ensuing autumn, the first number of a periodical work on Ornamental Plants. Of all branches of Natural Science, Botany has ever had the greatest number of admirers; it has been the study of the learned in all ages and in all countries; it charms alike the aged and the youthful, and always presents on either hand, something new and interesting; whether wandering on the mountain top, or traversing the morass, a knowledge of the structure and classification of plants affords the means of abundant interest and employment. Unlike the study of some departments of Natural History, no investigations are to be made but such as are agreeable, and in the language of the late president of the Linnean Society "all elegance and delight; its pleasures spring up under our feet, and as we pursue them reward us with health and serene satisfaction."

The proposed work will be modelled somewhat after the Botanical Magazine of Curtis (English); to Floriculture and the delineation of plants it will be mainly directed—yet it will afford opportunity for occasional remarks on the elementary and physiological parts of Botany. It will be issued monthly in a quarto form, each number embellished with at least four elegantly executed lithographic drawings, colored true to nature, by an artist of high respectability.

The plants to be delineated, (as well native as exotic,) will be selected with reference to their beauty, ease of cultivation, and other desirable qualities, and embrace those of the hot-house, green-house, and open air. Each figure will be accompanied with an accurate botanical description; its natural family and Linnean class and order; its history: its use, if any, in medicine and the arts, and other remarks likely to prove interesting; together with minute practical instructions for its propagation, soil, culture, and preservation.

Unceasing are the requests made the advertisers for instruction as to the culture and general treatment of plants; also, for descriptions of such new ones as their catalogue annually announces. It is believed the work will not only meet the wishes thus expressed by their numerous patrons, but prove useful in nourishing a taste for Horticulture.

They are not stimulated to the undertaking solely by the prospect of pecuniary gain.—Their collection of plants present facilities for contributing, through this medium, to the rational and intellectual enjoyment of their fellow-citizens; it is therefore intended to issue the publication on the lowest terms possible. The price however must depend in a degree on the patronage extended, though under no circumstances will it exceed eight dollars per annum.

Due notice of its publication will be given. Philadelphia, August 13, 1831. aug 16.

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to procure a small quantity, say half a pint, of acorns from each species of oak grown in New England, with the specific, or where not known, the common name. It is desirable that the acorn should be sent in by the 1st of November, with the name of the contributor's name, as they are to be forwarded to the London Horticultural Society. Any reasonable expense with regard to the above will be cheerfully paid.

4t

J. B. RUSSELL.

Pear Seed.

The subscriber will pay a liberal price for half a bushel of fresh Pear Seeds.

4t

J. B. RUSSELL.

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

The following varieties of Strawberry Plants are for sale by David Haggerston at the Charlestown Vineyard: Keen's Seedling, 75 cents per dozen, or \$5.00 per hundred; the undernamed kinds at \$1.00 per hundred, each: Wilmot's Superb, Royal Scarlet, Roseberry, Nutberry and Pine Strawberry.

The above will be also for sale at Mr Russell's Seed Store, Boston, at the same prices—no smaller lot than 50 will be sold of any kind, except Keen's Seedling. Aug. 31.

Plum and Cherry Stones Wanted.

A liberal price will be paid by the subscriber for one bushel of Plum Stones and two or three pecks of Cherry Stones, to be warranted of the growth of 1831.

Aug. 24.

4t

J. B. RUSSELL.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 300 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted. The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September.

E. BENEZER BEARD.

July 6

cp2m

Nathaniel Dearborn

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his place of business, from State street to No. 110 Washington street, in the front lower chambers over Messrs Hilliard, Gray & Co.'s bookstore—where orders are solicited for engraving in all its varieties.

Copperplate Printing neatly accomplished.

Flute Tuition, by the new system of Instruction. Perspective Drawings made of Machinery, Inventions, &c.

6w

Aug. 24.

Seeds for Fall Sowing.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—Garden and Field Seeds, suitable for fall sowing, among which are—

WHITE PORTUGAL ONION.

PRICKLY SPINACH, (for early greens.)

BLACK SPANISH or WINTER RADISH

LONG DUTCH PARSNIP, and a variety of other garden seeds.

ALSO—TIMOTHY or HERB GRASS—ORCHARD GRASS—RED TOP, RED and WHITE CLOVER, &c. &c. Aug. 3.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 67 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. J. Jan.

Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A few packages of seed of this new variety of turnip, so highly esteemed in Scotland, and which is described in No. 3, vol. x. N. E. Farmer.—Price 12½ cts. each paper.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, 200 lbs. White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

Also—Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh. July 6

A Gardener.

A Gardener, with good recommendations, recently from Scotland, wants a situation. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office. 4w Aug. 24.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary. August 3. eopt

Wanted,

A situation for a boy 12 years of age, in the country, as an apprentice to a farmer, or any good mechanical trade. For further particulars inquire of T. T. ROBERTS, No. 5 Union street. 2t Aug. 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel	105 00	108 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton	120 00	122 50
Pearl, first sort,	- "	90 1 00	
BEANS, white,	- bushel	8 00	8 50
BEEF, mess,	- barrel	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	5 12	5 50
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	- pound	3 12	3 50
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6 4	6 8
Skimmed milk,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLAXSEED,	- "	5 25	5 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel	5 37	5 62
Genesee,	- "	4 62	5 09
Alexandria,	- "	4 75	5 00
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	68	70
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel	63	65
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	75	78
Rye,	- "	60	67
Barley,	- "	35	40
Oats,	- "	10	12
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	1 00	1 25
LIME,	- cask	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton	17 00	18 00
PORK, clear,	- barrel	13 00	14 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	1 75	2 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel	50	55
Red Top (northern)	- "	10	12
Red Clover, (northern)	- pound	8 00	8 50
TALLOW, tried,	- cwt.	65	70
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound	75	83
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	58	62
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	50	55
Merino, half blood,	- "	45	50
Merino, quarter,	- "	45	50
Native, washed,	- "	63	60
Pulled superfine,	- "	56	55
1st Lamb's,	- "	45	48
2d, "	- "	30	37
3d, "	- "	50	52
1st Spinning,	- "		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound	8 16
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6 8
whole hogs,	- "	5 6
VEAL,	- "	6 8
MUTTON,	- "	4 8
POULTRY,	- "	8 12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12 17
Lump, best,	- "	18 20
EGGS,	- dozen	12 14
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel	82 84
Indian, retail,	- "	32 34
POTATOES,	- "	37 50
CHIEF, (according to quality)	- barrel	1 00 2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 29.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 426 Beef Cattle, 713 Stores, 11 Cows and Calves, 3705 Sheep, and 370 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Cattle today were not so good as usual, and the best qualities were sold early in the morning: the best were taken at about \$5, good at 4 33 a 4 75, and thin at 2 50 a \$4.

Stores—Nearly all were sold.

Cows and Calves—No sales noticed.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales not very brisk—several lots remain unsold: prices a little reduced. We noticed sales at 2 50 a 2 33 for prime; good Sheep at about \$2; and ordinary qualities at 1 84, 1 75, 1 71, 1 62, and 1 50.

Swine—Considerable doing—we noticed lots taken at 4c. 4½, and at 4½ at retail; 4½ for Sows, and 4½ for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Aug. 26.—The market has been as well supplied with Beef Cattle this week as is customary. The whole number being about 600 head, and of course in good demand, and all sold; we quote Beef Cattle at \$5 a 7 1-2 per hundred, and a few at 7 25. From 3000 to 5000 Sheep and Lambs, which is an ordinary supply, all sold quick at \$2 a 6 for sheep, and \$1, 50 a 3 for Lambs. Fat Hogs—still a few in market at \$4;—stored do. at \$3, 25 a 3, 75. Cows and Calves at from \$15 to 45.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

MISCELLANY.

State of Female Society in Persia.—According to the doctrine inculcated by Mahomet, the women in Persia are not only excluded from all society, but go about so little, that a traveller might pass through the whole country and not see a female face; as the Persians are, perhaps, even more jealous than the Turks. The Armenian and other Christian women living amongst them, are obliged to conform to Mahometan law in this respect, and cover their faces, and wrap up their figures in a large sort of domino or *ferdagee*, in the same manner as the native women, or they would be insulted. So naturalized are the Christians to this custom, that it was the cause of a great disappointment to us upon one occasion. An Italian doctor, who had lately been married to an Armenian, was polite enough to endeavor to induce his bride to uncover her face for our curiosity and amusement; but his best efforts to persuade her it would not be improper were in vain. The lady even smoked a *kaliaun* (the Persian hookah) whilst we were in company with her, but kept it under her veil; it was altogether a most ludicrous scene. In vain we told her that it was unfair she should have the opportunity of seeing us through the little holes of her dress, and that we could not be permitted the advantage of seeing her, even with her husband's consent. She felt it would be extremely indecent to show her face, and we were obliged to satisfy ourselves with the assurance of her husband, that she was not worth seeing, and the great probability, that she would accidentally have dropped aside her veil if she had any hopes of exciting our admiration.—The singular state of society among these people will be illustrated, perhaps, by another trifling anecdote; for we were not a little amused during a sumptuous entertainment given us by a rich Persian, near Hamadan, having, in the course of conversation, asked our host how many children he had, to perceive him turn round to his servant for the necessary information.—*Alcock's Travels.*

Napoleon and the Voltaic Battery.—It is well known that Bonaparte during his whole reign, was in the habit of personal intercourse with the *sacans* of Paris, and that he not unfrequently attended the sittings of the Institute. Upon being informed of the decomposition of the alkalies by Davy, he asked, with some impetuosity, how it happened that the discovery had not been made in France. 'We have not constructed a Voltaic battery of sufficient power,' was the reply. 'Then,' exclaimed Bonaparte, 'let one be immediately formed, without any regard to the cost or labor.' The commands of the Emperor were, of course, obeyed; and on being informed that it was in full action, he repaired to the laboratory to witness its effect. On his alluding to the taste produced by the contact of two metals, with that rapidity which characterised all his motions, and before the attendants could interpose any precaution, he thrust the extreme wires of the battery under his tongue, and received a shock which nearly deprived him of sensation. After recovering from its effects he quitted the laboratory without making any remark, and was never afterwards heard to refer to the subject.—*Paris' Life of Sir H. Davy.*

Brevity the Soul of Wit.—Colonel S—e, of the Royal Marines, was always distinguished for the perspicuity and brevity of his speeches, of which the following is a specimen, which was delivered when going into the battle of the Nile.—Sir James Saumarez, who commanded the man-of-war to which he belonged, had, in a lengthened speech, wound up the feelings of the sailors to the highest pitch of ardor for the fight, by reminding them of the duty they owed to their king and country; and, though last, not least, he desired them to call to mind their families, their parents, and sweethearts, and to fight as if the battle solely depended on their individual exertions. He was answered by looks and gestures highly expressive of their determination; when,

turning to our hero, he said, 'Now S—e, I leave you to speak to the marines.' Col. S—e immediately directed their attention to the land beyond the French fleet. 'Do you see that land there?' he asked. They all shouted, 'Aye, aye, sir!' 'Now, my lads, that's the land of Egypt; and if you don't fight like devils, you'll soon be in the house of bondage.' He was answered by a real British cheer tore and aft.

Earl Fitzwilliam.—The following little story is so pretty in itself, and so creditable to both parties, that we cannot refuse it a place in our columns, though it has appeared elsewhere. A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his Lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt, and he estimated the damage his crops had suffered at 50*l*. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his Lordship—'I am come, my Lord, to inspect the field of wheat adjoining such a wood.' 'Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to reimburse you for your loss?' 'Yes, my Lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all, and have therefore brought the 50*l*, back again.' 'Ah!' exclaimed the venerable Earl, 'this is what I like; this is as it ought to be between man and man.' He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, &c. His Lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for 100*l*. 'Take care of this; and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him; and tell him the occasion that produced it.'—*Eng. pa.*

Matrimony.—The Virgin sends prayer to God, but carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the numbers of the elect, and hath in it the labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessing of society, and the union of hands and hearts; it hath in it less of beauty, but more of safety, than the single life; it hath more care, but less danger; it is more merry, and more sad; it is fuller of sorrows, and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strengths of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, fills cities and churches, and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labors and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things, to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

GLUTTONY AND DRUNKENNESS.

The difference between excess in eating, and in the drinking of distilled or fermented liquors is marked by the following among other lines of distinction. One is the abuse of a good thing, and the other is the use of a bad thing. In the former case we take too much food, in the latter case we swallow more or less poison. Aliment should be taken with moderation, alcohol, however mixed, disguised, diluted or compounded should not be taken at all.

REMEDY FOR RINGWORM.

A correspondent in the American Farmer writes as follows: 'After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars' worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood-root, (called also Red root, Indian paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other.'

To Cure Hams.—A friend recommends the following receipt. He ate hams preserved in this way, in May last, and found them superior to any he had ever before eaten.—Take one pound of salt, one ounce of saltpetre, well pulverized and mixed, with about two quarts of molasses, rub the hams thoroughly with this mixture, lay them flesh side up, and let them remain for 15 or 20 days.—*Western Paper.*

Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel,

Ten miles from Boston, Six from Salem, and Five from Nahant. The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep that delightful Summer retreat, the Lynn Mineral Spring Hotel, which it will be his object to render a genteel and pleasant resort for Boarders, Parties of Pleasure, transient Visitors, &c.

The salubrious qualities of the waters of this celebrated Spring—the beautiful lake, on the borders of which the establishment is situated, abounding with fish of various descriptions, and surrounded with the most wild and romantic scenery—splendid Boats for sailing or fishing—Bathing rooms on the margin of the lake, where the warm or cold bath may at any time be taken—the delightful situation of the House, with its comfortable and well furnished apartments, with the fruit and flower Gardens adjoining, are attractions for those in pursuit of health or pleasure, rarely excelled if equalled in any part of the country.

Every exertion shall be made to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed. July 20. JAMES W. BARTON.

Perry.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

A few dozen bottles of excellent Perry, of fine flavor and sprightly, well packed, and wired and sealed in champagne bottles. Price \$3 per dozen. Aug. 17.

Roses, Dahlias, Strawberries and Quicks.

The proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower, habit and prices. This may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers until the frosts of autumn.

They will have for sale, from this time forward, plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2.50 per hundred.—Fortyseven of these berries have weighed a pound, and some have measured 4½ inches round. Also many other varieties, for which see catalogue.

They have also for sale, at \$5 per thousand, 50,000 quicks of the honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) for live fences, two years old, and fit for transplanting.—Specimens of the fence may be seen at the Nursery.

Orders for any of the above, or for trees, shrubs and plants, may be sent by mail, or left with J. B. Russell. BUEL & WILSON.

Albany Nursery, July 16, 1831.

Aug. 10. 31

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB. Dedham, July 15th, 1831. 81 July 20.

Binding.

New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.
New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—Wm. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKER, 23 Lower Market-street.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—W. FRANK & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport, EZEKIEL STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
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Buffalo, N. S. P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1831.

NO. 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ASHES OF ANTHRACITE COAL, AND DISEASE IN LOCUST TREES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR—Allow me through the medium of your valuable Journal to ask the favor of some of your correspondents to inform me whether the ashes of anthracite coal are of any advantage to the soil, or if not, whether their use has been attended with any injury.

A satisfactory answer to this question would be very acceptable to those farmers, who, from their situation near navigable waters, find it to their advantage to use the above named fuel instead of wood.

The manner in which it should be applied, together with the quantity per acre, &c. would also be desirable.

My locust trees have this year been attacked with a disease in their foliage, which I do not recollect to have noticed at any time before; nor to have met with any account of it, in my agricultural reading. The leaf assumes a rusty color and dies. Will this affliction entirely destroy the trees. Or, if not, how great will be the probable injury?

Respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Greensburgh, N. Y. Aug. 23.

Remarks by the Editor.—We hope that some of our friends, patrons, or correspondents will be so obliging as to give the information solicited above. In the meantime we will state such as we can at present communicate, and should anything farther occur should be happy to publish it.

In Arthur Young's 'Farmer's Calendar' published in London, 1809, it is observed that coal ashes are bought in small quantities in the neighborhood at 4d. per bushel, and collected to the land at about 1d. per bushel. They are distributed on the land with a shovel, from a cart or wheel barrow. Another, and perhaps the preferable mode, is sowing them by hand. The former way costs 12d. per wagon load, the latter 18d. Coal ashes are used from 50 to 60 bushels per statute acre for a complete dressing, which amounts to, from 23s. to 26s. per statute acre: they succeed well, sown on clover in March or April on dry chalk lands; and also do much good on sward, applied during any part of the winter or spring. They are never used on wheat. In very dry seasons coal-ashes do little good, on light land they require rain after being sown to set them to work.

It is observed in Kirwan's Treatise on Manures that 'sifted coal ashes, those of peat and white turf ashes, have been found useful, red turf ashes useless and generally hurtful.'

In the 6th volume of the New England Farmer, page 275, we published some notices of experiments on sea coal as a manure by Thomas Ewel, in which the writer, a physician and chemist of Philadelphia, says in substance that the common sea, pit or mineral coal, which is so abundant in the United States, when finely pulverized, might prove a useful manure; and 'that when powdered, its power in quickening the vegetation of corn and

wheat is much greater than any manure with which we are acquainted.' This writer, however, states nothing relative to the ashes of pit coal.

But a writer in the *Gardener's Magazine*, quoted, New England Farmer, vol. ix. p. 204 says that pit coal cinders were found by him to be injurious to flowers in pots. That 'On directing the attention of a horticultural friend to the circumstance, he related the case of a large garden in Scotland, which had been manured or coated over with coal ashes from a neighboring town two years in succession; which ashes though impregnated with the usual animal and vegetable matters displayed their deleterious effect both on fruit trees and culinary vegetables, not less than in the chrysanthemum pots. The gardener finding his fruit trees not to thrive so well as he expected, but attributing it to a different cause, took up a number of them and formed a substratum of ashes in order to lay them, as he said, dry and comfortable. The trees got worse, and were again taken up and the ashes removed; but such were the deleterious effects of the ashes already worked into the soil, that this garden which previously was, and now is one of the most productive in Scotland, was two or three years before even moderate crops could be raised.'

In *Lozin's Husbandry*, page 116, it is observed, 'It has been confidently asserted that stone coal is an excellent manure; that it has succeeded both in Europe and this country, therefore I am disposed to believe under favorable circumstances that it may be so.'

I have tried it by top dressing, without any perceptible effect, on corn, wheat, red clover and the spear grasses, although the coal, was pounded quite fine and sifted. This may have happened in consequence of the soil being impregnated with some of the properties of the coal as it frequently appeared near the surface throughout the whole neighborhood; or it might have succeeded, if it had been ploughed under the soil. There is also a great difference in coal; that used by me abounded in sulphur and bitumen, and burned freely.

'The ashes from stone coal have been extensively used for manure at from forty to fifty bushels to the acre.'

Sea coal, or pit coal, either in substance or reduced to ashes is not enumerated among manures by Sir Humphry Davy. Dr Deane observed that 'ashes of sea coal is useful for cold and stiff land.'

This subject, however, requires farther investigation, and we hope will not be neglected by those who have the means of making experiments and the patriotism to publish such results as promise to be useful.

With regard to the disease in Locust trees, of which our correspondent complains, we are not able to give any useful information. Perhaps it is caused by the worm so destructive to those trees in this part of the country. Information on this topic would be gratefully received.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EFFECTS OF BUDDING.

MR FESSENDEN—In answer to a query in your last headed 'Budding,' I would observe that the correct theory is believed to be that the stocks are

not influenced by the character of the buds which may be inserted. The buds derive their nourishment from the stocks (as the stocks do from the earth &c.) and control the future growth of the tree above the insertion only.

Deidham, Aug. 19.

Remarks by the Editor.—There is some difference of opinion among horticulturists relative to the effects of grafting or budding. Miller says that crab stocks cause apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have a sharper flavor; and he is equally confident, that, if the breaking pears be grafted on quince stocks, the fruit is rendered gritty or stony, while the melting pears are much improved by such stocks. Lord Bacon, however, says that 'the scion overruleth the graft quite, the stock being passive only.' 'This last opinion' says the *Ed. Encyclopaedia*, 'as a general proposition remains true; it being evident, that the scion, bud or inarched shoot, is endowed with the power of drawing or forming from the stock that peculiar kind of nourishment which is adapted to its nature, and that the specific characters of the engrafted plant remain unchanged, although its qualities may be partially affected.'

But we never knew a question, except that proposed by our correspondent who favored us with the query respecting budding, page 35, relative to the influence of the bud on the stock. We are inclined, however, to believe that our friend from Deidham is correct; and should almost as soon think of a stream communicating its peculiar qualities to its fountain, as a bud or scion having any influence on the properties of the stock to which it was attached.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN,—In the sheets of the *Revue des Revues* sent by Doct. Van Mons, is an interesting account of a process for making a cheap and very good kind of cheese; and as the experiment may be deemed worthy of repetition, by our agriculturists, I send you a translation for the New England Farmer. It is probable the process may be considerably improved, by the use of a press of some kind, which does not appear to have been applied, as in the mode practised by our dairy-women.

I have read your remarks on female industry, and think them generally correct. When the daughters of farmers can be well employed at home, that is the very best place for them; and if there is poverty, shiftlessness, vice, and no work to be done, within the walls of the parental dwelling, let them seek a better situation for earning a support, cultivating their minds and improving their morals.

You have treated this important subject of inquiry with candor, and that practical good sense, which characterises whatever you publish under the editorial head of the New England Farmer.

In this land of freedom all must work to live, and recollect the apothegm of Franklin, that 'God helps them, who help themselves.'

There are innumerable employments for fe-

males in the country. I called at a small house in a neighboring town a few days since, to obtain a glass of water. I found the snug apartments, neatly furnished, and such an appearance of thrift, that I was induced to investigate the cause. The tale was soon told. The little tenement belonged to a widow, who had two daughters, whose time was devoted to the manufacture of artificial flowers, for the New Orleans market. By this pleasant branch of industry they earned four or five hundred dollars per annum, and were consequently independent, respected, comfortable and happy, in the neat cottage, which was embellished with fruit trees and flowers, by their own hands.

It is most interesting and gratifying, to call at the houses on the road side, as we pass through the country, where a certain appearance of rural enjoyment strikes the eye, and ascertain the infinite modes, in which the various inmates earn a support. The variety of manufactures, which claim the attention of the frugal mother and active daughters, is absolutely astonishing.

To know how our people live and earn a living, we must visit them at their own firesides. Industry, economy, and temperance, with a cheerful heart, and moral habits, triumph over all the hostilities of climate and soil. The rough features of this northern region are made to assume the delightful aspect of more favored climes. Labor, constant, unremitting and unobtrusive, has given to New England the glorious appearance of universal prosperity. Freedom has pitched her tents upon the hills, and health and comfort reside in every vale. Let those who are ever looking on the dark side of the picture of life, contrast the condition of this people, with that of any other country, ancient or modern, and they must rejoice at the advancement rather than the decadence, of the human race; they must be proud of their countrymen rather than disposed to hunt up causes of complaints, and of perpetual denunciation. The good should be noted, when what there is of error, calls down rebuke. The everlasting cry of depravity will not eradicate the latter or augment the former. Unqualified disapprobation, at all times, and in all places, bespeak a cold temperament, and an utter ignorance of the character of man; to elevate him, commendation is better than censure.

With the advantages of schools and religious instruction so abundantly afforded throughout the Eastern states, with a disposition to advance in fortune, intellectual acquirements, and reputation, the daughters of agricultural and mechanical parents become, in proper time, mothers of robust children, who are taught by precept and example to emulate the meritorious deportment of their progenitors.

But there is one striking fact, which may be considered as the test of our prosperity and the cause of our advancement in all the arts of civilization; it is the preeminent virtue of the females, of all ranks and ages. If the men were as distinguished for their rectitude of conduct, vice would soon disappear from the land; they are responsible for whatever there is of crime and licentiousness. Let them take counsel from woman, and imitate her morals and the prison and almshouse would become useless establishments. Misery would not exist, and joy and felicity become the inmates of every mansion. If woman is vicious, man has made her so, and the effects of his character fall upon his descendants, from generation

to generation. Woman is, in this country, the standard of excellence for the lords of creation, who have assumed a lofty position, but the power of command does not always insure respect. To merit distinction, they must endeavor to propitiate by kindness and insure commendation by practical morality; the times have gone by when to order was deemed a right, and submission ranked among the obligations of woman. She has a mind and has cultivated it; she is capable of deciding on the character and deeds of man and he must be ambitious to obtain her good opinion.

With unfeigned esteem, your most obedient servant,
H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brintley Place, }
Sept. 2, 1831.

EXTRACT NO. XXXVIII.

FABRICATION OF CHEESE FROM POTATOES.

In the Bulletin of the Societe D'Encouragement, for the month of September, 1829, is an article on the fabrication of cheese from potatoes, of which the following is an extract, from the correspondence of M. Fahrenburg.

There is made, in Thuringe and in a part of Saxony, cheese from potatoes, which is very much esteemed; this is the mode of preparing it.

After having selected the best kind of potatoes, they are boiled; when cooled, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by a grater, or in a mortar: to five pounds of the puff, which should be equally fine and homogeneous, is added a pound of sour milk with a sufficient quantity of salt; the whole is well kneaded, then covered up and left to repose for three or four days, according to the season of the year: at the end of that time, the mixture is again kneaded and then put into small baskets, to divest it of the superfluous humidity. Afterward it is placed in the shade to dry and then it is packed in layers in large jars, or casks, where it is left for fifteen days. The older this cheese grows, the better it is.

There are three kinds made: the first, which is the most common, is prepared in the proportions above named; the second, with four parts of potatoes and two of curd; the third with two pounds of potatoes and four pounds of milk.

The potato cheese has this advantage over common cheese, it never engenders maggots, and it keeps perfectly well for several years, provided it is placed in a dry situation and in close vessels.

I have repeated this experiment with the proportions of the second quality. This was the method pursued. The potatoes were boiled, peeled and crushed with the hands. If the fabrication was carried on extensively, the machine used for reducing the potatoes in distilleries, could be used. The milk was heated, and curdled with vinegar, as no runnet was at command. After this operation, the milk was mixed with the potatoes; the mass was salted, then it was passed through a hair sieve, to pulverise it thoroughly and make the mixture perfect; this mass, covered with salt, was left for ten or twelve days in an earthen pan; at this period it was distributed, for want of baskets, on sieves, where it drained and became moulded into regular forms. The sieves were lined with a linen cloth before the mixture was put into them. Fifteen days after this draining operation, which had been aided a little by pressure, the cheeses were placed, enveloped in their cloths, between osier hurdles and put into the cellar. At this time the caseous fermentation is well developed, the cheeses are yet very soft, and there is formed on the surface a skin of mould. The cheese taste

is very sensible, and not disagreeable, and I think this kind of cheese can be advantageously made by the farmers. I now intend to attempt drying the cheese in the shade. I shall publish the result of this experiment, which appears to me to be important to agricultural economy.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a special meeting held in the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, September 3, 1831.

The President read the following letter from the Hon. John Lowell, on an experiment to cultivate the Arracacha.

HON. HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

DEAR SIR—As the Society, of which you are the head, entrusted to my care three plants of the arracacha root, which is found so useful in the countries of which it is a native, I feel bound to state my own experiments on its culture. As Mr. Floyd of N. York attributed his ill success to the want of shade, I put one of my plants in the shade and two in an exposed situation. The soil was admirable, my attention as great as possible, not a day passed without a visit from me.

Their growth was rapid and vigorous, every indication of health led us to hope full success, but when the heavy rains came on early in this month, they all three perished in succession, without the slightest appearance of injury from insects. What killed them is the true question. Not defect of heat—for from the 28th of May to this day we have had by day and night at least tropical heat. Many countries within the tropics have not as great or as uniform heat. What was the cause of their death? I believe too great moisture. The countries in which this plant thrives are dry, much drier than ours. Though these plants were as vigorous as the beet and parsnip, yet their roots were not enlarged. One of them however threw out tubers from the top of the roots; these I shall preserve. I can by no means be satisfied that planting the tops of the old roots is the best mode of propagation. On the whole I am constrained to say that I fear the arracacha is a plant as much placed out of the useful class of vegetables in this climate as the pine apple is a fruit.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN LOWELL.

N. B. It would seem probable, that Gideon R. Smith, Esq. the intelligent and active Editor of the American Farmer, would succeed in ripening the seeds of the arracacha. It is possible that it may do better from seed and it is even probable that from seed raised in Baltimore more healthy plants may be grown. It is almost incredible what perseverance has done towards acclimating both plants and animals.

Permit me to add one further remark which I think of the highest importance. When gentlemen of the Navy and other friends to the horticulture of the country bring us seeds and roots, it is not only important but essential that they should accompany them with statements of the soil in which they flourish and the treatment or culture which they receive.

In the defect of this we may be administering to them their poison instead of their aliment. What should we make of the rice plant or of the Taro root of the Sandwich Islands if we denied the water so essential to their growth?

J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, Aug. 20, 1831.

A sample of Lucerne Grass was presented by J. Swett, Esq. accompanied by the subjoined communication.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

SIR—I take the liberty to send to the Horticultural Hall a small bunch of Lucerne Grass for the inspection of those members that may be present. This grass is of the fourth crop this season, and according to my best estimate has produced at the rate of about 3000 lbs. per acre each crop, when dried. I have raised this grass for the three last years and find that my horses and cows like it much. I prepare my land in the following manner: have it ploughed twice, harrowed well, and all the weeds and rubbish taken from the land, then sow about 30 lbs. of seed to the acre. I have laid down three small pieces of land with this valuable grass and have succeeded every time to my perfect satisfaction.

J. SWETT.

Dorchester, Sept. 3, 1831.

The following letter was read and the Bust of LINNÆUS placed in the Hall of the Association.

To the Sec. of the Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR—Our friend Mr Russell will hand you a box containing a Bust of the immortal LINNÆUS which we imported from Paris, for the purpose of presenting your valuable Society as an ornament to their dinner table or flower stage on the approaching anniversary, after which place it in your council chamber.

It is believed to be a striking likeness—was modelled from the celebrated fine bust at Upsal.

With respect, your friends,

G. THORNBURN & SONS.

New York, Aug. 27, 1831.

Resolved, That a general committee of arrangement, for celebrating the approaching annual festival, be chosen, and that the nomination be made from the chair.

The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: Zebedee Cook, Jr, Abbott Lawrence, George W. Pratt, Elijah Vose, Cheever Newhall, Charles Lawrence, Salem, H. A. Breed, Lynn, E. W. Payte, E. H. Derby of Salem, Jno. Winslip, Brighton, Charles Tappan, Charles Senior, G. W. Brimmer, Daniel Chandler, Lexington, David Haggerston, Samuel Downer.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Messrs G. Thorburn & Sons, for a bust of LINNÆUS presented by them to the Society.

James K. Mills of Boston, H. J. Howe, James Vila, Thomas Melville, Daniel Gould of Reading, were admitted members.

Adjourned to Saturday, Sept. 10.

Horticultural Hall, }
Saturday, Sept. 3, 1831. }
FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By Dr Robbins of Roxbury, specimens of the small fine Crimson apples exhibited at former meetings and a beautiful specimen of Porter Apples.

By Mr E. D. Dyer, large striped apples of very handsome appearance but not in eating, name unknown.

By Mr Geo. Brown of Beverly, a specimen of Gloria Mundi.

By J. C. Magoun of Medford, Early Sweet Apples seen on one stem and very fair.

Pears.—By John Prince, Esq. specimens of Andrews, Capiaumont and Boston L'Epergne now called Harvard, all very fine and fair.

By Mr Thos. Dinnie of Boston, specimens of the Late Green or Spice Catherine a very productive fruit.

By Mr Swett of Dorchester specimen of the Juliette which we characterized on a former occasion.

By Mr Whitmarsh, Brookline, specimens of a green pear, name unknown, and the Mogul Summer a large pear, handsome, productive, sweet, but not abounding in juice.

By Mr P. B. Hovey of Cambridgeport specimens of Harvard Pears.

By Mr David Dudley of Roxbury, fine specimens of the favorite Bartlett Pear.

By Mr A. D. Williams of Roxbury a sample of a native fruit which originated on his farm: size under medium and in form pyriform, and much like a Capiaumont, color yellow with a blush on the sunny side, and of exceeding fine flavor: The Committee recommended that this fruit be called the Williams Pear.

Peaches.—By Mr E. M. Richards samples of excellent native Peaches.

Grapes.—By Mr B. V. French from his garden in Braintree, several large and handsome bunches of Sweet Water and Golden Chasselas.

By Mr J. Ames of Boston very large and fine bunches of White Chasselas.

By Amos Perry of Sherburne, specimens of White Native Grapes, very sweet.

By Dr John Williams of Cambridgeport, specimens of Native Grapes of good flavor.

By Col. John Wilson of Deerfield, specimens of a native grape called Mather and of another native called Magnolia, one of medium size and the other very large and both very sweet.

The character of all our Native Grapes of New England so far as we have seen them here exhibited is much the same.

Per order of the Committee, WM. KENRICK.

VEGETABLES.

Mr A. Houghton, Jr, Lynn, presented a fine specimen of sweet potatoes, raised by him.

D. CHANDLER.

SAMUEL DOWNER, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee on Fruits and Fruit Trees,
Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston.

MY DEAR SIR—In conformity to your request, I have drawn up a succinct account of the tree which produced the pears, recently submitted to the committee on Fruits, for examination.

Some twelve years since, I discovered a young seedling pear tree, in the border of the avenue, which divides my front yard. It came up amidst a cluster of Syringa and Rose bushes, and when it was about five years old, I concluded to transfer it to the nursery, as a stock for budding. After removing the earth, for over two feet in depth, it was discovered that there was but a single tap root, which apparently extended as much farther at least; and being apprehensive that an attempt to deplant it, might occasion such mutilation as to render it doubtful, whether it would survive the operation, I directed the earth to be replaced, concluding to let it remain, until it bore fruit.

The shrubs which surrounded it were removed, and the tree grew rapidly; but as it was inclined to shoot up tall and slim, I headed it down so as to leave it about eight feet high. It is now twenty feet in height and ten inches in diameter. It has never been pruned except by cutting off two small branches which projected into the avenue. It being so little filled with wood, and the form regular,

there has been no occasion to attempt improving the appearance or benefiting the tree by pruning.

There can be no doubt that the plant sprang from a seed, accidentally dropped, as there was no pear tree in the vicinity, or could there have been for many years, if ever, as upwards of twenty years since, when my father purchased this seat, there were eighteen Lombardy Poplars growing in the front yard, to the exclusion of every other tree. They were at least a foot in diameter, and after being dug up by the roots, the whole area was trenched, manured and planted with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers.

The tree is of vigorous growth, tall for its age and the size of the trunk, branches long, rather slender, extending horizontally, to within eighteen inches or two feet of the ends, which are turned upwards perpendicularly. The bark of the annual shoots is brown freckled with small grayish dots, that of the preceding years' growth and of the trunk of a dusky green.

The leaves are ovate, short, rounded at the base and pointed at the outer extremity, finely serrated, smooth, borders undulate, bright green, paler beneath, nerves conspicuous.

The fruit is of a medium size, rounded at the blossom end, largest midway its length, and regularly diminishing in a parabolical manner, to the peduncle, which is inserted in a small cavity, but little depressed, the eye slightly sunk, leaves of the calyx not very prominent.

Skin smooth, thin, green, sprinkled with russet points, and a fawn colored blotch about half an inch in diameter round the peduncle, which is short and commonly bent. Within three or four days before the maturity of the fruit, it begins to acquire a lighter green and when fully ripe becomes a delicate yellow.

Last year there was a cluster of blossoms near the end of a lower branch, which produced one pear; this year the tree has borne thirty-five.

The fruit began to ripen on the 12th, and the last were mature on the 30th of August.

The qualities of the fruit I have not presumed to describe, that being within the especial province of the Committee, of which you are Chairman.

Annexed is an exact profile of one of the pears with its dimensions. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.



Length 2½ inches, diameter 2 inches.

Silk and silk Worms.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. II.

The culture of silk, has, from the first colonization of this country, more or less engaged the attention of the American people, yet nothing has resulted from it beyond the fabrication of an inferior kind of sewing silk, which can only be applied to domestic uses. Those who have written on the subject have in vain attempted to discover the causes of this failure. It appears to me that the whole may be referred to one single cause—the want of knowledge of the art to transform the produce of the American silkworm into a saleable article. Cocoons, it is well known, cannot be transported across the ocean; for in 10 or 15 days they become mouldy, and are of no value. Therefore it is necessary that the silk should be extracted from them, before it can be shipped to those countries where it is manufactured. But that cannot be profitably done without a perfect knowledge of the art of reeling it, to suit the various kinds of stuffs to be made out of it, and that art, simple as it may appear, requires much time and labor to acquire, in order to make the material fit for sale. So long as the art of making *exportable* silk shall not have been introduced into the country, there will not be sufficient inducement for the American farmer to attend to the production of silk worms.

Why is the best silk employed and turned into sewing silk, for which there is always waste or inferior silk enough, and why is not the best silk kept for the loom? The answer is obvious—because the people do not know how to prepare it in any other form, so as to make it fit for sale.

We have great confidence that the enterprising and distinguished patrons of domestic industry and American manufactures will not omit this favorable opportunity for erecting the necessary machinery to prepare the raw silk for foreign markets. If a Filature shall be erected at Lowell, they may purchase and prepare for market, all the cocoons in New England, and thereby supersede the erection of similar machines. The industrious farmers of Connecticut are extending their plantations of mulberry trees to an almost unlimited extent; and will be compelled to erect a filature in that vicinity; unless there shall be one erected in some neighboring State where they may find a market for their cocoons.—One gentleman on the banks of the Connecticut river has planted the present year two hundred and fifty-six ounces of white Italian mulberry seed, from which he will grow several millions of trees, and his neighbors are following his example. The facts within the knowledge of the writer of this article justify him in the opinion, that thirty millions of trees will be produced the present year, in addition to the large stock on hand, in the small state of Connecticut. This fact should not discourage our farmers from commencing their plantations, for if each state in the Union should produce one hundred millions of trees, the demand for raw silk could not be satisfied. V.

From the Evening Gazette.

SILK WORMS.

We recently witnessed the operation of over 4000 SILK WORMS at the seat of NATH'L DORR,

Esq. in Roxbury—and must confess that we never before felt the least interest in this important branch of Natural Economy, until we saw these busy bodies at work. It has led us to read and reflect a little upon this subject.

The two following articles are taken from the Baltimore Chronicle of the Times, which is edited by Professors DUCATEL and SALVERT, of the University of Maryland—and presents a short, but interesting description, of the management adopted in the establishment of M. DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia, and also some account of the *Native American Silk Worms*, in the following account by the editors.

We have lately taken occasion, during a visit of a few weeks to Philadelphia, to visit the Silk spinning establishment of the venerable P. S. Du Ponceau, Esq. The establishment is directed by Mr D'Homergue; and though small, sufficiently extensive to enable its founder to attain the object which he had in view—namely, to satisfy himself experimentally of the degree of skill required to learn the art of silk spinning.

A short description of the arrangements adopted in the establishment under D'Homergue's directions, may be acceptable to our readers. It consists in a shed thirty-six feet long by twenty in breadth, running north and south, the eastern side entirely open, the western exposure but partially closed, having six large sashes usually let down, in order to permit the free circulation of air so essential to the operations to be performed. The entire apparatus and machinery of the establishment consists of ten furnaces built up in masonry, with grates for burning charcoal, and copper basins for heating the water in which the cocoons are placed, and made to connect during the spinning operation, with the reels. These are constructed in the most simple manner.—Each system of apparatus and machinery is attended by two females—the spinster, and a little girl who turns the reel. The spinster takes her situation next to the furnace; she is provided with a basin of cold water into which she dips her fingers, after every immersion of them in the hot water in which the cocoons are placed. Her duty is to prepare the cocoons by wiping them for a short time in the hot water, and supplying them with the number of threads to the reel. It is this operation, which, although extremely simple in appearance, is attended with difficulties in practice far greater than we had any idea of. We have satisfied ourselves by close examination, by inquiries from the females, who are now spinning for the second year, and by the full and precise explanations which were given to us by Mr D'Homergue himself, that the art of spinning silk *is* uniformly good quality is a far more difficult acquirement than has been sometimes stated, and is generally thought.

From these considerations, and a conviction of the importance to our country of the raising of silk worms, and the manufacture of its invaluable product, we have no hesitation in subscribing ourselves as the decided advocates of the plan submitted by Mr Du Ponceau, to congress after their request—namely to appropriate a sum of money for the thorough instruction of sixty intelligent young men in the art of spinning silk, under the direction of Mr D'Homergue. We have the greatest confidence in Mr D'Homergue's intelligence and abilities; we feel the warmest gratitude for Mr Du Ponceau's patriotic exertions—his sacrifice of time

and money—in convincing our fellow citizens of the importance of this new branch of industry, and providing for our country, the means of securing its benefits.

We have the additional gratification of being able to state, that the raising of silk worms has considerably increased throughout the United States, and that the farmers of Pennsylvania at least, have satisfied themselves that it gives rise to a profitable employment. The cocoons which were sent to Philadelphia during the last season were purchased by Mr Du Ponceau at 40 cents per pound. While on this subject, to which we hope to have occasion to return frequently, we will call the attention of our readers to an interesting article on *Native Mexican Silk Worms*, for which we are indebted to a highly respectable correspondent.

NATIVE AMERICAN SILK WORMS.

[Translated for the Chronicle of the Times, from the Registro Oficial (Official Register of the United Mexican States,) of the 13th February, 1831.]

The following letter has been addressed from Jalapa, to the Board of Directors of the National Industry:

‘The quantity of wild Silk produced by the immense forests of this State, is truly astonishing.—The worms which produce it, feed on the leaves of the *guayabo*, an evergreen with small leaves, or on those of the oak; but the finest silk is that of the worms which feed on the former.

These worms, in my opinion, are those which a Chinese author describes by the name of *Tusen-Kyen* or *Tyau-Kyen*, which are raised in that country, and with this silk they make the stuffs which they call *Kyen-Chen*, which is handsome druggery, and so much esteemed that sometimes it sells as high as the first tissues of China.

The natives of this State gather that silk in the month of March; they take off the large bags with which the cocoons are covered, leaving them exposed to the air during four days, after separating from the tree the branches which contain them, in order to free them from imperceptible thorns, left there by the skin of the silk worms, and after cleaning them (as will be seen by the samples sent here with,) they spin the silk and make girdles therewith, (of which a sample is sent,) which last fifteen or twenty years in daily use; the strength of these girdles is such, that one having been tied to the horns of a wild bull, resisted his efforts for more than twenty-four hours, which was thought a sufficient trial.

They make here no other use of this beautiful silk, and no pains have been yet taken to bleach it, before or after it is manufactured. This silk is gathered in this state by the Mixten Indians, who come down in the month above mentioned, and also cut off the honey combs from the wild bee hives, and collect in abundance the honey and wax which they produce.

In the vicinity of this city the trees begin to be covered with that valuable Silk, and in the districts of Dosamalsapan, Alvarado, and Acocynan, and in short in all the finest forests in this State, in which are found the trees above mentioned, it is produced in great abundance.

The worms have for their enemies certain birds of the size of a tame pigeon, of a gray color, and is known by the name of *Pepe*, because its whistling imitates the sound of that word; they seat themselves on the branches where the bags are

hanging, peck at and pierce them, and devour the useful little animals.

These worms begin their work at nine o'clock at night; then they come out of their bags and begin to feed; in their passage they draw long silk threads, which serve them as guides to return to their cocoons; thus they make to themselves silken roads or bridges, the threads of which are of an extraordinary strength.

By Mr Icaza, now in this city, I shall send you a cocoon bag of the material above mentioned, and if the Board desire it, I shall send them as many as they may think proper.

God and Liberty—Jalapa, Jan. 6th, 1831.

TOMAS ILLANES.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY.

Morus Multicaulis.

This newly introduced variety of mulberry for feeding silkworms is undoubtedly an important acquisition, and more particularly so to this country where silk is on the eve of becoming a staple article of production. The Editor of the American Farmer has had this variety under cultivation for two years, and has made himself acquainted with its peculiarities both as to quality and the manner of cultivating it. Not having a sufficient quantity for a full trial of feeding silkworms with it, he has been obliged to confine his experiments to occasional feedings, at which times the worms promptly left the Italian white mulberry leaf and devoured the new Chinese with avidity. The leaves of the new mulberry frequently measure a foot in length and ten inches in width. Iudeed Mrs Parmentier, the lady of the late Andrew Parmentier of the Brooklyn nursery and garden, who has 1600 of the trees for sale, in a letter to the Editor says, that some of the leaves on the trees in that establishment measure 13 inches in length, and that the worms left six different kinds of mulberry to feed on them. Although the number of leaves on the tree is not so great as that of those on the white, we should judge that the weight of the leaf was much greater—it is so great in fact that during a rain or after a heavy dew, the young trees are bent almost to the ground by the weight of their foliage. This mulberry bears no fruit, or rather it is so minute and so small in quantity that the propagation of it from seed is never practised. But like all other vegetables of difficult propagation by seed, it is remarkably easy of reproduction by other means. By laying down the young trees, covering them with earth, and leaving the ends of the branches out, every branch will take root and become a young tree in two or three weeks—so that every tree one year old will by proper management produce from ten to twenty in one summer. We laid down a tree on Friday, 29th July, and a part of the stock near the root containing no branches, was left out of ground. On the Friday following two buds were seen shooting from the naked stock, and earth was then covered over the stock and around the buds. The young trees from these buds now measure 2 feet 6 inches high. This fact will serve to illustrate the great facility of propagating the *morus multicaulis* by layers. As this mulberry does not grow high, the leaves can always be gathered by hand from the ground without the aid of ladders or the danger attending the climbing of large trees. They can be planted pretty close together, and we should judge that an acre of ground would produce more foliage with this than with the white mulberry. The *morus multicaulis* being as yet quite

scarce in this country, they sell high; but every one who contemplates cultivating silk should obtain a few, and by laying them down in July, multiply them. By this means ten trees obtained this fall, would, in five years, produce one million of trees, allowing each one to produce ten every year, which we are convinced they will certainly do; that is, in the fall of 1832 there would be 100; 1833, 1000, in 1834, 10,000; in 1835, 100,000; in 1836, 1,000,000—and these we have no hesitation in saying would produce ten times as much foliage as could be produced with the same expense and labor in the same time, of the white mulberry or any other kind. We hope editors in the country will give free circulation to these facts, that the cultivators of silk, and those who contemplate entering upon that business, may avail of the advantages of this mulberry in commencing their orchards. The *morus multicaulis* can be obtained of Wm. Prince & Sons, at the Linnean Botanic garden at Flushing, New York, of Mrs Parmentier, at the Horticultural Botanic Garden at Brooklyn, N. Y. of the Editor of the American Farmer, and of the New England Farmer, Boston. They are generally sold at one dollar each.—*American Farmer.*

A letter from Commodore Porter to Mr Skinner of Baltimore says—I shall try and send you a very simple mode of cultivating the silk worm, preparing the silk, and adapted, in the most simple form, to the use of families. I shall get it from a poor plain Mahonese woman, who, for her amusement, raises the worm, separates the silk from the cocoon, spins and manufactures, and sells it. She showed me several pounds of excellent sewing silk, of the remains of what she had last year. I shall send you a sample. You will be surprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it.

The cultivation of silk is not as troublesome as the cultivation of flax, and infinitely more certain and profitable. The simple mode, which I hope to be able to describe, will, I expect, induce our good housewives to give some attention to the subject, and, by a gradual introduction of its culture among us, save, in the end, millions of moneys which find its way to this side of the Atlantic. For silk is an indispensable article, and is one of the first necessity; as much so as tea and sugar. No man or woman can put on a coat, shawl, hat, glove, or dress himself, or herself, in any way, without it.

‘THE MORTGAGED FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND.’

We intended to accompany the article under this head in our last, with some remarks; and even now, they seem necessary to satisfy the demand of justice. In the first place, the evil, though of no trifling magnitude, is by no means so universal as the writer supposes,—at least, in this region; and we believe it is, and for some time has been, diminishing. Farmers are getting out of debt. They are paying off their mortgages, either from the produce of their farms, or by the sale of them, generally, to farmers who will manage them independently. Then, too, the alleged cause of the evil, the unprofitableness of farmers' daughters, is overrated. We know but few families where they spend their time in such idleness as the writer supposes. Again, he is wrong when he supposes that their ‘going out to service’ would mend the matter to any great extent. A writer

in the N. E. Farmer has some very good remarks on this subject; but he has not touched some of its most important points. The very phrase ‘going out to service’ is very unacceptable to our farmers, and their daughters too, and we hope it always will be; not because there is anything so bad in the words themselves, but because the aristocracy of England have given them a technical meaning, which clings to them even here, expressive of distinction in rank, of superiority and inferiority, in a word, of *degradation* in those to whom it is applied. Many a farmer's daughter labors willingly at moderate wages, in the kitchen too, if need be, in families like her own, where she is regarded as an equal, who could not be induced, at any price, to do house-work in a family where she must be regarded as an inferior: for she will not, for money, give up her habitual, every day consciousness that ‘all men,’ and women too, ‘are born free and equal,’ and that neither her parents nor herself have forfeited that birthright. And when this spirit is gone, our republican institutions will have become inappropriate, and ought to give place, and soon will give place, to a form of government more in keeping with the spirit of the people. Let our ‘gentry’ have as little intercourse as they please with those by whose labor they live, but let that intercourse be such as implies no degradation in either party, and they will find no difficulty in purchasing the labor of intelligent and virtuous young women, who will feel self-respect enough to mind their own business.

The writer in the N. E. Farmer says that the evil complained of arises from the accumulation of property in a few hands. But whence does this arise? How does property get out of the hands of the farmer or mechanic, into the hands of the merchant, for instance? Evidently, by the farmer's buying more than his income can pay for. It is the desire to keep up an equality of outward show, by running into all the expensive follies of the foolish rich, that does more than all things else to mortgage farms. Whether all the aforesaid daughters are as guiltless on this point as on the other, we shall not attempt to decide.—*Windsor, Vt. Chronicle.*

From the American Farmer.

ARACACHA AND QUINOA.

The importance of the introduction of these new and valuable vegetables, will be deemed a sufficient excuse for the frequent mention of their progress, in the Farmer. The aracacha continues to thrive most luxuriantly, and at present is one of the most flourishing vegetables in the Editor's grounds. It has withstood all the varieties and excesses of the season without detriment, and is not surpassed in hardiness, so far, by any other vegetable. The root is growing and the offsets for another year's planting are forming in great numbers. The prospect is, that it can be cultivated with much more facility in this climate than the sweet potato.

The Quinoa, or Peruvian rice, is just out of flower, and is thickly set with seed, so that unless some unforeseen injurious effect of the remainder of the season should occur, the prospect is very fair that it will be perfectly adapted to our climate and become an important addition to our grains. We shall take care to advise our readers of the result of this experiment, whatever it may be.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1831.

GRAPES IN THE OPEN AIR.

We were lately gratified with the view of fine grapes growing on the grounds of Mr Charles Tappan in Brookline. Most of these grapes were nearly and some of them were quite ripe; and of several different species, foreign as well as native; and we were pleased to observe that none of them were in the least degree injured by *mildew*, the great enemy to that delicious fruit in our climate. We of course supposed that the solutions of lime and sulphur, pulverized sulphur, or some other of the applications recommended as remedies for mildew had been profusely administered to these spotless vines and their perfect fruits. But Mr Tappan informed us that nothing of the kind had been applied, that neither powders nor washes had blurred or brightened the beauty of his vines, nor checked nor excited the exuberance of their fertility. Mr Tappan attributed their exemption from disease to their location on *high ground*, where the air was pure and unconfined. Indeed it is a question worth consideration, whether we may not give our vineyards *too much shelter*, so that they lose more for want of air than they gain by protection from the dampness, fluctuations and inclemencies of the seasons.

Esplanade-rails standing in open ground, are said by some horticultural writers to be better for training fruit-trees and vines upon than walls, because the foliage and fruit are more fully exposed to *light and air*, when suspended from the lattice work of rails, than when resting on air tight supporters. And an espalier has another advantage over a wall tree or vine, viz. being wholly detached the branches have liberty to form fruit spurs on *both sides* which in the wall tree can be affected only on *one side*. Besides in wet seasons an exposed plant may be benefited by shaking off the redundant moisture by the wind, and it is asserted by some physiologists that the agitation of the leaves and stems by currents of air serves as *exercise* to plants and that plants require exercise as well if not as much as animals.

If this theory be correct, hill tops instead of sheltered valleys are proper sites for the vine, and our country friends possess advantages for raising grapes which can scarcely, if at all, be found in the gardens of Boston.

FARMERS' WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

It is well, about this time to be particularly attentive to the cattle and sheep, which you intend to fatten for market or for domestic consumption. When an animal is nearly fattened he becomes somewhat nice and notional about his food; and although he will not require so much in quantity as when he was lean, what he does condescend to feed upon must be of the best quality. Grass will soon decline, and it will be advisable with regard to your fattening cattle and milch stock to make a liberal use every morning and evening of cabbage leaves, strippings of mangel wurzel, or lucerne, cut and supplied by hand by way of soiling. Or if you are not provided with these articles, or something which will answer as their substitute you may feed them with pumpkins, green corn, boiled or steamed potatoes, with a little Indian meal stirred into their pottage, seasoned with a little salt.

It is not advisable, when it can well be avoided to turn fattening cattle into mowing land, to eat the rouse; for if rouse is turned into in September you cut off one of the best resources for sheep and lambs in the spring. It is believed that a second crop of grass in most cases, when it is sufficiently luxuriant to afford as much as half a ton to an acre had better be cut for feeding sheep, &c, in the prings than fed off by fattening cattle.

LUCERNE FOR MILCH COWS.

Mr Arthur Young says, 'The dairy of cows must have plenty of grass throughout the month of September or their milk will be very apt to fail. Lucerne, mown green, and given them in a yard, is the most profitable way of feeding: the product is so regular, that it is an easy matter to proportion the dairy to the plantation, and never be under a want of food; for lucerne mown every day regularly, will carry them into October; and although some persons have asserted that cows will not give so much milk thus managed, as when they range at large, and feed how and where they will, it is not a matter of inquiry; because if they give less, the quantity will pay more clear profit, than more produce would in the other case; there may be some inferiority; but the cows are kept on so small a quantity of land, that there remains no comparison between the methods for profit.'

'But however doubtful this matter might once have been, it is so no longer; and the experiment of the cows kept at the goal of Lewes by Mr William Crump, has decided the matter beyond all question; a produce of from 50l. to 70l. per cow, should forever put to silence the silly objections which have been made to this practice.'

It may be observed that those observations of Mr Young are better adapted to the husbandry of Great Britain than that of this country, where pasture is, in general, more plenty and labor more scarce. But the cultivation of lucerne for soiling in the vicinity of large towns, may be advisable for those who furnish milk to their inhabitants, and may enable some to keep cows, who, without the aid of that excellent grass, would be obliged to dispense with the services of that most useful of domestic animals.

SINGULAR FACT WITH REGARD TO FIGS.

Mr FESSENDEN.—The following unquestionable fact may be interesting to those, who are fond of physiological inquiries, though it will be of little practical use in New England, where the fig is very rarely grown. Having read in the American Farmer, a letter from a gentleman in Florida, stating, that the ripening of figs could be surprisingly hastened, by the application of sweet oil to the flat, or as it is called, the drop end of the fruit, I resolved to try it on a tree, in my hot house, then covered with unripe figs. The fig like the fruit of the vine, and peach, attain a certain size, and then remain stationary for several weeks, until it begins to color, when its volume, in three or four days, is greatly increased, often doubled, and even trebled.

My figs were dark green, showing no tendency to ripen. I took about a third of a tea spoonful of sweet oil, and dipping my finger in it, I rubbed it very slightly over every alternate fig, leaving the others untouched, as a test of the effects. At the end of 3 days, the color of most of those touched with oil began to change, and the size to increase, and now on the fifth day they have nearly the

color of *mature* figs, and are twice and three times as large, as those not touched with oil, which still remain of a dark green color.

It has long been familiar to Horticulturists, that wounding the fruit of the fig, by a sharp instrument, accelerates its ripening, as other fruits are prematurely ripened by the depredation of insects; but the philosophy of it has never been satisfactorily explained. The fact *now* proved is as difficult of explanation. No doubt rash men will be found, who will pretend, that the *modus operandi* is quite clear to their favored minds, but for myself, I am contented with clearly settling the fact and admiring the inscrutable operations of nature. It is possible, that this curious fact may lead to some other practical uses as to other fruits.

Roxbury, Sept. 2, 1831. JOHN LOWELL.

SWEET POTATOES.

MR RUSSELL.—I send you with this a few Sweet Potatoes, raised from slips purchased at your seed store last spring. I am well satisfied from three years' successful experience, that they can be raised with as much ease and certainty as the common potato. I used no manure in their culture, but sand. They are not a sample of what I expect my crop will be a month hence—I have used them in my family, nearly every day, since the seventeenth of August, and consider them the best vegetable I can raise in my garden.

Your new *Horticultural Pole Bean* has proved far superior to any shell bean, I have ever seen or cultivated, both for quality and yield. The yield from them is immense. I have given some to my neighbors to try their quality, all of whom fully concur with me that they are superior to any Bean heretofore cultivated.

Yours, &c. A. HOUGHTON, JR.

Lynn, Sept. 3, 1831.

☞ Mr Houghton has our thanks for his present—the potatoes have proved, on trial, certainly inferior to none brought from the South.

BUDDING.

MR FESSENDEN.—In the New England Farmer of the 31st ult. I observed the praiseworthy invitation of the Messrs Winships, to the members of the Mass. Horticultural Society, to call on them and receive buds of valuable fruits.

They observe that 'The Scions sent from Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal, are all living with one exception (the 'Admirable') here is probably a mis-print; 'Admiral' is the name given by Mr Corse.

I have the satisfaction to state that I received one scion of the 'Admiral,' sent by Mr Corse, which has made a fine growth and which is at the service of the members of the Mass. Hort. Society, the Messrs Winships in particular.

I would also observe that members of the Society wishing to procure Peach buds from 'Circumcised' branches, may find a pretty good assortment in my garden.

Yours, &c.

O. PETTEE.

Newton Upper Falls, }
Sept. 5th, 1831. }

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn and Thomas Nuttall, Esq. of Massachusetts, have been elected honorary members of the South Carolina Horticultural Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are deferred till next week.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hendee & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq. Sept. 7.

Auction.

Farm, Stock, Utensils &c. To be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the well known Farm situated in West Newbury, called the Carr Farm, containing about fifty-five acres of most excellent land, with a good two-story house and outbuildings, well fenced and watered; it is about one mile from the church in the 1st parish, and about the same distance from Indian Hill Farm, on the road leading from West Newbury to Byfield, Rowley, Salem, &c.—and five miles from Newburyport. On the highest part of the land the view of the Merrimack River and the landscape view in every direction is very beautiful. West Newbury as a town has increased remarkably within the last ten years. Taxes are low, (it being an inland town) and the society very good, as almost every residence is owned by the occupant. Title indisputable. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent if desired.

Also, immediately after the sale of the Farm, a valuable stock of Oxen, Cows, Heifers, Swine, Brood Horses and their Colts, 1 pair Horses well matched in color, &c. 1 pair Colts three years old next spring. Also, 1 superior new ox cart, with p. tent hubs, &c.

A great variety of other articles, catalogues of which can be obtained two weeks before the sale, at the printing offices of those newspapers that publish this advertisement, and also of Mr. Cary, at the market house, Newburyport, and the Auctioneer.

Conditions (which will be liberal) made known at the sale.

Sept. 9. JOHN E. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

Milk Establishment.

For sale, a Milk Establishment, comprising a stock of 20 good cows, 2 horses, two wagons, cans, coolers, &c., and a cistern of 100 quarts per day—the whole will be sold together or divided, and offers an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business. Apply immediately at No. 56, Commercial street.

Sept. 7. epitf

Notice.

The subscriber, expecting to leave this city about the 10th of this month, on a tour as far as Bangor, in Maine, and even to Eastport, if business will warrant it, visiting the principal towns in that State, and others on the way from this city to Maine, as a Collecting Agent for this paper, Patriot, Daily Advertiser, Boston Courier, Columbian Centinel and Palladium, Boston Commercial Gazette, and others in this city, and would be glad to transact any business that may be entrusted to him by publishers of Periodicals or others. After my return, I expect to go south as far as Washington City, and could make returns there or otherwise as directed. Having leave to refer to the editors of the above named papers, would respectfully solicit communications directed to the Patriot Office, Boston. LENUEL TOMPKINS.

Sept. 7.

Green House Sashes.

For sale 30 or 40 Green House Sashes, second hand, without glass,—each sash about 8 feet long. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. 4t Sept. 7.

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to procure a small quantity, say half a pint, of acorns from each species of oak growing in New England, with the specific, or where not known, the common name. It is desirable that they should be sent in by the 1st of November, with the contributor's name, as they are to be forwarded to the London Horticultural Society. Any reasonable expense with regard to the above will be cheerfully paid.

4t J. B. RUSSELL.

European Lecches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Lecch. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary. eoipf

Plum and Cherry Stones Wanted.

A liberal price will be paid by the subscriber for one bushel of Plum Stones and two or three pecks of Cherry Stones, to be warranted of the growth of 1831.

Aug. 24. 4t J. B. RUSSELL.

Pear Seed.

The subscriber will pay a liberal price for half a bushel of fresh Pear Seeds.

Aug. 31. 4t J. B. RUSSELL.

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

The following varieties of Strawberry Plants are for sale by David Hagerston at the Charlestown Vineyard: Keen's Seedling, 75 cents per dozen, or \$5.00 per hundred; the undnamed kinds at \$1.00 per hundred, each; Wilnot's Superb, Royal Scarlet, Roseberry, Mulberry and Pine Strawberry.

The above will be also for sale at Mr. Russell's Seed Store, Boston, at the same prices—no smaller lot than 50 will be sold of any kind, except Keen's Seedling. Aug. 31.

Bees.

The Subscriber has 200 swarms of Bees for sale, in his Patent Slide Beehives, at 20 cents per pound, weight of each swarm from 40 to 100 lbs. tare of hive deducted; the price of the Patent hives is \$2 a piece, and the price of a single right \$5.

Also for sale, 200 swarms of bees in the old fashioned hive, price 17 cents per pound, tare of hive deducted.

The above will be delivered within fifty miles of Boston, in good order, (warranted free from moths or otherwise damaged) by the first day of March, 1832.

All letters must be sent in before the first day of September, 1831, post paid, to the subscriber, at Brighton, Mass. so as to have time to transport them from Maine.

N. B. The weight of the above hives will be taken in September. EBENEZER BEARD.

ep2m

Nathaniel Dearborn

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his place of business, from State street to No. 110 Washington street, in the front lower chambers over Messrs Hilliard, Gray & Co.'s bookstore—where orders are solicited for engraving in all its varieties.

Copperplate Printing neatly accomplished, Copied Flute Tullion, by the new system of Instruction. Perspective Drawings made of Machinery, Inventions, &c. 6w Aug. 24.

Seeds for Fall Sowing.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—Garden and Field Seeds, suitable for fall sowing, among which are—

WHITE PORTUGAL ONION.
PRICKLY SPINACH, (for early greens.)
BLACK SPANISH or WINTER RADISH.
LONG DUTCH PARSNIP, and a variety of other garden seeds.

ALSO—TIMOTHY or HERD'S GRASS—ORCHARD GRASS—RED TOP, RED and WHITE CLOVER, &c. Aug. 3.

Ammunition.

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded 1st Jan.

A Gardener.

A Gardener, with good recommendations, recently from Scotland, wants a situation. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office. 4w Aug. 24.

Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A few packages of seed of this new variety of turnip, so highly esteemed in Scotland, and which is described in No. 3, vol. x. N. E. Farmer.—Price 12 cts. each paper.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, 200 lbs. White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this Establishment.

ALSO—Ruta Baga of the very first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh. July 6

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel,	none	
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton.	103 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	bushel.	91	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 22	5 30
Genesee,	"	5 37	5 62
Alexandria,	"	4 62	5 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	4 75	4 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	68	70
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	63	65
Rye,	"	73	75
Barley,	"	60	62
Oats,	"	36	40
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	10 00	10 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	9 00	10 00
LIME,	cask.	1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	"	50	75
Red Clover, (northern)	pound.	10	12
TALLOW, Swedish,	cwt.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, fullblood, washed,	pound.	65	70
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	55	60
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	56	58
Merino, half blood,	"	52	55
Merino, quarter,	"	48	50
Native, washed,	"	45	48
Fullblood superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	56	55
2d, "	"	45	48
3d, "	"	30	37
1st Spinning,	"	50	52

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	8
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	6
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	20	22
EGGS,	dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	82	84
Wheat, retail,	"	82	84
POTATOES,	"	37	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	barrel.	1 00	2 1/2

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 5.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 494 Beef Cattle, 706 Stores, 3847 Sheep, and 580 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—More Cattle of the best qualities were at market to day than last week, but not much variation in prices; we quote prime 4 8 1/2 a 5, good 4 50 a 4 75, thin 3 50 a 4.

Stores—Nearly all were from Maine, (small Cattle,) sales not so brisk as usual.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 15, 13, 20 and \$25.

Sheep—Sales rather dull; lots were taken at 1 50, 1 32 1/2, 1 75, 1 88, 2, 2 25, a few prime at 2 50; a lot of wethers at 2 75, a lot at 3, and a small lot of prime at \$4.

Swine—Trade tolerably brisk; we noticed several lots of from 50 to 100 taken at 4c. for Sows, and 5 for Barrows; at retail 5c. for Sows and 6c. for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Sept. 2.—Market pretty well stocked with Beef Cattle—700 head. Sales not so brisk as last week, and some left unsold. Beef Cattle \$5 a 6 50 and some very fat, \$7. Sheep and Lambs scarce; Sheep \$2 a 3; Lambs have advanced to \$1 75 a 3. Fat Hogs worth \$4 25. Store Hogs none in Market. Cows and Calves not in demand; sales from \$15 to 35, and several very fine at \$45.—N. Y. Daily Ad.

In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

A GARDEN.

He who has a garden spot, with taste and industry to cultivate it, has a good thing. Man, in his primitive, perfect state of happiness, was placed there,—proof positive, we think, that the garden was made for him, and he for the garden; and notwithstanding his fall and degeneracy, he can still, there, aside from the world and care, snatch some brief Eden moments. Employment in a garden happily connects exercise with pleasure and interest; and as a resort, and a relief from careful perplexity and mental fatigue, the earth holds not its equal.

A friend of ours, the other day, took us into his garden—all the work of his own hands;—he gives as many hours, and successfully, to his business and relative duties, as any man, yet what a little paradise has he there created for himself!—the hand of industry and taste is visible in every part of it. There are the grape vines, the Isabella, the Sweet Water, the Purple Burgundy, stretching their long branching arms, judiciously pruned, crowded with transparent juicy clusters. The pear, the peach, the plum, of golden and purple hues,—the Camellion gage;—the Belle de Paris;—the Orange Peach, &c. &c, with their rich cheeks reddening and ripening in the sun. The gaudy flower family blooming and blushing in variegated beauty, from the splendid exotic to the wild native pasture flower springing from the mimic crevice;—the miniature rill,—the clean gravel walks—not an obstructing weed dare lift its head;—and in the midst of all a rural temple, woven with umbrageous foliage; we say, in such a spot, we should almost forget the trifling concerns of nations, and the strife of life, and consider it the most fitting place, surrounded by His beauty and bounty, to worship the giver of all good.—*Salem Observer.*

Professor Hossacker, in a letter to the editor of the Medical Gazette of Inspruck, shows, that, in proportion as the age of the married male exceeds that of the female, the proportion of boys born to girls increases. In cases where the father was from nine to twelve years older than the mother, the male children were to the female, as 123 to 100; when the father was eighteen years or more older than the mother, the male were to the female children as 200 to 100. Is not this a marvellous provision of Providence? The object to be promoted is to supply the deficiency of males, the male parent having lived without propagating the species, and the result being the same as if the male had not lived, or as if there had been fewer males.

RECIPES.

Blackberry Tea a cure for Dysentery or Diarrhoea.—Blackberries are among the most pleasant and speedy cures for this complaint. When the berries cannot be obtained the stems and leaves, or roots should be boiled with a little rice, until the latter becomes entirely dissolved, and the liquid drank with a very little milk.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Remedy for the Cholera Morbus.—Dr Hope, Surgeon on board H. M. Hospital Ship Canada, states some instances of remarkable success in the Cholera Morbus and says:

'The remedy I gave was—One drachm of nit-

rous acid, (not nitric, that has failed me,) one ounce of peppermint water or camphor, and forty drops of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cupful of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot clothes dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; one tant and small sipping of finely strained gruel, or sago or tapioca, no spirit, no wine, no fermented liquors till quite restored.'

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.—As the present is the season of the year, for the prevalence of the above diseases, we recommend trials of the following remedy:—

Make a brine of salt and vinegar, (say a teaspoon full or more) dissolving as much salt as the vinegar will take up—put one common table spoonful of this brine to about a tea-cup of hot water—sip down this diluted brine slowly, as hot as you can swallow it, and as many tea-cups full and as frequently, as suits the stomach—this simple remedy will generally effect a cure, if used in the commencement of the disease. It will always give relief—for children's 'belly aches,' occasioned by eating too much fruit, &c, it is one of the best remedies.—*Pa. Farmer.*

Artificial Port Wine.—The Russians make their port wine thus:—Cider three quarts, French brandy one quart, gum kino one drachm. And the French restaurateurs imitate successfully old hock, by the following mixture; Cider three quarts, French brandy one quart, alcoholized nitre, each one drachm.

Potato Pudding.—Take half a pound of butter, and half a pound of powdered sugar, and stir them together till very light. Have ready a pound of boiled potatoes, which must be quite cold. Grate the potatoes, and beat four eggs till very thick. Stir the beaten eggs and the grated potatoes alternately, into the butter and sugar, with a gill of cream or rich milk. Add a teaspoonful of mixed spice, and a glass of wine, brandy and rose-water, mixed.—Having stirred the whole very hard put it into shells of puff paste and bake it half an hour. This quantity of the mixture is sufficient for two shells the size of soup plates.

Sweet potato pudding may be made in the same manner.

Rhubarb Pie.—For one pie, take four of the small bunches of green rhubarb stalks that are brought to market in the spring, or six if they are very small. Peel the stalks, cut them into little pieces, and stew them till quite soft in a very little water.—When done, mash the rhubarb with the back of a spoon, and make it very sweet with sugar. Set it away to cool. Make a puff paste, when the rhubarb is quite cold put it into the pie, and which may either be a shell or with a lid. Bake it about half an hour.

French Cake.—Take five common-sized tumblers full of sifted flour, three tumblers of powdered white sugar, half a tumbler of butter, one tumbler of rich milk or cream, and a teaspoonful of pearlsh dissolved in as much lukewarm water as will cover it. Mix all well together in a pan. Beat three eggs till very light, and then add them to the mixture.—Throw in a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon or nutmeg, and beat the whole very hard about ten minutes, butter a deep pan put in the mixture, and bake it in a moderate oven.

Botanical Prospectus.

D. & C. Landreth, Nursery and Seedsman of this city desire to issue early in the ensuing autumn, the first number of a periodical work on Ornamental Plants. Of all branches of Natural Science, Botany has ever had the greatest number of admirers; it has been the study of the learned in all ages and in all countries; it charms alike the aged and the youthful, and always presents on either hand, something new and interesting; whether wandering on the mountain top, or traversing the morass, a knowledge of the structure and classification of plants affords the means of abundant interest and employment. It is the study of some departments of Natural History, no investigations are to be made but such as are agreeable, and in the language of the late president of the Linnaean Society 'all elegance and delight; its pleasures spring up under our feet, and as we pursue them reward us with health and serene satisfaction.'

The proposed work will be modelled somewhat after the Botanical Magazine of Curtis (English); to Floriculture and the delineation of plants it will be mainly directed—yet it will afford opportunity for occasional remarks on the elementary and physiological parts of Botany. It will be issued monthly in a quarto form, each number embellished with at least four elegantly executed lithographic drawings, colored true to nature, by an artist of high respectability.

The plants to be delineated, (as well native as exotic,) will be selected with reference to their beauty, ease of cultivation, and other desirable qualities, and embrace those of the hot-house, green-house, and open air. Each figure will be accompanied with an accurate botanical description; its natural family and Linnaean class and order; its history; its use, if any, in medicine and the arts, and other remarks likely to prove interesting; together with minute practical instructions for its propagation, soil, culture, and preservation.

Unceasing are the requests made the advertisers for instruction as to the culture and general treatment of plants; also, for descriptions of such new ones as their catalogue annually announces. It is believed the work will not only meet the wishes thus expressed by their numerous patrons, but prove useful in nourishing a taste for Horticulture.

They are not stimulated to the undertaking solely by the prospect of pecuniary gain.—Their collection of plants present facilities for contributing, through this medium, to the rational and intellectual enjoyments of their fellow citizens; it is therefore intended to issue the publication on the lowest terms possible. The price however must depend in a degree on the patronage extended, though under no circumstances will it exceed eight dollars per annum.

Due notice of its publication will be given.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1831. aug 16.

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB.
Dedham, July 15th, 1831. St July 20.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1831.

NO. 9.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Since my views upon the subject of *Farmers and Farmers' Daughters* appear to have been in some degree misapprehended, it may not be unreasonable to ask for the opportunity to say a very few words by way of explanation.

My general object was to show that the debts which embarrass our farmers, could not arise from the fact that their daughters were unwilling to go out to service, since that circumstance, however it may operate, would be inadequate to the effect which it was supposed to produce.

It having been conceded that my opinion on this point might be correct, I did not feel it a duty to trouble you with any remarks in answer to your correspondent 'Oliver' and I could not now overcome my reluctance to say anything further, had I not discovered that you also had understood from my remarks more than I intended to convey.

I would not by any means be understood as objecting to a practice quite prevalent in many parts of the country, where one family has a disproportionate number of males and another of females, which requires an interchange of labor, or where female help is required under any other circumstances, by brethren or neighbors, and the individuals employed to render the required assistance are placed upon the footing of equals. Service rendered in this way, and which those to whom it is rendered would be willing under a change of circumstances to reciprocate in kind, is quite common throughout the country, and it was far from my intention to advance any objection against it when assuming this character.

The situation of kitchen girls in the city is in most cases very different, and although many excellent females are found in this capacity, who both deserve and receive all the kindness and attention which can be rendered to them under such circumstances, this is far from proving that the employment is desirable. Educated as our daughters are, with perhaps a few inconsiderable exceptions, they enter upon this service with extreme reluctance, and feel that it is a degradation. Teach individuals from any class in society that they have a character to lose, that they are esteemed and respected by those about them, and these considerations alone will encourage the best efforts to deserve and to sustain a good name; but treat any one of us with indignity, take away that self-respect, that independent spirit which sustains us when moving amongst our equals and brethren, and the best support of human frailty is gone.

I cannot say what proportion, but assuredly a melancholy one, of tenderly reared females who are reduced to servile employments for subsistence, become humbled and broken spirited,—are too frequently exposed not only to the insupportable insolence of a proud and unfeeling matron, but to the base attempts of inconsiderate young men,—yes, and I blush for human nature, when I add,—of old men too.

Now I am not so Quixotic as to 'make fight' in behalf of distressed damsels, being unhappily destitute of sword, helmet, or Rozinante, nor do I believe

that their troubles are to find an adequate remedy in our generation. And let me assure those who stand in need of 'help' that they have nothing to fear. The iron hand of necessity has lost none of its rigor. Scores and hundreds of trembling victims are struggling to elude its grasp, and struggling in vain. But I ask any father who loves his children, whether he could willingly expose a daughter to such a hazard of moral and of physical pollution, and whether it should be stigmatized as unbecoming pride in an American citizen, to say that he would sooner follow his daughter to the grave than expose her to an unworthy and cruel degradation, where her strength of mind, or of body might be insufficient to protect her from a fate more deplorable, more soul-harrowing, than a thousand deaths.

I am persuaded that you would not recommend such service to *Farmers' Daughters*, and it was against this kind only that my observations were intended to be directed. It is a service that I require of no one, and a service that I trust a merciful Heaven may never require from any of mine.

A FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PERMANENT COVERING FOR HOUSES.

MR FESSENDEN—Sir, I noticed lately in the *New England Farmer* an inquiry from your correspondent B. A. of Mendon, for some mode of covering buildings more lasting than shingles; I would offer to his consideration the article of tiles, which can be manufactured wherever there is clay suitable for the purpose: they do not require to be nailed, and are quickly laid on, the cost therefore would not exceed that of shingles, and if well burnt and not porous, they will never decay. It is a matter of surprise that such an excellent covering should never have been introduced yet among us; shingles are a great tax upon the community, from the shortness of their duration and their aptitude to catch fire.

I am informed that at New Orleans rather than use shingles, they import tiles from France. Wishing to have a few tiles to offer occasionally for distribution, I imported about two years ago a small quantity of them from Havre, and if B. A. wishes to try to get some manufactured in his neighborhood, I should be happy to furnish him with a sample of them. At Havre the price of tiles is thirty francs per thousand, delivered on board, which is about five dollars of our money. Their dimensions are about 10½ by 6½ inches, and all that is needful in laying them, is to do it in such a manner as to cover the joints. One thousand tiles, therefore, will cover more square feet than one thousand shingles: the tiles require only narrow slats, nailed on the rafters, for them to rest on; the roof need not be boarded. When we take into consideration the continued expense of shingling, and the premature decay of buildings occasioned by the leaky state of roofs, we shall readily appreciate what great benefit the general use of tiles would be; and among the good wishes which could be offered to our brother farmers, there are few which would contribute more to their advantage and comfort than a tight roof, safe against fire, and safe against decay. Rolled sheet lead

would be of great cost, and it will crack by the heat of the sun, even in the climate of old England; on that account when used there for the covering of buildings, it is always in cast sheets and not rolled.

With much esteem, yours. J. M. G.
Weston, September 5, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR EDITOR—I have a piece of land on my farm which is naturally rich and loamy, but has been somewhat exhausted for three or four years past by former owners, who have raised several crops without much manure. The crop this year is tolerably good. Now, Mr Editor, I wish to learn of you or some of your correspondents, (who have had more experience than myself) whether the soil will probably produce a good crop of the *White Bean*, without additional manure, as circumstances will not permit the purchase of stock sufficient for that purpose till a period too late. Two or three persons, who have given their opinions on this subject, suppose that the soil is already so rich as to render their growth too luxuriant, so that a crop cannot be produced. I find that it is a very general opinion in this section of the country, (New York State) that no soil will answer for the *White Bean* but that which is very poor. Information on this subject will greatly oblige

AN INQUIRER.
Westchester Co., N. Y. Sept. 1, 1831.

Remarks by the Editor.—The following directions for the culture of the common field bean are from the Farmer's Guide, and we believe are correct. They require dry land that has been tilled with care so as to destroy weeds; and of such fertility as would produce a moderate crop of Indian corn. Poor sandy soils, or gravelly loam, will produce them, provided the beans are wet and rolled in plaster before planting. They can be planted in hills or drills, the rows two and a half or three feet apart, according to the strength of the soil, and ploughed and hoed like other hoed crops. The time of planting is the same as Indian corn.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PACKING OF BUTTER.

The defective manner in which butter is often packed in this country is generally observed, and is frequently the occasion of great loss, alike to the manufacturer, the vendor, and the shipper. It often happens that this article is brought to market in firkins made of green staves full of sap, and pine heads; the consequence is, that the pickle is sure to leak out, and the butter, impregnated with the taste of the pine, becomes unpalatable, and the shrinking of the staves freely admits the air, and soon renders the butter rancid. In Ireland, where staves to make the packages cost more than double the price they would here, the kegs to put butter in are made of thoroughly seasoned white oak, entirely clear of sap; should the same attention be paid here, the value and consequent profit would be greatly enhanced. The greatest proportion of the butter brought to market, particularly for exportation, it is presumed, is taken in by tra-

ders in the country. It would probably be to their advantage to adopt the following method, that is said to have been successfully tried, of having a cask with cool and strong pickle in the store cellar, directly under the counter, where the butter is weighed, and a hopper in the counter over the cask, and empty the butter directly from the scales into the hopper, from which it is conveyed to the pickle, and every night or the next morning carefully sort the butter as nearly as may be with regard to color and quality, so that what may be contained in a keg should have the same appearance, and the buttermilk well worked out, and the butter carefully packed in good seasoned white oak kegs, clear of sap. It is believed that this method would not only render the butter of more value, but would be convenient to those who take it in. It is generally brought to the trader in boxes, and from a considerable number of different persons in a day, and of course of various colors and qualities, which would remain in the pickle separately in the same form it was in when it was emptied from the boxes, and leaves it in the best situation to sort and pack, and puts it at once out of the way, instead of its being left about the store exposed to the air as has sometimes been the case.

Portsmouth, N. H. Sept. 9.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DEARBORN'S SEEDLING PEAR.

This is the name given by the Committee on Fruits to the pear, whose history with a figure annexed is so accurately delineated by the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the last number of the New England Farmer.

This fruit was thus characterized by the committee:—A pear rather under the medium size; skin smooth and fair, and of a light yellow color, very melting and of the finest flavor. Indeed in this respect it appeared fully equal to the very ancient and once famous and delicious St Michael. And as there are appearances which indicate that it may prove a good bearer, it bids fair to become a valuable acquisition to our list of summer fruits. And although the committee had in the first instance proposed that this fruit be called the DEARBORN PEAR, yet they were not at the moment aware that in thus naming a fruit they had been anticipated on the other side of the Atlantic.

The 'DEARBORN PEAR' properly so called, is quite another fruit. It is a new and most superior variety raised by Dr Van Mons of Lovain in Belgium and was so named by him in honor of the President:—It is not yet in America.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

Sept. 12, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS.

Which of the two following habits is the most efficacious in shortening human life—*Hard working* or *Indolence*? While the former is supposed to have destroyed thousands, is it not an alarming fact that the latter, even without the aid of luxury and intemperance, is secretly but insidiously undermining the health, and unmercifully slaying its tens of thousands!

Again—Which of the above habits is the most potent in abridging, not the frivolous, but the consoling and substantial pleasures of life? I wait for an answer. J. K.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at an adjourned stated meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, the 10th of September, 1831.

The following letters were read by the President.

Montreal, August 25, 1831.

DEAR SIR—Your esteemed favor of the first of May was received, but by some unaccountable delay, not till near the middle of June. For the interest you have evinced, and the attention bestowed, relative to the scions that I sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, you have my best thanks.

When Societies are fortunate enough to have men at their head who are so solicitous for the advancement of their best interests, it is next to impossible but they must prosper, and devoted as I am to Horticulture, nothing can be more gratifying than the attention it at present commands, from innumerable individuals of the first attainments, in almost every quarter of the world, and as far as my feeble exertions can be made, in the slightest manner, serviceable, they may be, at all times and by any one, freely commanded, and to Massachusetts, the place of my nativity, I shall be extremely proud to say 'I have done the State some service.' Your favor ought to have received an earlier notice and I have no very prominent excuse for not having done it, nor do I like excuses, or the necessity for them, but it so happens that I am under the absolute necessity of using the pen but very seldom, and during a busy time, when there is no immediate urgency, I take it with great reluctance, and so postpone. Your letter informed me that some scions would accompany it; when written, it was, I presume, intended for private conveyance and I may add that the season was so far advanced when I sent the cuttings, I had not the slightest expectations of any favor in return; therefore, there could be no disappointment; but if, on another occasion, the native Pears could be conveniently procured, I should be very glad indeed to receive them, having the greatest confidence in their ultimate success; as our old stock of foreign varieties, of which there was formerly a great plenty, have nearly all disappeared, and there not being, as I believe, a single seedling of merit in the country. I have a considerable collection of French and Flemish Pears, obtained from Philadelphia, New York and Albany.

Mr Curtis a member of your Society, who is at present here, informs me that he shall leave Boston, for this place next March, and has kindly offered to bring anything that it may be desired to send.

I will also observe, although it is at the risk of appearing somewhat importunate, that having seen occasionally in the New England Farmer, to which I have been a subscriber for the two last years, an account of various packages of seeds that were received by the Society, it has occasioned no little anxiety to be a participator in them, as I am excessively fond of raising things from seeds, and could the society, consistently, favor me with the smallest portion of such as it shall receive or with any seed of indigenous plants or shrubs, they will be gratefully acknowledged, and every exertion made to reciprocate the favor. I saw on the road side near Boston, and at the Society's rooms, what I suppose to have been Perennial Lupins, blue and white. I should particularly like to procure seed of them and a white Azalia, that was very common, and which I was told produced seed.

I have a communication to make to the Society relative to scions and engraving, which shall be done at some more leisure moment, and in the meantime, I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest esteem,

Your most obedient servant. HENRY CORSE.
HON. HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

HON. HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

With this you have a specimen of three kinds of Apples, from the garden of H. Corse, Esq. of Montreal, viz. No. 1. the Nonpareil; No. 2. Reinette Anglaise; No. 3. Corse's Favorite; they are from the trees, from which scions were presented to the Horticultural Society last spring by Mr Corse. But you are informed (lest you may be disappointed with the fruit) that they were all taken from the trees before ripe, and have been three weeks from the trees, and also that they have not this year attained much over half their usual size, owing probably to the great damage all apple-trees received in Montreal last spring from the caterpillars.

The other superior Montreal apple Fameuse, was not ripe enough to be eatable when I left Montreal. But probably they will be exhibited to the Society next year, from scions which I procured two years since, and some of them are doing well at Newton and elsewhere.

Yours &c, EDWARD CURTIS.

Boston, Sept. 7, 1831.

Boston, Sept. 5, 1831.

ZEBDEE COOK, Jr, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR—I send herewith two pumpkins I purchased at the Cape de Verd Islands last March, and I have endeavored to retain more of them for your Society, in which I take great interest; but having a long passage I have been unable to retain any more which I beg you to accept; and remain in great haste.

Very respectfully yours, JOSIAH STURGIS.

The following report being made by the Hon. Joseph Story, on the Consecration of the Cemetery at Mount Auburn; it was

Voted, That the same be accepted.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the subscribers to the Mount Auburn Cemetery to consider and report to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whether it is expedient to have any, and if any, what religious ceremonies for the purpose of consecrating the said Cemetery, have had that subject under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to report to the said Society:

1. That in the opinion of the committee it is expedient to have the said cemetery consecrated by religious ceremonies on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September instant, in the afternoon, at Mount Auburn. And if that day should not be fair, then on the next fair day, excluding Sunday.

2. That the religious ceremonies proper for the occasion would be

An Introductory Prayer,

An Address, and

A closing Prayer,

with an original Hymn to be sung by the Assembly, and other appropriate music.

3. That the choice of the persons to officiate at the religious ceremonies of consecration and all other arrangements suitable for the occasion

should be made by a committee of Arrangement to be chosen by the Horticultural Society, with full powers for that purpose.

4. That the committee of arrangements should have full power to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body, and to appoint all suitable officers to assist them in the discharge of their duties; and that they should give due public notice of the order of their arrangements when they shall have been completed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH STORY,

By order of the Committee.

Resolved, That a Consecrating Committee of nine members be chosen.

The following gentlemen were elected: Hon. Joseph Story, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Charles P. Curtis, Rev. Charles Lowell, Zebedee Cook, Jr., J. T. Buckingham, Geo. W. Brimmer, George W. Pratt, Z. B. Adams.

Resolved, That no fruit be eaten in the Hall of the Society except by the Committee on Fruits, and that all fruit sent for exhibition, and premium, be disposed of by the persons who send them for exhibition.

George W. Beale, Quincy, D. L. Pickman, Salem, J. C. Lee, Salem, Joshua Clapp, Boston, Edward Colman, Boston, were admitted members.

Adjourned to Saturday next, 11 o'clock.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

From Mr Carter of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, *Artemisia belladonna*, *Delphinium grandiflora*, *Lobelia celestina*, a native.

A large plant of the *Mimosa sensitiva*, from E. Legare.

Fine Asters, and other flowers, from H. A. Breed, of Lynn.

VEGETABLES.

Sweet Potatoes of fine size and appearance were exhibited by Mr N. Davenport, of Milton, who has been very successful in their culture for several years.

Capo de Verd Squashes were presented by Capt. Sturgis, and their seeds distributed.

A. D. WILLIAMS.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal, specimens of the Nonsuch, Reinette Anglaise, and Corse's Favorite; these it will be recollected are some of the varieties, the scions of which, were kindly presented to the Society, in April last by that gentleman, and particularly described by him: the Nonsuch was overripe, although this as well as the Reinette Anglaise, bore evident marks of fine fruit; Corse's Favorite possesses a high and very pleasant flavor.

By Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northboro', four kinds of large fair looking apples, grown on trees imported from Hamburg in 1800, part of which were not at maturity, one kind which was in eating, the red variety, was thought to be a fine fruit.

By Dr Robbins, of Roxbury, a basket of his handsome red apples.

Pears.—By Mr R. Manning, from the garden of Mr J. Gardner, Salem, large size Pears, very melting and of good flavor, the scions of which are said to have been received from Hingham about 30 years since, name unknown. Also, the 'Cabot Pear,' raised by Joseph S. Cabot, Esq. of Salem, from the seed of the Brown Beurre, which it somewhat resembles, but of less size; the specimen remained on the tree till overripe. Also, a variety supposed to be the 'Bezy La Motte,' (Pom. Mag. No. 143) grown on a tree imported from England by D. L. Pickman,

Esq., Salem, quality rather indifferent. Mr Manning also presented, Lowry's Bergamot, sometimes called Prince's Sugar Pear; this last is embraced in the collection of trees presented by the Messrs Prince to the Society; the specimen was over-ripe. Also, the September Orange, a poor fruit, and the Grise Bonne (Coxe No. 17.) This is sometimes erroneously called Green Catherine; it is a pleasant pear, and possesses a peculiar musk flavor. A further specimen of Mr Hooper's fine pear was received from his garden in Marblehead.

By Messrs Winships, the large Chelmsford Pears, sometimes called Marquis.

By Mr Ebenezer Hathorne, Salem, a pear, said to be a seedling, of small size and rather ordinary.

By Mr Wm. Pomeroy, Brighton, the Verte longue or mouille bouche, and a delicate looking fruit, said to be called the Lady's Pear.

By Mr Stephen Williams, two varieties, grown on imported trees, one a large greenish pear, the other a long and rather peculiar shaped russet; neither was recognised by the Committee.

By Perrin May, Esq., Brown Beurre.

By R. F. Phipps, Charlestown, a cluster containing five large size Bartlett Pears, from a graft of 1830—Rousette de Rheims, and a fine specimen of Andrews Pears.

By John Prince, Esq., Dr Hunt's Connecticut Pear, the Grise Bonne, and a handsome specimen of the Fulton Pear; this last is very productive, and said to be gaining favor, but the committee have not as yet seen the fruit entirely ripe.

Peaches.—By Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, a beautiful specimen of the Heath freestone.

By S. G. Perkins, Esq., a handsome cling-stone, called the Pine Apple Peach, raised from the stone; not at maturity.

By Perrin May, Esq., large and fine cling-stone Peaches.

By Mr E. M. Richards, two varieties of natural Peaches, both good, the cling-stone of remarkably fine flavor.

By Mr Aaron Baldwin, yellow rareripe, large and fine.

By Mr Geo. W. Bond, from the garden of Mrs Sigourney, a very fine large size, round yellow seedling Peach, grown on a tree of the second generation of the same kind—an excellent fruit. The Committee recommend that it be called the 'Sigourney Peach.'

Grapes.—By Geo. W. Pratt, Esq., beautiful clusters of White Chasselas and Black Hamburg.

By Mr Samuel Pond, a basket of fine white and red Chasselas.

By Mr Charles Senior, four clusters of handsome white Chasselas.

By Benj. Guild, Esq., specimens of Isabella, and black Hamburg.

By Perrin May, Esq., handsome clusters of white and red Chasselas and black Hamburg.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff, Mr Sellers' black Grape.—This fruit so closely resembles in appearance and flavor the black Hamburg, that the difference was hardly to be discovered.

By Mr Amos Perry, of Sherburne, Fox Grapes, of large size, and sweet.

All the grapes exhibited today were of open culture, and notwithstanding the foliage has suffered so severely the present season, the fruit appears finer and more perfectly ripened than for some time past.

In behalf of the Committee on Fruits.

E. VOSE.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, Sept. 10, 1831.

EFFECTS OF BUDDING.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

Noticing some comments upon the effects of the graft or inoculation upon the stock, I have merely time to state the following—A bud of a peach tree having the disease usually termed the *Yellows*, inserted in a healthy stock imparts to it the disease.

—A bud of the Old Newington whose natural fruit is round, sweet, and luscious, inserted in the Bitter Almond at five feet from the ground, produced oval fruit of a bitterish flavor. The buds of the Weeping Cherry inserted in the stock of a Mazzard Cherry, which latter has usually only a few strong roots, causes it to have far more roots, many of which are small and fibrous, differing from those usually appertaining to a Mazzard Cherry.—These facts my own eyes have witnessed, and my father has many more in store, which he imparted about 2 years since to Jas. Mease, Esq. of Philadelphia at the especial request of that gentleman. A society in Europe offered two or three years since a premium for the best disquisition on this subject, and my father proposed being a candidate for the premium, but omitted attending to it. I have no question that he is in possession of more facts on the subject, than any person now living, for he has been for above half a century a close observer. He is not with me now or I might say more.

ARRACACHA ROOTS.

I notice some remarks also relative to the Arracacha. We have continued to cultivate it since the first period of its introduction to this country, which I think was just about 8 years ago, and have never lost it, as most others have, but have transmitted many hundreds of the increase to France, England, and to different parts of our own country. We pursue the same course adopted by the Horticultural Society of the Island of Jamaica and published in their Transactions, from which it was copied into the American Farmer 4 or 5 years since at my suggestion.

You can readily find it there by reference, but if not I can lend you a copy of the Transactions. We have two varieties of it, that are very distinct in appearance and in quality. I recollect sending a number of roots about four years since to J. D. Legare, Esq. Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, but have not understood how he succeeded with it.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden, N. Y.
Sept. 9, 1831.

Mohawk Rail Road.—On Monday afternoon the American locomotive De Witt Clinton, in returning from Schenectady, with a train of cars overtook the coaches drawn by the horses, which had started some time previously, returned several miles, overtook them again, and finally ran 7 miles and a half in 13 minutes.

Yesterday morning the engine came down with a train of 4 cars and 63 passengers in 35 minutes, this being the quickest yet made. The speed and power of this engine are now fully tested, and the only thing remaining is to ascertain the most convenient fuel.

The English engine was taken up to the work shop at Schenectady yesterday.—*Albany Daily Advertiser*.

Winter Melon.—At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Charleston, S. C. on the 10th ult. Mr J. D. Legare exhibited the winter melon of the South of Europe, one of the properties of which was its keeping perfectly sound during the whole winter. These melons it is said are raised in large quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean and in the Orange Gardens of Toulon, whence the markets of Paris are supplied.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. III.

America is destined to be a rich, silk growing and silk manufacturing country. But her advance towards that desirable state of things must be gradual and systematic. Every attempt to do that at once, which can only be effected in a course of years, must ultimately fail; while patriotism and enterprise will be discouraged by the enormous expense and fruitless labor that will be incurred. When we take a view of the numerous branches of science and art of which the silk business consists, from the planting the mulberry tree to the production of those elegant and delicate stuffs, which daily issue from European looms, it is natural to ask ourselves by which of those branches is a nation to begin?

The two great divisions of human labor, agriculture and manufactures, require to be carried on separately, and by different hands. A nursery of mulberry trees and silk worms can never be profitably attached to a manufacturing establishment. To say nothing of the immense expense which this complex business would occasion, it must be evident that the profits of the manufacturer should not be dependent on the success of the agriculturist. The risk would be too great; one hard winter, one bad crop of cocoons would reduce to nothing the earnings of the artist; and he could not with safety carry on his business in such a perilous situation. The raising of silk worms, therefore, must be left entirely to the farmer, and the mechanic must apply himself to those branches, which are within the proper line of his business.

Manufactures are of slow growth, and in their beginning, particularly, require great means and powerful support. Recent experience in the case of cotton and woollen manufactures has sufficiently proved the truth of this position. I am therefore of opinion, that the produce of the American silk should be employed as an article of *foreign commerce*, before it is manufactured into stuffs in this country. Great profits are to be derived from this branch of business, and when it shall have arisen to a certain degree of strength and prosperity, manufactures will follow in its train.

It was by this slow and gradual course of proceeding that the cotton business has risen in the United States to the degree of prosperity it has attained.

For more than twenty years, cotton was prepared and sold as a raw material, without any attempt to convert it into manufactured stuffs. During that period the exportation of raw cotton produced immense profit to this country. The business at last was overdone, the profit diminished, and domestic manufactures were established.

Thus instructed by experience, as well as convinced by the reason of the thing, I would recommend the same course to be pursued with regard to silk.—Nothing should be attempted at first beyond preparing it in the form of a raw material.

Mr D'Homerque says, 'I have observed with astonishment that although there is not the least encouragement for the farmer and planter to attend to this production, nevertheless the mulberry tree is cultivated, and silk worms are raised in all parts of this country, from the north to the south, and from the east to the west. I have examined the cocoons and extracted silk from them, which I have found superior in quantity and quality to any that I have ever seen; therefore I think this part

of the business may be left to itself. The main object is to find employment for the silk produced by the American citizens, and to establish in some central place a regular market for their cocoons. Their industry stimulated by their interest will do the rest. Planting the mulberry trees, and raising silk worms, are not mechanical arts, like the other branches of the silk business. Experience and observation will soon make the American farmer perfect in that business. When they find that bad and imperfect cocoons do not sell for so high a price as the good ones, they will inquire into the disparity, remedy the evil, and none but good cocoons will be found.

V.

ORCHARD GRASS, &c.

The season for seeding orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, &c, is fast approaching, and we have thought that the following hints might be acceptable to those intending to cultivate these grasses. Many persons have failed in producing orchard grass after much trouble in obtaining seed and preparing their ground, and generally the fault is attributed to the seed. This may sometimes be the case; but we apprehend the cause of failure may as often be attributed to the manner of putting the seed in the ground as to the seed. It is a very light chaffy seed, or rather an extremely minute seed, closely surrounded by a large chaffy husk; and therefore, if buried too deep, liable to rot in the ground; or, if too shallow, to remain dry on the surface. In a conversation with Mr Robert Sinclair on this subject, he suggested that it would be well, in sowing orchard grass, to adopt the English practice in preparing the seed, which is to spread out the seed four or five inches deep on a floor, and sprinkle it with water, stirring it occasionally for 24 hours, so as to dampen it thoroughly before sowing it. This makes the seed heavier, and it consequently falls into the crevices of the earth better, and is not so liable to be blown about by wind before it is covered by the harrow. It also vegetates sooner and better. We also think that the common harrow is too coarse an implement for any grass seed; it is apt to bury much of it entirely too deep, and at the same time to leave some on the surface not covered at all. We have seen at the north a sowing thickly set with small branches and twigs used instead of a harrow; but think that a harrow with double the usual number of teeth, but these of only half the common size, would be much the best implement. This would require the ground to be well prepared of course, but that ought to be done under all circumstances. The tall meadow oat grass is gaining rapidly in public favor, and will doubtless be generally adopted. It is peculiar for its very early and very late and abundant supply of pasture, and is considered the best grass to sow with lucerne, 12 to 16 pounds of the latter to a bushel of the former being the usual quantity to an acre.—*American Farmer*.

HORTICULTURAL.

There are to be seen in the public garden kept by Mr Smith, in this village, several plum trees of different kinds, heavily laden with fruit, upon which there does not appear any marks of the curculio, although the plums in the neighboring gardens have all been destroyed by them. This garden has been kept open during the warm season, for several years past, as a place of public resort, for eating ice cream, &c, and has been

lighted up with open mouthed glass lamps during the fore part of each evening. The ground, as usual in such places, is laid out into walks and plats. The plats are planted with ornamental shrubbery and flowering plants, amongst which stand the plum trees referred to, and visitors are not allowed to tread upon the plat.

Query. Why these plums escaped the ravages of these insects?

Was it because the lamps were many of them placed in the plum trees, by which the trees became partially covered with oil? or because the smoke of the lamps ascended to the tops and affected the foliage, communicating to it some disagreeable property, which drove the insects from the trees? or was it on account of the disposition of insects to fly towards the light, during the night, by which they have approached so near the blaze of the lamps as to be destroyed by them? The latter supposition appears to us the most reasonable. Knowing that most insects during the routine of transformations assume the forms of moths or millers, many of which are very troublesome about candles during warm evenings; it may be well to inquire whether the curculios do not, at some particular season, appear in that shape attended with the disposition to approach fire light? If so, may not these destructive little creatures be destroyed by placing a few lamps in a plum orchard, during that particular season when they appear.

I am aware that the idea of lighting up our fruit orchards with lamps, may disturb the gravity of some of our sober readers, but should it be found useful, and thereby become common, it would be thought no more of, than it now is to see the portly figure of a judge posted up in our corn fields with presented arms.

We think this accidental discovery of a few plum trees, with their fruit entire in the midst of a district where the crop of plums has been entirely destroyed the present season by the curculio, promise much towards discovering an antidote; and any observations on the subject will be thankfully received, and laid before the public.

Genesee Farmer.

From the American Farmer.

OKRA.

This is one of the most excellent of our garden vegetables, and yet it is almost entirely neglected in Baltimore. In Louisiana, and, indeed, in all southern states, a dinner is scarcely considered complete without it, in some shape or other. Among the poor of the south it is considered one of their greatest blessings. It is considered not only delicious but very nutritive and wholesome. It is mostly used in soups, and, combined with tomatoes and the usual condiments, in a dish called *Gombo*, a recipe for making which will be found in the *American Farmer*, volume 12, page 39, from the pen of our excellent housewife correspondent 'Cousin Tabitha.' We hope our citizens will give Okra a trial—for it is equally with tomatoes and egg plants worthy of their favor. We saw it selling in our market, (or rather offered, for we saw no one buying it,) at two cents a dozen a few days since—were it not of such easy cultivation and so very productive, the time would soon come when it would readily command six times the price.

Since the above was prepared, the Southern Agriculturist for August, has come to hand, with

the following recipe for making okra soup, by Mr Legare, the accomplished editor of that work.

OKRA SOUP.

We have seldom met with this most excellent soup out of the vicinity of Charleston, and we believe a knowledge of the proper mode of cooking, will render it a favorite wherever it can be cultivated. We strongly recommend it, as being most excellent and nutritious:

The pods are of proper size when two or three inches long, but may be used as long as they remain tender, (which is judged of by their brittleness—if good (that is fit for use) they will snap asunder at the ends, but if they merely bend, they are too old, have become woody and must be rejected, for a few of such pods will spoil a dish of soup. I will now proceed to give you directions for making the soup. I have taken definite quantities, so that the proper portions of each may be clearly understood by you, smaller quantities may be used, but the proportions ought to be observed, as well as the length of time for boiling.

Take one peck of okra pods, which must be very tender, and of which you will judge by the rind already given, cut them across into very thin slices, not exceeding 1-8 of an inch in thickness, but as much thinner as possible, as the operation is accelerated by their thinness. To this quantity of okra add about one-third of a peck of tomatoes which are first peeled and cut into pieces. This quantity can be either increased or diminished, as may suit the taste of those for whom it is intended. A coarse piece of beef (the shin is generally made use of) is placed into a digester with about two and a half gallons of water, and a very small quantity of salt. It is permitted to boil for a few moments, when the scum is taken off and the okra and tomatoes thrown in. These are all the ingredients absolutely necessary and the soup made is remarkably fine; we, however, usually add some corn, cut off from the tender roasting ears, (the grains from three ears will be enough for the above quantity)—we sometimes add about a half pint of Lima or Saba beans—both of these improve the soup, but not so much as to make them indispensable, so far from it that few add them. The most material thing to be attended to is the boiling, and the excellency of the soup depends almost entirely on this being faithfully done, for if it be not enough, however well the ingredients may have been selected, the soup will be very inferior and give little idea of the delightful flavor it possesses, when properly done. I have already directed that the ingredients be placed in a digester. This is decidedly the best vessel for boiling this or any other soup in, but should there be no digester, then an earthenware pot should be preferred, but on no account make use of an iron one, as it would turn the whole soup perfectly black. The proper color being green, colored with the rich yellow of the tomatoes. The time which is usually occupied in boiling okra soup, is five hours—we put it on at 9 A. M. and take it off about 2 P. M. during the whole of which time it is kept briskly boiling, the cook at the same time stirring it frequently and mashing the different ingredients. By the time it is taken off it will be reduced to about one half; but as on the operation of the boiling being well and faithfully executed depends its goodness (as I have already remarked) I will state the criterion by which this is judged of. The meat separates entirely from the bone, being 'done to rags,' the whole appears as one homogeneous mass, in which

none of the ingredients are seen distinct—the object of this long boiling being thus to incorporate them—its consistency should be about that of thick porridge.

A Large Peach Orchard.—A Mr Jones at Shrewsbury, N. J. about 35 miles from New York, has we presume the largest peach orchard in America. One is a mile and a half long, and contains 110 acres; the other contains 40 acres: in both there are about 22,000 trees. They were commenced about 9 years since, and the profits are fast raising the enterprising owner from poverty to wealth. It is said, he last year refused \$7000 for the peaches on the trees. The crop the present year is not so abundant; but the price in market is sufficiently increased, to afford him a handsome income. About two weeks since, Mr Jones, with some of his neighbors, sent a cargo of 400 baskets to the New-York market, which readily sold at \$2 a basket. A basket contains a little short of a bushel. Some of his better peaches have since sold quick at \$5 a basket. The soil of these orchards is worth very little for any other purpose, and is poorer than the pine plains in this vicinity. The trees, however, are well manured, and the ground kept clean from weeds and grass. The trees appeared in the best condition, and it was difficult to find a diseased one among them.

We gathered the foregoing facts from a gentleman of this town, who has lately visited these orchards.—*Springfield Republican.*

From the Western Ploughboy.

MR EDITOR—In your last Ploughboy, I observed an interrogatory: 'has no gentleman in St Louis, the Buffalo Berry?'—There is one in my garden, about four years old, which has not yet produced a single berry. Dr Farrar has several of these shrubs older, and perhaps may bear this year. If you know of any persons who wish to cultivate the grape, such as the 'Cape,' 'Red Madeira,' Arkansas, and a grape of good character, from El Passo, a village, between Santa Fe and Durango, they may have them from me, gratis, next November. I should have timely notice, through you. I have been obliged to distribute most of my collection. The balance on hand I wish to give those who will make good use of them, and divide with their neighbors. I wish our agriculturists should attend more to many articles you have named in your valuable paper. The gooseberry and currant make valuable and cheap wines. The English make more champagne wine from their gooseberries, than the French from their grapes, and a most elegant imitation. I would engage 100 slips of the large English gooseberry next November, on the same terms as the grape slips, to any person who will engage earnestly in the business. They are the genuine kind for making champagne wine, green and delicious when ripe, and as large as hickory nuts. Some of the bushes have now upwards of half a bushel on each. They do not grow as large as the wild, or native bush, nor are they as hardy as in England. A.

St Louis, July 1, 1831.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BARLEY.

Never, perhaps was there a more pitiful display of ignorance, than in the harvesting of this article last season. Thousands of bushels were ruined for

the lack of a little knowledge, easily and cheaply obtained. No wonder our farmers are discouraged in their attempts to raise barley. Generally they do not grow more than half a crop, and nine chances in ten but they will suffer this to take serious injury in harvesting. I do not mention this as a reproach, but as a misfortune. To many of our farmers, barley is a new article, and its culture not at all understood. I have given to the readers of the Genesee Farmer, a few practical directions upon the preparation of seed barley, time of sowing, &c. I stand pledged to give them good and sufficient reasons for the treatment recommended. But my object in this treatise is not to redeem that pledge, but as it is the season for harvesting barley, to make a few brief remarks upon that head.

It is true, that last year was an uncommonly critical season for producing barley, and with a few exceptions the whole crop of the country was more or less injured. To this the lengthened visages of our brewers will sufficiently testify. The damage consisted chiefly in blighted barley or what is commonly called 'black ends' these are produced either by the grain being badly lodged, so much so, as not to allow the wet to escape from it, or from suffering it to remain too long upon the ground, when the least dampness will not only discolor the whole, but will blight at least a part of it. The latter is a very common way in which barley receives injury; and it does seem truly a pity, that when the bountiful hand of Providence has spread over our fields a luxurious abundance, we should suffer that bounty to be lost. Now the great secret of harvesting this crop properly, is to cut it, not when too green, but before it is fully ripe, and your barley will come out a bright yellow color when it is threshed. It should be well dried before it goes into the barn, else the fermentation will be so great in the mow as to injure the life of the grain. If there be any patches in your field which are lodged, the grain which comes from them will do well for your pigs; but as you hope to obtain the first price in market, do not mix it with your standing barley; cut and keep it separately. There is no doubt that barley allowed to stand in the field until it gets fully ripe (if it can be harvested,) without receiving any dampness, malts more freely than when cut earlier; but in our climate, this is extremely difficult, and if it does get wet the damage is so fatal, that as a general rule, it is best to harvest it before it be fully ripe, when a little wet weather will not affect it, and the only precaution necessary to be taken, is to have it perfectly dried before it goes into the barn.

Albany and Schenectady Railroad.—A gentleman from the West, who passed on the new rail road to Albany, informs us that the passage is made in a few minutes more than an hour, and that competition has already reduced the price from fifty to twenty-five cents for each passenger. Many visitors to Saratoga Springs now go and return that way; and all speak in unequalled terms of the ease, the celerity and the pleasure of this mode of conveyance. The inclined plane, at the western termination, is nearly completed; and will be prepared for use in about two weeks.—The embankment of this place is about one hundred feet high. It commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Mohawk and the city of Schenectady. Traveller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, 1831.

SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF LUCERNE.

On the 1st inst. we had the pleasure of viewing a very fine plot of Lucerne, in vigorous growth, on land in Dorchester, owned by Mr John Swett. The present crop, which is nearly fit to cut, is the fourth crop the same ground has produced this season. These crops Capt. S. assures us will average $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons each to the acre, making the whole produce of the present season equal to six tons per acre. The quality of this kind of grass is as extraordinary as its quantity per acre; cattle preferring it to any other food, and thriving upon it in a remarkable manner, especially, when cut and fed out green by way of *soiling*.

Mr Swett attributes his success in raising this grass to the following causes. He was very careful to clear the land of weeds, and the seeds of unprofitable plants by a series of hoed crops; and sowed the seed thicker than has been usual with cultivators, who have been less successful in raising this valuable product. The soil is a light and sandy and gravelly loam, which one would believe not capable of producing anything which would render its tillage profitable.

It would be well for every cultivator in the vicinity of Mr Swett in Dorchester to examine the piece of lucerne near the front of his Mansion-house, and be convinced by personal observation, that our soil and climate are not unfavorable to the production of this celebrated product of modern husbandry.

POISONED CHEESE.

A late number of *The Republican*, a newspaper, printed at Springfield, in this state, after giving the substance of some remarks on poisoned cheese, lately published in the *New England Farmer*, states that 'within the last two months several families in this town, have immediately after eating milk been seized with severe sickness, with all the symptoms of being poisoned. Two men, one of whom is a physician, drank of the milk to test its effect, and found it alike sickening and distressing. Though the milk was purchased of persons in the habit of supplying our citizens with the article, no suspicion rested that the milk was poisoned by their means. We have conversed with a learned and skilful physician, who has witnessed most of these cases; and it is his opinion that the poison was caused by the cows eating the *Poke weed*, instead of the *Lobelia*. He examined the pasture where the cows fed which furnished the poisoned milk, and found plenty of the *Poke weed*, but very little of the *Lobelia*; and at the same time an appearance that the cows had eaten the *Poke weed*, and none that they had eaten the *Lobelia*.—The same cows when put into another pasture, free from these plants, furnished healthy milk. It was the opinion of this physician, as well as another we conversed with, that cows would rarely if ever eat the *Lobelia*. It grows in abundance in this vicinity, and if they had eaten it, its injurious effects must have been long since and more generally felt. Although, as it is believed, the instinct of animals will generally teach them to avoid eating poisonous vegetables, a cow may eat what would poison her milk, when it would not injure her.

'With these facts before us, we think it is the solemn duty, while it is for the interest, of those who supply milk to the public, as well as all who pasture cows, to take measures effectually to destroy the growth of plants which put in jeopardy the health and even lives of our citizens.'

ALARMING DISEASE IN HORSES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

DEAR SIR,—I have this moment received your favor relative to the alarming and unexampled mortality of the horses in this vicinity and in some other parts of the Commonwealth. You ask my opinion as to the disease, the probable cause and the remedy. I will premise that I am no farrier, having never till recently had occasion to apply any remedies for the diseases of my own horses.

A fortnight since I lost a valuable horse, young and apparently in fine health, of the prevailing disorder. On returning from Church at noon, I noticed a continual inclination of the head, to the right, and found considerable difficulty in keeping him in the middle of the travelled path. I observed also that his movements were more heavy and dull than usual. On reaching home, my hired man imagined he had bots (this being the first instance in my knowledge of the prevailing disease that had occurred in this vicinity,) and gave him the usual dose in such cases of gin and molasses. The horse was then turned into the pasture, where he had run for two months previous, his head and motions still inclining to the right. After going a few rods he stopped and commenced turning round on his heels, (moderately) and continued this movement a few hours, when he fell, and the next day, about twentyfour hours after he was taken, died. Soon after he fell, on the day previous to his death, I had him bled, but to no purpose—the disorder had progressed too far.

On describing this case to Dr Bartlett of Concord, he observed that he had lost a horse some months previous in the same way; the symptoms, disease and termination, being in every particular as he described them, perfectly similar to those which I had observed in my horse. Dr Bartlett dissected the head of his horse, and found the disorder to be a dropsy of the brain, there being collections of water in both ventricles of the brain.

A Mr Locke of this town lost (yesterday) a very good horse, of apparently the same disease. After his decease Dr Proctor of this place examined his head and found an effusion of blood upon one of the lobes of the brain. The head was very carefully dissected and examined by Dr Proctor and he has no doubt that the horse died of an apoplexy. In both these cases, which have been examined, there is no question that the disease was upon the brain. The instance related by Dr Bartlett having been a *serous* and that of Dr Proctor a *sanguineous* apoplexy. The symptoms in all the cases which have occurred in this town were similar to those which occurred in the above three cases.

As to the cause of this disease I know nothing. In most instances the horses that have been attacked fed upon grass.

Whether it is to be attributed to the food or the state of the atmosphere, which may have caused an unusual plethora of the vessels of the head, I must leave to those to decide who know more of the nature and diseases of horses than I do.

The remedy if any, is no doubt to be found in copious bleeding in the first stages of the disorder.

Not less than from 6 to 8 quarts should be taken from the horse, and this when done on first perceiving the symptoms, and be an effusion of blood upon the brain, has, I am told, in some instances effected a cure.

Yours respectfully
Lexington, Sept. 13, 1831. E. PHINNEY.

Broom Corn.—The mania for cultivating Broom Corn in this and the neighboring towns, never raged so universally, as at the present season; the limited cultivation and great consumption, by exportation, of the article last year, very much enhanced the price, and this season but little else appears worthy the attention of our river agriculturists. A ride a few days since through Hadley and Hatfield meadows to Sunderland, confirmed the opinion we had heard expressed, that Corn Brooms must fall from the immense quantities growing along the Valley; wherever we rode, nothing but vast fields of this beautiful crop presented themselves, extending in some places for miles on every side, with its lofty stalk and rich tassel, affording ample testimony to the vegetable richness and strength of the soil on the banks of the Connecticut; we saw some little pieces on the uplands which were diminutive in size and grew with a sickly aspect, while the meadow crops rose to twelve and fourteen feet in height and stood close as the thickest forest.—*Northampton Courier*.

Protection of Lambs and Geese.—It is but little known, but is nevertheless a fact, says the *Portland Mirror*, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of your lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes among them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

Bee Moth.—A friend informs us, he has discovered by experiment that dry comb laid about hives, forms a trap for the moth, by attracting the miller, which deposits its eggs in the comb, where they are easily destroyed. A piece of comb which he placed for the purpose, was completely filled with the moths.—*Western Tiller*.

Can you beat this?—Mr Lemuel Blake, of Alstead, raised, the present season, from one bean, 190 pods, and 1009 beans! This from a person who assisted in counting.—*Vermont Intelligencer*.

The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or, in round numbers, thirteen millions. What a prodigy is the growth of this republic! When the Revolution commenced, 1776, it had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in political consideration; now it is the second naval power in the world! We rejoice in its progress; for its strength and glory belong to the people, and to the cause of truth, justice, and freedom, all over the world. It is pleasant to observe, that the states in which there are no slaves are advancing so much more rapidly than the others. The fact renders the evils of slavery more palpable, and holds out the prospect of its diminishing every year in relative importance. The population of Scotland and England, in 1811, was 12,358,000, 600,000 less than the United States last year; and New York alone has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had in 1821.—*London Times*.

Horticultural Celebration.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will celebrate their annual festival on Wednesday the 21st of September by a public dinner and address.

The address will be delivered by Doct. M. A. Ward of Salem, Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology at the Lecture Room of the Athenaeum, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. The room will be opened at 10 o'clock.

An exhibition of fruits and flowers, will be submitted for the inspection of visitors, in Concert Hall, at 1 o'clock, to close at 2 o'clock.

Tickets may be had of E. W. Payne, Esq. only, at Rooms No. 14 and 15 Joy's Buildings, by Members of the Society and Subscribers to Mount Auburn, until Friday, the 16th inst, at 2 o'clock. Tickets of invitation will not be issued.

The dinner will be provided by Maj. Eaton at Concert Hall, and the company will sit down at the tables at 4 P. M.

Per order, Z. COOK, JR.
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

ANNIVERSARY**OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The joint Committee on Fruits and Flowers respectfully invite all members of the Society, and others, who are disposed to promote its objects, to furnish for the approaching festival, such fruits, flowers, shrubs &c. as may be worthy of the occasion; especially such as may be considered rare, or particularly fine; as Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apples, Melons &c. and such ornamental plants, orange and lemon trees, bouquets of beautiful flowers, festoons and wreaths as are requisite for the decoration of the dining hall. They can be sent to Concert Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th instant, or before 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, where some of the Committee will be in readiness for their reception and examination. Care will be taken of such plants as it may be desirable to have returned. Gentlemen are requested to label all fruits and flowers with the name of the donor.

Per order,

E. VOSE, Chairman.

Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poesy.

SELDEN'S TABLE TALK.

HILLIARD & BROWN, booksellers to the University, Cambridge, have just published—

The Library of the Old English Prose Writers, Vol. II.—Containing Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poesy and Selden's Table Talk—with some account of the authors and their writings; edited by the Rev. Alexander Young.

Extract from the Editor's Preface.

'The claims of Sir Philip Sidney and John Selden to a place in the Library of Old English Prose Writers, it is presumed no one will question. The Defence of Poesy is certainly one of the purest and most brilliant gems in the coronet of English literature; while the Table Talk, for its admirable good sense, its shrewdness of remark, and its accurate delineation of men and manners, stands without an equal in the class of writings to which it belongs.'

Extract from the Retrospective Review.

'If ever there was a work more than most others calculated to delight and benefit general readers, and at the same time less than most others known and appreciated by them, it is The Defence of Poesy. It is perhaps the most beautifully written prose composition of the Elizabethan age, impregnated with the very soul and spirit of poetry, and abounding with the richest adornments of fancy. The excellencies of this admirable Essay are equally conspicuous, whether we regard the purity and simplicity of its style, the strength and soundness of its reasoning, the rich fervor of its eloquence, or the variety and aptness of its illustrations. In short nothing is wanting to make The Defence of Poesy a piece of writing that, in a similar space, is not to be paralleled in our language.'

Dr Johnson remarks, 'A few of the French *Ana* are good; but we have one book of that kind better than any of them—Selden's Table Talk.'

H. & B. have also for sale, the first volume of the same Library, which contains Fuller's Holy and Profane States. The third volume will comprise the Miscellaneous Works of Sir Thomas Browne, including the whole of 'The Religion of a Physician,' and the treatise on 'Uro-Burial.' Sept. 14.

Green House Sashes.

For sale 30 or 40 Green House Sashes, second hand, without glass,—each sash about 8 feet long. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. 4t Sept. 7.

Tall Meadow Oat and Orchard Grass Seed.

Just received by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A few bushels of fine Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, raised expressly for us by Capt. Chandler, of Lexington. This grass is gaining rapidly in public favor, and will doubtless soon become generally adopted—it is peculiar for its very early and very late abundant product either for a hay crop or for grazing, and for its astonishing produce on poor soil. Col. Taylor, of Virginia, says, in a letter to the Virginia Agricultural Society, 'after fifteen years' experience, I can safely pronounce it the hardest grass I have ever seen; it bears drought, frost, heat, and cold better than I have ever tried. It keeps possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, in drought, and in winter, than any grass known to me—alive, and cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as nutritious and pleasant to stock of all kinds as any I have ever used.' Price \$3 per bushel.

Also, a few bushels of Orchard Grass Seed, raised this season, expressly for this establishment by John Prince, Esq. This grass is getting into general use, and its excellence is too well known to require comment.

Sept. 14.

Bulbous Flower Roots.

For sale by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A few Double Crimson Pansy Roots—50 cents each. Large white Lily Roots, extra size, 12½ cents each—\$1.00 per dozen. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Iris, &c.

Sept. 14.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hendee & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq. Sept. 7.

Auction.

Farm, Stock, Utensils &c. To be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the well known Farm situated in West Newbury, called the Carr Farm, containing about fifty-five acres of most excellent land, with a good two story house and out buildings, well fenced and watered; it is about one mile from the church in the 1st parish, and about the same distance from Indian Hill Farm, on the road leading from West Newbury to Byfield, Rowley, Salem, &c., and five miles from Newburyport. On the highest part of the land the view of the Merrimac River and the landscape view in every direction is very beautiful. West Newbury as a town has increased remarkably within the last ten years. Taxes are low, (it being an inland town) and the society very good, as almost every residence is owned by the occupant. Title indisputable. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent if desired.

Also, immediately after the sale of the Farm, a valuable stock of Oxen, Cows, Heifers, Swine, Brood Mares and their Colts, 1 pair Horses well matched in color, &c. 1 pair Colts three years old next spring. Also, 1 superior new ox cart, with patent hubs, &c.

A great variety of other articles, catalogues of which can be obtained two weeks before the sale, at the printing offices of those newspapers that publish this advertisement, and also of Mr Cary, at the market house, Newburyport, and the Auctioneer.

[P] Conditions (which will be liberal) made known at the sale.

Sept. 9. JOHN E. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 61 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded if Jan.

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to procure a small quantity, say half a pint, of acorns from each species of oak growing in New England, with the specific, or where not known, the common name. It is desirable that they should be sent in by the 1st of November, with the contributor's name, as they are to be forwarded to the London Horticultural Society. Any reasonable expense with regard to the above will be cheerfully paid.

4t

J. B. RUSSELL.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel.	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	105 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	- "	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	8 00	8 50
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	14	16
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	6	8
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	3	4
Skimmed milk,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLAXSEED,	- barrel.	5 75	6 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- "	4 62	5 00
Alexandria,	- "	5 00	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	63	65
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	75	78
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	70	72
Rye,	- "	36	42
Barley,	- "	60	70
Oats,	- cwt.	10 00	10 50
HAY,	- cwt.	11 00	13 00
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cask.	1 04	1 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	- ton.	16 00	18 00
LIME,	- barrel.	13 00	14 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- "	13 00	13 50
PORK, clear,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
No. mess,	- "	50	75
Cargo, No. 1,	- pound.	8 00	8 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- cwt.	65	70
Red Top (northern),	- pound.	55	58
Red Clover, (northern),	- "	48	50
TALLOW, tined,	- "	45	48
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- dozen.	38	65
Morino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	34	45
Morino, three fourths washed,	- "	30	30
Mer. 3/4, half blood,	- "	50	52
Morino, washed,	- "		
Morino, quarter,	- "		
Native, washed,	- "		
Pulled superfine,	- "		
1st Lamb's,	- "		
2d, "	- "		
3d, "	- "		
1st Spinning,	- "		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	9	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	8
" whole hogs,	- "	5 1/2	6
MUTTON,	- "	4	8
POULTRY,	- "	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
Lump, best,	- "	20	22
EGGS,	- dozen.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.	12	14
Indian, retail,	- "	22	24
POTATOES,	- "	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality)	- barrel.	1 50	2 00

BRISTOL MARKET—Monday, Sept. 12.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 460 Beef Cattle, 734 Stores, 3631 Sheep, and 756 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The best qualities were scarce, and sales of all qualities were quicker than they were the two past weeks, and a little better prices may have been obtained, but not enough to alter our quotations much. We quote for one and two yoke, extra, about \$5 25; prime \$5; good 4 50 a 4 75; thin 3 50 a 4 25.

Stores—Sales not so brisk.

Working Oxen.—A considerable number were at market (numbered with the Stores) and many sales were effected; we noticed the following: 50, 53, 55, 63, 70, and a number at 75 and \$80.

Cows and Calves.—Good Cows in demand: we noticed one ordinary at \$11, and one extra at \$37.50; sales also at 18, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 29.

Sheep.—Sales were quite as good as last week; we noticed lots taken at 1 62, 1 75, 1 85, 1 92, 2 00, 2 08, 2 25 and 2 50. A few extra cosset Wethers were sold at a high price.

Swine.—No variation from last week; selected lots of Sows and Barrows at 4; one entire lot of 160 at 4 1/4; a lot old Barrows at 4 1/2. At retail, 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BASSETT, Esq. of Fredricksburgh, furnished Mr SILAS E. BURROWS of this city with the following interesting account of the last moments of 'the father of his country.' Mr Burrows has politely handed it to us for publication.—*N. Y. Inquirer.*

The following circumstantial account of the last illness and death of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON was noted by Tobias Lear, on Sunday following his death, which happened on Saturday evening December 14th, 1799, between the hours of ten and eleven; he was born on the 22d February, 1732.

On Thursday, Dec. 12th, the General rode out to his farms at about 10 o'clock, and did not return home till past 3. Soon after he went out, the weather became very bad; rain, hail and snow falling alternately, with a cold wind. When he came in, I carried some letters to him to frank, intending to send them to the Post Office. He franked the letters, but said the weather was too bad to send a servant to the office that evening. I observed to him that I was afraid he had got wet; he said no—his great coat had kept him dry; but his neck appeared to be wet—the snow was hanging on his hair.

He came to dinner without changing his dress. In the evening he appeared as well as usual. A heavy fall of snow took place on Friday, which prevented the General from riding out as usual. He had taken cold (undoubtedly from being so much exposed the day before,) and complained of having a sore throat; he had a hoarseness, which increased in the evening, but he made light of it, as he would never take anything to carry off a cold,—always observing, 'let it go as it came.' In the evening, the papers having come from the Post Office, he sat in the room, with Mrs Washington and myself, reading them, till about nine o'clock; and when he met with anything which he thought diverting or interesting, he would read it aloud. He desired me to read to him the debates of the Virginia Assembly, on the election of a Senator and Governor, which I did. On his retiring to bed, he appeared to be in perfect health, except the cold which he considered as trifling—he had been remarkably cheerful all the evening.

About two or three o'clock on Saturday morning, he awoke Mrs Washington, and informed her he was very unwell, and had an ague. She observed that he could scarcely speak, and breathed with difficulty, and she wished to get up and call a servant; but the General would not permit her, lest she should take cold. As soon as the day appeared, the woman Caroline went into the room to make a fire, and the girl desired that Mr Rawlins, one of the overseers, who was used to bleeding the people, might be sent for to bleed him before the Doctor could arrive. I was sent for—went to the General's chamber, where Mrs Washington was up, and related to me his being taken ill between 2 and 3 o'clock, as before stated. I found him breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. I went out instantly and wrote a line to Doctor Plask, and sent it with all speed. Immediately I returned to the General's chamber, where I found him in the same situation I had left him. A mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter, was pre-

pared, but he could not swallow a drop; whenever he attempted, he was distressed, convulsed, and almost suffocated.

Mr Rawlins came in soon after sun rise and prepared to bleed him; when the arm was ready the General observing Rawlins appeared agitated: said with difficulty 'don't be afraid,' and after the incision was made he observed, the office was not large enough—however the blood ran pretty freely. Mrs Washington not knowing whether bleeding was proper in the General's situation begged that much might not be taken from him, and desired me to stop it. When I was about to untie the string, the General put up his hand to prevent it, and soon as he could speak said 'more.'

Mrs Washington still uneasy lest too much blood should be taken, it was stopped after about half a pint had been taken. Finding that no relief was obtained from bleeding, and that nothing could be swallowed, I proposed bathing the throat externally with sal volatile, which was done; a piece of flannel was then put round his neck. His feet were also soaked in warm water, but gave no relief. By Mrs Washington's request I despatched a messenger for Doctor Brown at Port Tobacco. About 9 o'clock Doct. Craik arrived, and put a blister of cantharides on the throat of the General, and took more blood, and had some vinegar and hot water set in the tea pot for him to draw in the steam from the nose.

He also had sage tea and vinegar mixed and used as a gargle, but when he held his head to let it run down, it all most produced suffocation. When the mixture came out of his mouth some phlegm followed it, and he would attempt to cough which the Doctor encouraged, but without effect. About 11 o'clock, Doct. Dick was sent for. Doct. Craik bled the General again, no effect was produced, and he continued in the same state, unable to swallow anything. Doct. Dick came in about 3 o'clock, and Doct. Brown arrived soon after; when, after consultation, the General was bled again, the blood ran slowly, appeared very thick and did not produce any symptoms of fainting. At 4 o'clock the General could swallow a little. Calomel and tartar emetic were administered without effect. About half past 4 o'clock he desired me to ask Mrs Washington to come to his bed side, when he desired her to go down to his room, and take from his desk two Wills which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did; upon looking at one, which he observed was useless, he desired her to burn it, which she did, and then took the other and put it away; after this was done I returned again to his bed side and took his hand: He said to me, 'I find I am going—my breath cannot continue long: I believed from the first attack it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else; and let Mr Rawlins finish recording my other letters, which he has begun.' He asked when Mr Lewis and Washington would return? I told him, I believed about the 20th of the month—He made no reply to it. The physician again came in (between 5 and 6 o'clock,) and when they came to his bedside, Dr Craik asked him if he would sit up in the bed; he held out his hand to me and was raised up, when he said to the physicians—'I feel myself going; you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long.' They found what

had been done was without effect; he laid down again, and they retired, excepting Dr Craik. He then said to him—'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long.' The Doctor pressed his hand, but could not utter a word; he retired from the bedside and sat by the fire, absorbed in grief. About 8 o'clock, the physicians again came into the room, and applied blisters to his legs; but went out without a ray of hope. From this time he appeared to breathe with less difficulty than he had done; but was very restless, continually changing his position, to endeavor to get ease. I aided him all in my power, and was gratified in believing he felt it, for he would look upon me with eyes speaking gratitude, but unable to utter a word without great distress. About 10 o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it; at length he said—'I am just going. Have me decently buried; and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than two days after I am dead.' I bowed assent. He looked at me again and said—'Do you understand me?' I replied—'Yes, sir.' 'Tis well,' said he. About ten minutes before he expired, his breathing became much easier—he lay quietly—he withdrew his hand from mine and felt his own pulse. I spoke to Doctor Craik, who sat by the fire; he came to the bed side. The General's hand fell from his wrist; I took it in mine and placed it on my breast. Doctor Craik placed his hands over his eyes; and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.

While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs Washington asked in a firm and collected voice—'Is he gone?'

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB.
Dedham, July 15th, 1831. St. July 20.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly hand bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BETTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.
New York—G. THORNBURG & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—WM. THORNBURG, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Fushing, N. Y.—WM. FRISCH & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden
Madbury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

NO. 10.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—At the request of one of your subscribers, I send you a sketch of the improvements in Agriculture attempted by Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in the hope that they may be interesting to your readers, and with the earnest wish that *some one* of them, at least, may imitate this noble example, by combining his efforts for the promotion of agriculture, with the improvement of the beings for whose sake alone agriculture is valuable. I have in my possession a number of documents on this subject in the German, which my occupations do not allow me to translate. If any of your correspondents will undertake the task, they are entirely at your service.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. C. WOODERIDGE.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1831.

AGRICULTURE OF HOFWYL.

Among the men who have been most distinguished for devising and executing plans of improvement in agriculture, with an immediate reference to the improvements of *man* himself, none has been more remarkable than Fellenberg, of Hofwyl.

He arrived at maturity, in the midst of the French revolution. His attention had early and constantly been devoted to the inquiries and observations concerning the state of society, and the means of improving it; and he had travelled over Switzerland on foot, to make himself familiar with the state and condition of the inhabitants. His investigations of the state of the common people, his intercourse with public men, and the tremendous convulsions he had witnessed, had all conspired to impress upon his mind the same conviction—that the only resource for meliorating the state of his own and other countries, and for preventing a repetition of the horrors of revolution he had witnessed, was to be found in early education; and he resolved henceforth to devote himself to this as the object of his life. He was at one time a member of the council of education of Berne, but was soon convinced that nothing adequate could be accomplished on this subject, through the medium of legislative commissions; and having come into possession of an ample fortune, he resolved to devote this to his great object, and to form on his own estate, and on an independent basis, a model institution, in which it should be proved what education could accomplish for the benefit of humanity. In pursuance of his great design, he soon after purchased the estate called *Hofwyl*, and his life, henceforward, forms an important page in the records of benevolent enterprise. His great object was to elevate all classes of society, by fitting them better for their respective stations, and to render them happy and united, without destroying that order which Providence had appointed, and which the governments of Europe preserved with so much jealousy. He believed it important to collect in one institution the poor and the rich, each with their appropriate means of improvement, and thus to establish proper and friendly relations between them. He considered it of high importance to make agriculture the basis of such an institution.

He regarded it as the employment best of all adapted to invigorate the body; but he also believed that, by elevating agriculture from a mere handicraft to an art founded upon scientific principles, and leading directly to the operations of the great First Cause, it would become a pursuit peculiarly fitted to elevate and purify the mind, and serve as the basis of improvement to the laboring classes, and to society at large. He selected Hofwyl on account of its situation; so insulated as to secure it from the influence of bad examples, yet surrounded by villages which would furnish laborers, and only six miles from the city of Berne. It was an estate of about 200 acres, under poor cultivation, lying on a hill filled with springs, and surrounded on three sides by a valley 80 feet in depth. He commenced with employing a large number of laborers in digging drains in every direction, some even to the depth of 30 feet, which completely freed the arable land from water, and at the same time, were formed into a streamlet round the hill, which served to irrigate its borders and the level below, and convert them into rich meadows. His next plan was to turn up the whole soil to the depth of two or three feet, and then replace it, putting the stones and gravel at the bottom, and reserving the richest portions for the surface.

Another object of importance was to convert the swampy ground around into meadows, by covering it about a foot in depth with sand and soil from the upland. This was effected in part by means of the stream we have mentioned, which was made to wash down successive banks of earth placed before it, and in part, during the winter, by sleds descending and raising each other alternately, by means of pulleys, as is sometimes done in coal beds. In connexion with these operations, he erected extensive additions to the granaries (then more than sufficient for the actual produce,) to provide for the abundant crops he anticipated. All this excited ridicule among his enemies, and alarm and remonstrances among his friends; and those of his family who were connected with him, left him, by his advice, to sustain the burden alone. In order to obtain ample supplies of manure, he commenced the system of stallfeeding, with a large number of cattle, which were constantly supplied with fresh grass, instead of being suffered to feed in the pastures; and erected ample reservoirs for solid and liquid manure of every kind, the care of which occupied a part of every day's labor. A system of four years' cropping, with deep ploughing, and the invention of superior machines for breaking up the soil, weeding and sowing, insured him success; and the lands of Hofwyl have been made to yield *farfurl their former produce*, with an *uninterrupted succession of crops*. The labors of the plough require only half the number of animals formerly used, and the fields of grain produce nineteen fold to amount of the seed sown. The system of agriculture has been fully tested, by repeated visits of distinguished men of science, and the commissioners of various governments of Switzerland and Germany, and its economical results fully ascertained, as exhibiting, in a striking manner, how such larger an amount of nourishment may be drawn from a given portion of soil than has been

generally supposed. Hofwyl has furnished experimental farmers to a number of princes and noblemen, of various parts of Europe; and its pupils have been employed in the formation and direction of some important agricultural institutions. An establishment was also formed for the manufacture of his improved instruments of agriculture, which have been sent to every part of Europe. At successive periods, additions have been made to the domain of Hofwyl, increasing it to about 600 acres, which have furnished all the varieties of soil and situation necessary to render the whole a complete experimental and model farm. But Fellenberg occupied himself in improving agriculture only as a means to the more important end of improving man himself; and during the whole period that he was thus actively engaged in this subject, he was not less engaged in organizing the institutions of education, which form the great object of his life, and the chief glory of Hofwyl.

YELLOW SPANISH CHERRY.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

DEAR SIR—It is now above a year since some communications were inserted in your paper by Adams Foster, Esq. and myself on the subject of the Yellow Spanish cherry. I did not fully understand that gentleman's first communication, but supposed he was impressed with the idea that no fruit of that name had been long known in Europe, and answered it accordingly. This second communication being more explicit I have made the question of *synonymy* a subject of investigation, and I am now convinced that the Yellow Spanish, the Graffian, the Bigarreau of Forsyth and of English collections generally, and the Cerise Ambrée of Duhamel are the *same fruit*. It will be noticed as a matter of particular surprise that the cherry, universally known by English writers for a very long period as the Bigarreau, has *no one of the peculiar characteristics* which distinguish that class of fruits, and is even of a *different species*. I will now conclude my remarks on the subject by stating it as my belief that the *original* Yellow Spanish Cherry of Tonnefort, Miller, &c, no longer exists, as I do not find it in any modern catalogue, not even in that of the London Horticultural Society. The cherry heretofore called in my catalogue Yellow Spanish, I received in the year 1802 by that name from the Nursery of Mr Thompson of London, which was then considered the most worthy of confidence.

Your obedient servant, WM. PRINCE,
Lib. Bot. Garden, N. Y.
Sept. 13, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUERIES.

1. Are there any varieties of Pears, of which the most of the seeds are not abortive?
2. What kinds produce good seed in the greatest abundance?
3. Will not the present disease in St Michael pear trees affect the scions, and the fruit, of other sorts grafted into St Michael stocks? This is an important question, as thousands are grafting over their St Michael trees?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

September 17, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF HEMP.

MR FESSENDEN—A very considerable interest having been felt by individuals, in different parts of New England, on the subject of growing Hemp, I am induced to offer you my experience in the business hoping that if it should not prove useful, it will, at least, be acceptable to your readers.

The distance at which we live from the sea board and from navigable waters, and the want of a ready cash market for the produce of our tillage lands, led me to consider Hemp as a profitable acquisition, especially upon the intervals bordering upon our rivers.

The last week in May, 1829, I sowed, in drill, about three acres of poor grass land, broken up only a few days before, and harrowed. The rows were from two to three feet apart, and three to four quarts of seed sown on an acre. We paid very little attention to it, during its growth, hoed a part of it once, to keep down the weeds.

The crop was small, yielding in all, about 25 bushels of seed. I think an acre of good land, well prepared and hoed, would have produced as much as the whole of this, in the manner we conducted it. At the same time, I sowed a bushel and four quarts of seed, on half an acre of meadow land, in good till, sown broad cast. From this I had a fair crop of stem. The seed sown and planted, this year, I procured from Burlington, Vermont, at 4 dollars a bushel.

On the 25th of May, 1830, I sowed 12 bushels of seed, broad cast, on about four acres and three quarters of land. One acre was land long used for pasture, on which, however, a crop of rye had been grown the year before, which had never been manured, to my knowledge. The crop was small, some part of it so short that I did not think it worth cutting. The remaining $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres was good meadow land though not rich. It had been planted with corn and potatoes the year before and tolerably well manured. It was prepared for the Hemp crop by being ploughed once and harrowed, with out manure. It produced what I considered a fair crop, varying in its growth according to the quantity of the land in different parts of the field, from three to seven feet high, when fully grown. The produce of this year, I estimated at five tons of stem, when dry. We cut most of it with a common grain cradle. We pulled the longest part of the stem and when bound and dry, cut off the roots. After drying and securing it from the dews for two or three weeks, we commenced water rotting, by sinking the bundles in a small artificial pond prepared for the purpose, large enough to contain, with convenience, a ton and a half, at a time. In September, the weather being warm, twelve days was sufficient time for rotting. Late in the season, I let it remain in the water from fifteen to eighteen days.

Of this crop I prepared for market in the spring of 1831, 1425 lbs. which I sold to Mr Edward Adams, cordage maker at Charlestown, at 209 dollars a ton, amounting to \$132,94

The expense of this I estimate as follows:

12 bushels of seed at 1,50 per bush.	18,00
Use of $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, including taxes 4,00	19,00
Ploughing and sowing, 1,50 per acre	7,12
Harvesting—4 days cradling 1,00	4,00
12 days other labor in pulling, binding and securing, including board 4s.	12,00

Rotting, spreading, drying, binding and securing, 19 days, including board 4s.	12,67
Expense of breaking and dressing, equal to one third of the crop	44,31
Freight to market, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.	10,68
	123,78
	9,16

I have remaining about one ton of stem, which would produce, probably, 3 cwt. of dressed hemp; give one third for breaking and dressing and we have two cwt. of hemp. At the above price \$20,90 deduct freight 1,68

— 19,22
Leaving \$28,38

The small crop raised in 1829, was prepared and sold, with the above, but the amount kept separately.

From this experiment, I am satisfied that our climate, and the soil of our interval lands, are well adapted to the growth of Hemp. The best of our land with good cultivation, is necessary, to insure a profitable crop. It is a waste of time and expense, to put it upon poor land. It is an exhausting crop, as much so, as flax, or any of our largest crops. And without some cheap and convenient machinery for breaking and clearing, Hemp cannot be made an advantageous crop, where land can be enriched, or kept in good till, only, by expensive labor in manuring and tillage.

Natural meadows or drained swamps would probably produce several successive crops of Hemp without manure. And with the aid of some cheap machinery (which might be devised) it would answer well, as a cash crop, when grain is plenty and cheap. The greatest difficulty which I experienced in preparing my crop so as to make it equal to Russia Hemp, was, in separating the shive from the fibre. In Russia Hemp, the fibre seems entire, yet free from shives, which in mine, with much exertion in hand-dressing, a considerable portion of shive remained.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SAWYER
Piermont, N. H. Sept. 8, 1831.

Horticulture.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By E. Bartlett, Esq., Ribstone Pippin, Newton Pippin, Spitzenburgh, Margil, and a very dark colored variety, name unknown.

By Mr Joy, Boston, specimens of the Golden Pippin and Golden Reinette.

Pears.—By Andrew Brimmer, Esq., Boston, a very beautiful cluster of Cassante d'Brest.

By Mrs Parkman, from her garden in Bowdin Square, Boston, a specimen of very large Broc's Bergamot.

By Mr Joy, Boston, beautiful Brown Beurre. By E. Bartlett, an uncommonly large specimen of the Bartlett Pear.

By Mr R. Tooley, Waltham, Catillac, from a French tree.

By Mr M. S. Fowle, Watertown, a sample of very good pears, said to be native.

By Mr E. Vose, Capisaut and Long Green.

By Mr R. Manning, Orange Bergamot, melting but not high flavored; Williams' double bearing, from the garden of Mrs W., a melting pear; Cle-

mont, resembling the Autumn Superb; Seedling, from garden of J. W. Treadwell, Esq., a pleasant juicy variety; Musk, Spice, or Rousselet de Rheinis; Raymond, from seed by Dr Joseph Wight, of Raymond, Me., very melting, (rather over ripe); Beurre Coloma, not high flavored, but ripened under great disadvantages; and Autumn Bounty, (native) Naumkeag, (from the garden of J. W. Treadwell, Esq.) very fine, melting and productive; Tucker's Pear, so called, by Mr Samuel Hyde, Newton, greatly resembling the Autumn Bounty; also, a variety, said to have been raised from seed in Andover, Mass.

By E. M. Richards, a specimen, called by the late Ebenezer Preble, Esq. French Red; in appearance it resembles the Catillac, but of much higher flavor. *Peaches*.—By Mr E. Vose, Morris' Luscious white. By Mrs S. A. Otis, Boston, very fine Seedling.

By Mr Moses Everett, Boston, a beautiful specimen of Clingstone.

By Mr John Clapp, South Reading, a basket of handsome Seedling Clingstone.

By Mr William W. Wheelton, Charleston. Seedling Clingstone, much resembling Lemon Clingstone.

Grapes.—By Mr C. Cowing, Roxbury, three clusters, weighing 11-12 lbs. each, of Black Cape, for premium; the berries were large and fine—out door culture, girdled.

By Mr C. Senior, three bunches, weighing nearly 2 lbs. each, of Black Hamburgh, for premium—very large and fine; they were from the garden of Mr Haynes, grown under Mr Senior's direction. Also, by Mr Senior, Gos. Maroc, Purple Muscat, and Morillon.

E. M. RICHARDS,
For the Committee.

Horticultural Hall, }
Saturday, Sept. 17, 1831. }

To the Committee of Fruit and Fruit Trees.

GENTLEMEN.—The grapes I presented to your board on Saturday last, for premium, were three out of seven clusters, the production of a vine purchased of the Messrs Winslip in the Spring of 1829, then, one year from the cutting, and by them called the *Black Cape*.

The vine is situated in an open exposure, inclosed only by a rail fence. Respecting the management, I do not know that it has been anything unusual; an overcast East day, tied to an open three barbed trellis and on the first appearance of fruit thinned to the seven clusters. On the first of July, girdled the vine (as recommended in Fessenden's 'New American Gardener') below four of the clusters, including the three above mentioned, and I can perceive no injury done the other bunches by so doing—a fact by the way which I intend you shall decide for yourselves.

Your obedient servant.

CORNELIUS COWING.

Roxbury, Sept. 19, 1831.

The Horticultural Festival is celebrated this day and a dinner provided by Col. Eaton at Concord Hall.

Profitable Cows.—The following statement of the proceeds of two heifers is furnished for publication by a friend.

Proceeds of two Heifers belonging to Mr Parker M. Dole, of this town; one of two, the other three years old.

The one of three years, calved July 9th, 1830, the one of two years old, calved Aug. 1, 1830—the three year old one's calf was taken from her the 20th day of Aug. 1830, and the other, Aug. 30, 1830.

From Aug. 20 to Nov. 26, and from Aug. 30 to Nov. 26 (186 days) was made from their milk, butter, at one shilling per pound, to the amount of \$24,33

The milk of the two heifers from Nov. 26, 1830, to May 29, 1831, being 257½ gallons, was sold for one shilling per gallon amounted to \$42,92, and the two calves were sold for \$7, making \$76,25

The two heifers calved again, one in June and the other July, 1831, and they were sold for \$8 making the total sum realized from the two heifers, \$98.91.

During all this time, the family was supplied with milk, of which no account was made.—*Newburyport Advertiser*.

A valuable Cow.—In Waltham, a cow eight years old owned by Nathan Sanderson, has yielded the following quantity of milk in one year, viz: From May 24, 1830, (when she calved) to Oct. 23, 612 gallons. From Oct. 23, to Dec. 2, 104½ do. From Dec. 2, to April 20, 331 do. From April 20, to May, 24, 93½ do.

1141 galls.

It being an average of 3 46-365 gallons per day. Her quantity of milk per day at the present time is ten quarts. She is expected to bring another calf March 4, 1832. Her milk in one week furnished 13 lbs. of butter.—*Boston Patriot*.

From the Genesee Farmer.

For a particular purpose, soon after the young grapes were set, I loosened some of my vines from the trellis, and let parts of them lie on the ground, so that many of the bunches had the soil dashed over them in heavy rains. Not one of these bunches, has any appearance of mildew, while on the same vines at the height of one foot or more many are damaged by that blight. Several kinds of grapes are included in these remarks, such as the *Sweet water, Miller's Burgundy, Black Orleans, Red Color, &c.*

I state the fact for the purpose of calling the attention of horticulturists to the subject, before the season for extending such observations shall be past. I have not much to say in regard to the cause. There are some bunches near the ground so protected by the leaves as to have been scarcely soiled at any time, and yet are free from mildew; and so are some higher on the vines. It may be therefore difficult to come to any positive conclusion, although the first idea that presents is, that our calcareous loam is destructive to the mildew when it comes in contact. We may next inquire whether grapes that lie on the ground, are free from mildew in other soils? and whether the same result may be expected in other seasons? D. T.

New England Glass Bottle Company.—This company went into operation in January, 1827—and the manufacture of glass bottles, of every description, has since been very successfully prosecuted. There are now manufacturing one hundred and fifty gross of bottles per week, which far exceeds the amount made in the same time by any other factory in Europe or America. A hydraulic press, for testing the strength of the bottles, has been obtained, which operates with perfect equality on every species of bottle submitted to its operation. A table is given of the comparative strength of English, Bristol, and American, Boston, porter bottles, by which it is shown that the latter are altogether superior to the former. The same results were elicited in regard to the comparative strength of French claret and champagne bottles, and those for the same purpose of American manufacture. Let those concerned, patronize the American product.

Neat Farms, &c.—There is no surer index of a Farmer's qualification as a good husbandman, than the external appearance of his domicile. Tight barns, strong fences and walls, gates in order, clean door yard, a house with unbroken windows and water proof, spacious wood sheds, &c, are certain indications that a snug industrious Yeoman lives within; the free use of white wash and paint shows that he has some taste, and a clean door yard that his boys are never idle. Of this description we have many in this town, but we wish there were more. We advise those who are indifferent to these improvements to visit the farm of our townsman, Mr ABEL B. HEYWOOD, where they will find all that we have enumerated above; if they do not then blush for their own slovenly management at home and resolve to follow his praise worthy example, we shall set them down as unworthy of being ranked as members of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.—*Concord Gazette*.

At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society a paper was read, entitled, 'An account of the different modes of keeping fruit, which have been tried at the Society's garden for the season, 1831.' The statement was drawn up at the garden, and enumerated eight different modes; the three best, and most practicable of which were, the covering of the fruit in pure and perfectly dry sand, dry fern, or in a deal box buried in the earth. By any of these modes it was preserved, free from shrivelling and any disagreeable flavor—in all it must be deposited in a cold situation. By the other five modes, although the fruit was preserved in a pretty sound state, a musty flavor was found to be communicated; this was especially the case where oat chaff was the medium.

Railroads.—We should suppose if anything would arouse our citizens from their indifference towards public improvements in general and rail roads in particular, it would be such matter of fact statements as the following from the Albany Daily Advertiser. The number of passengers on the Mohawk rail road is now about 500 daily; and when the locomotive runs, it will be doubled, in as much as there are now stages running at the intervals of time to accommodate those who do not arrive at the three stated hours, to which by the use of horses the company is now confined. The Manchester road realized to its proprietors, \$90,000 in nine weeks. This one, (half its length) will go near realizing half this amount in the same time. At the present rate of travel it will be about \$34,000, and if it increases, it will come up to \$45,000, or nearly so, for the nine weeks!—*Traveller*.

Another rail road.—We are authorized and requested to state, that at a meeting of stockholders of the Albany and Schenectady turnpike company on Saturday last, in the city of Albany, it was resolved to construct a rail road on or near the site of the present turnpike, with all possible despatch. We understand it is intended to make a double track with a McAdams road between, twenty feet wide.—*Ibid*.

Rail road stock.—The stock in the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail Road, has advanced ten dollars for five paid. A few weeks ago it was sold for 7,62½.

Grapes.—We were shown, yesterday, a cluster of large White Grapes, raised in the garden of Mr JAMES B. SHULTS, which weighed two

pounds and fifteen ounces—and which, with a smaller cluster, weighed, more than four and a half pounds. They were rich and luxuriant—and while they were permitted to remain on our table for examination, we were sorely tempted to emulate the example of mother Eve. Nevertheless, unlike her, we refrained.—*Con. Mirror*.

CATERPILLARS.

We are sorry to notice the extension of this destructive insect far and wide over fruit and forest trees around us; its ravages have never been known so sudden and so fruitful as this season presents. A farmer called upon us the other day and stated that he had just returned from a wood-lot, many of the trees of which were entirely divested of their foliage; there is scarcely a fruit or forest shrub in this town, which does not present one or more clusters of their offensive and injurious nests. But two or three weeks have elapsed since we first noticed their appearance, and now the eye can scarcely rest upon any foliage which has not its accompaniment,—a Caterpillar's nest.

Now, it appears to us, that unless a speedy and efficacious remedy is applied for their destruction, that a most grievous evil will be entailed; it is supposed the continued moist atmosphere has been instrumental in producing them, and before they have opportunity of depositing their eggs, they ought to be thoroughly destroyed, otherwise, the next season will bring out its renewed host; the best remedies which have been suggested may be familiar to every farmer's ear, but yet they may forget its practice; a swab made of coarse rags on the end of a long pole, well saturated with soap-suds or the cheapest oil, will wholly destroy them—we devoutly wish it might.—*Northampton Courier*.

The Boston Patriot says—Dr King, of North Carolina, a philosopher of considerable repute, who has lectured in this city for some time past, maintains a new theory respecting lightning rods, that they should not be smooth, but rough and jagged, that each small point may detach its portion of electric fluid. It is said that the rod upon the State House is altered in this manner.

[We would here recommend Robinson's improved insulating Glass blocks, for securing the rods to buildings, which we consider the greatest improvement, in fixing up lightning rods that has taken place. They can be had at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.]

PEACH GRUBS.

This is the proper season to examine the roots of peach trees for the purpose of destroying the young grubs, as the eggs which were deposited by the fly, are all hatched out at this time, and a little attention will destroy them. As they have not buried themselves deep at this season, boiling water poured into the crown, after removing the dirt will destroy most of them; the remainder after a few days should be dug out with the point of a knife. Their hiding places may be easily discovered by the gum which exudes being filled with red dust, like saw dust. A little attention spring and fall will secure your trees against this enemy to peach trees.—*Genesee Farmer*.

A steam cotton factory of 4300 spindles is erecting at Providence, and a similar one at Newport; both of which it is expected, will commence operation the present year.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Hartford County Agricultural Society, at their Annual Meeting, October 28, 1830.

By CHARLES ROBINSON, Esq.

On occasions like the present the audience are often entertained with a history of agriculture. The writer traces the art through its rapid advances and its occasional decline, and ends with a glowing picture of its present state amongst us. He often describes the farmer as free from the cares and anxieties which assail all other mortals. He pours him as possessed of manly independence, as master of his own time and movements, occupied it is true in the direction and superintendence of his business, but still with thoughts intent upon the beauties of nature, as viewing with delight the verdure with which nature has so lavishly invested the surface of the earth, as amusing with grateful emotions upon the opening flowers, upon all the works of a kind providence, and as dwelling under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid.

What is the use or where is the policy of investing this subject with the mantle of sentiment? of decking it in colors foreign to its nature which throw a false and deceitful chain around it, exerting an influence most unwholesome and improper.

In answer to a traveller on a devious and difficult road would you tell him that onward all was plain and pleasant, that there were no doubtful turnings, or rather would not describe to him with precision the difficulties and dangers he was about to encounter, would not he be more on his guard and better prepared to overcome those dangers and difficulties if they were fully and freely pointed out to him. If you say to the farmer that his path onward is fair and beautiful, what motive do you place before him for exertion? But if on the other hand you tell him in the language of truth that the course he is pursuing is one of labor and trouble, will not he put forth the energies of his nature and rise superior to the ten thousand cares which beset him on every hand.

The path which the farmer treads is a devious path. His is an occupation which can be learned only by practice and experience. General rules and maxims are of little use. They are liable to so many exceptions, so many different circumstances occur to alter and change the premises that no conclusion can ordinarily be drawn which upon application will not prove erroneous.

Most of the treatises on this subject are written upon the presumption of more information than farmers in general possess and hence are of no value except to a few. Many of them are the productions of speculative enthusiasts who mistake the workings of their own distempered imagination for the conclusions of scientific research and the results of experience.

In agriculture no two cases occur which in all respects are exactly alike. The external appearance of land affords no sure indication of its true quality and value. This can be fairly tested only by experience, and the application of various crops in successive years, and in general there are so many kinds of soil in the same inclosure, which from their situation must of necessity be subjected to the same mode of treatment, that it is difficult to adopt any one course which will be equally beneficial.

The life of the farmer is frequently spoken of as devoid of care. But is it forgotten that his labor is performed under a capricious sky, that his

crops depend upon an auspicious seed time and a proper state of the soil, neither to be obtained without much labor, care and attention, that his stock are subject to disease and death, that his premises are liable to be entered and his crops destroyed, that a profusion of rain or drought are alike destructive, that blasting and mildew prey upon his hopes, that the whirlwind and the hail in one short hour may cut off and destroy his prospects for the season, that the ten thousand vicissitudes unmet and unnoticed by the professional man, the merchant and the mechanic are a death blow to his labor and his hopes, and that no mortal is exempt from sickness and sorrow. The life of a farmer is a life of toil, of care and anxiety.

The great art of conducting a farm with advantage, with ease and pleasure is the adoption of a regular plan of operation and a thorough and systematic execution of that plan. However excellent a system may be, it is of little value, unless the filling up be in accordance with the general principles. Our happiness depends upon small things. The destiny of nations often turns upon a trifle. Our whole life is a combination of trifles. If therefore each point in life as it may appear receives due attention the whole subject is properly weighed and considered. But if trifles are neglected and overlooked the whole system falls to the ground.

Formerly, during our agricultural prosperity, great inducements were held out to farmers in consequence of the high price of agricultural products, great improvements were made in the mode of cultivation, and great profits were realized. Indeed much of the distress and depression which still prevails in many regions of our country arises from the fact that while produce was high and profits from farming great, much land was purchased by our farmers at enhanced prices and on a credit, in the full confidence that the exertion of a short period would obtain for them the necessary funds. But the time had gone by, the subsequent depression in the prices of produce cut off the extra profits, while the habits of profuse expenditure acquired under prosperous circumstances still remained, and led to disbursement which the condition of business little enabled them to sustain.

Whatever improvements are now made must be gradual. The great body of our farmers throughout the country think, that if they do not retrograde they do all that can be expected of them, and all that they are able to perform. Hence it is, that they are so little willing to make experiments. The constant dread of falling short, prevents attention to the progress of the science of agriculture, and all desire to participate in the improvements which take place around them.

Experiments should always be made upon a small scale. Their success depends oftentimes, upon circumstances trifling in themselves, which can be learned only by practice and experience, and hence it happens that experiments which in peculiar cases and under favorable circumstances are eminently successful, with ordinary care and attention lead only to disappointment and vexation.

There is a rage among speculative men throughout our country for experiments and innovation and many a crude and undigested suggestion is made in our periodicals which if tested by the ardent and unsuspecting might by their utter failure lead to a distrust of all real improvement and a disgust at all experiments.

The general system or outline in every country is undoubtedly that which experience has provided to be the best adapted to the soil and climate and it is only by modifications of this general system, by improvements in the several items that any amelioration can be effected.

Taking therefore our system as it exists among us, it may be useful to examine some of the points in which improvements may be made, and here permit me to remark that in a discourse of this kind it is impossible even to glance at many points all important to the interest of the farmer and also many which affect him in common with the other classes of the community.

In regard to stock, it is of the utmost importance that the best breeds be obtained. The expense of rearing a valuable animal is no greater than that of raising a worthless one, while the profit is increased by some hundred per cent. In the feeding of stock we are not sufficiently liberal. A little extra care and full feed develop qualities in an animal which in ordinary circumstances would not appear.

The farmer who has a liberal supply of roots for his stock at the commencement of fall feeding is much more advantageously situated, all things else the same, than he who depends entirely upon dry feed. He commences feeding earlier in the fall, before his cattle, picking a scanty subsistence of frost bitten herbage are shivering in the piercing winds of November, and is enabled to retain them in his yards longer in the spring. He thus commences the season with great advantage, his stock in high condition, his pastures fresh and abundant.

For the support of stock the common field turnip deserves a high rank, as it is easily raised and yields abundantly. It may not be improper here to suggest a mode of culture not perhaps new, but one which has hitherto in repeated trials been eminently successful. Near the middle of July plough with a deep furrow, land under a strong turf, roll and apply a light top dressing. Harrow thoroughly with a wooden harrow, sow the seed in plaster of Paris between the 25th July and the 6th of August, cover with a light brush. Under this course very great crops of the best quality have uniformly been obtained. The land is also left in excellent condition for a drilled crop the succeeding season.

To be continued next week.

Rail road meeting.—A very numerous and highly respectable meeting was held on Monday last, at the house of Mr Spraker, in the town of Palatine, for the purpose of concerting measures to procure the passage of a law authorizing the construction of a rail road from Schenectady to Utica, on the north side of the Mohawk river. The meeting was composed of citizens from the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, and Oneida, and was organized by the appointment of Gen. Weaver, chairman, and Stephen Yates, secretary; after which a number of resolutions were passed and ordered to be published; general and corresponding committees were appointed, &c.—*Schenectady Cabinet.*

The Railway.—Since the opening of the branch of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway from Bolton, there have been conveyed 1545 passengers. The average receipts for fares and carriage of merchandise, is at the rate of £10,000 per annum, and the effect has been to drive every stage coach from off the road between Bolton and Liverpool.

Silk and Silk Worms.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

No. IV.

Cottons and woollens may justly be considered, in a great measure, as articles of necessity, and hence it is not to be wondered at, that many should be of opinion that the United States should not be dependent for them on their commerce with foreign nations, liable to be interrupted by wars, and by various other circumstances. But silk can never be considered in that point of view; it is an article of mere luxury, which governments have sometimes found it prudent to prohibit altogether.

It is certain that the American ladies would be as handsome and as lovely in their muslins and chintzes as they were some years ago, or as when clad in the lutescings, florentines, and Gros de Naples of Italy and France. The men use but little silk in their vestments, and for articles of furniture, silk might be easily superseded by other stuffs not less elegant. It is therefore greatly to be lamented, that America should annually incur an enormous debt for an article of merchandise, that might be so easily dispensed with. But as that cannot be avoided, there is no other remedy than to find the means of discharging it. It is always alarming when there is a great excess of importations from foreign countries over exportations; an excess which must be paid for, either in articles of value, or bankruptcies. The latter mode of payment never takes place till the former is exhausted; and it cannot be denied that it is as ruinous to nations as to individuals. It destroys credit, which of all articles of commerce is the most valuable.

If a rich and growing article of exportation may be pointed out as an annual set-off to the excess of importations, a real service will be rendered to the United States. This article is at hand, and is American silk.

It appears by the report made to Congress by their Committee on Agriculture, on the 22d May, 1826, that in 1821 the importations of manufactured silks into the United States amounted to \$4,486,924; of which \$1,057,233 were exported; and by a gradual increase in the course of four years, the importation amounted to \$10,271,527; of which only \$2,565,742 were exported, leaving a balance of \$7,705,785 to be paid for. It has gradually increased, and the consumption of the present year may be fairly estimated at 10,000,000.

Fortunately for the United States the nations that supply us with manufactured silks are as much in want of the raw article, as their customers are of their fabrics. France imports annually, to the amount of thirty million of francs, of raw silks; which Great Britain purchases annually to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. These two sums exceed fourteen million of American dollars.

Here then are two rich and increasing markets offered to the industry of the American people for the sale of their raw silk. They must expect to meet competition with other nations; but the superiority of the American silk will insure them a preference.

The Bengal silk, which England imports to the amount of one half of her whole stock, is defective in its preparation. But for that object, it is probable England would supply herself entirely from that quarter, as Bengal is a part of her do-

minions; of course her Bengal silk can only be employed in the coarser manufactures, while those of Italy are used for the finer and more delicate stuffs.

I conclude from these premises, that the United States have a fair prospect of enriching themselves by the sale of raw silk, if they will raise it in sufficient quantities, and prepare it in the manner required by the European manufacturers. V.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

THE SILK WORM.

This useful little animal, the author of so much luxury and magnificence, is one of the most interesting objects in nature. In its disposition it is perfectly gentle and inoffensive, affording both instruction and reproof, to all who may behold them, and without richly compensating the owner for all the care bestowed upon them.

The egg which produces the worm is smaller than a common sized pin-head, of a bright yellow, which in process of time becomes of a brownish cast. After the mulberry leaf has attained to a sufficient size, the eggs are placed in a room, where if the temperature ranges between seventy and eighty, they will hatch in three or four days.—When they first make their appearance, they are diminutive in size as scarcely to be perceptible, of a blackish hue, varying in complexion as they increase in age.

The process of casting off their skins, which it is said they do four times, is slow, and to appearance somewhat painful. The time of this change taking place may be known by their refusing to eat, rearing their heads, and remaining stationary nearly four hours. They then fasten the extremity of their covering to the table and commence their onward march, the skin separating from about the neck, affording them egress without difficulty.

Each time they appear in a new dress their appetites are sensibly increased, until they attain unto a perfect worm, which will take place at the end of five or six weeks, when they become almost transparent—of a light cream color, handsomely variegated with dark spots. Nearly the whole length upon the back, may be seen at this period, what is thought by some to be a large blood vessel, expanding and contracting at intervals. When the time for winding arrives, they raise their heads and look around for a suitable place to suspend their cocoons, (which, however, is generally made for them by placing near them oak branches or a suitable frame) upon which they commence their task, by fastening on all sides within their reach, a coarse web of silk, to contain the cocoon, which in size and proportion resembles a pigeon's egg, in which they inclose themselves, leaving sufficient space for the free motion of the body in arranging the silk in regular layers of an uniform thickness, which can be seen by cutting the cocoons in pieces. The length of time occupied in its formation is four or five days of unceasing toil; and from the beginning of its labors until the close of life, a period of four or five weeks it abtains wholly from food of any kind. At the expiration of fifteen or twenty days, the worm has been converted into a chrysalis, and from the latter to a beautiful white miller. In that state it is very active, although unable to mount into the air. It moves about upon its feet in small circles, its wings in rapid motion, and after few more days of enjoyment in its new state of existence, it deposits its eggs, to the number of four or five hundred, and closes its eventful life.

The Prospects of the Season.—We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently made a tour of several hundred miles in this State, and into Vermont. He represents the prospect of crops as very promising. Hay has been as abundant through the interior of the State as it has been in Rockingham county. Corn never looked more promising than at the present time: it is about a fortnight earlier than common. Rye has been somewhat blighted, and the crop is small. In our vicinity, apples are very scarce—but forty miles to the north of us they are abundant. Potatoes are generally not so abundant as last year. The season has been such as will not fail to excite in the farmer, feelings of gratitude to Him who gives the early and the latter rain.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

In Plymouth county a disease called the 'blind stagger,' is prevailing to a considerable extent among the horses, and large numbers have died within a short period. In the town of Middleboro the number that have died is estimated from 70 to 100.

Six large Watermelons were gathered from one vine, on Mrs Dudley's farm, Roxbury—the aggregate weight of the six was one hundred and eighty-seven pounds.

A Pennsylvania paper contains a number of severe strictures upon the wanton practice of shooting small birds, not usually eaten, such as swallows, tomtits, pewees, &c. These birds are useful in destroying insects, and should not be wantonly killed.

Amongst the many advantages which the community have derived from the persevering and well directed industry of the late Mr Parmentier, perhaps the most prominent is the introduction by him in this country of the *Morus multicaulis*, or true Chinese Mulberry Tree; it is the tree from the leaves of which the Chinese feed the silkworm, and which is preferred in France, to any other, for that purpose. His widow, at the Horticultural Garden near Brooklyn, has succeeded in propagating a large number of them, many of the leaves measure 13 inches in breadth, which saves much labor in plucking them; and, besides, the worms fed with them are found to make silk of a stronger and more even texture than those fed on ordinary Mulberry leaf.—*N. Y. Inquirer.*

Lowell Railway.—Its proposed course may now be traced by the stakes which have been set, from the borders of Charlestown and Medford to its termination at the basin of the canal in Lowell; from thence it is understood there are to be branches along the several canals to the Factories. The work it is stated will be commenced this fall.—*Lowell Journal.*

Harvard College.—The Corporation and overseers have appointed THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D. of Milton to be Librarian of Harvard College in place of the lamented Hon. Benj. Pierce, and he has accepted the appointment. Mr Harris' father received the appointment to the same office forty years ago.

Rabbits.—It has been said that rabbits may be fed through the summer, with weeds from the garden, and one would judge from the appearance of many of the gardens in this village, that the owners were making calculations for raising these animals.—*Gen. Far.*

NEW BEANS.

Among the new vegetables now under cultivation in the garden of the editor of the American Farmer, there are two varieties of beans well worthy of being introduced into every kitchen garden.—One variety, which we at present call the *Yellott Asparagus Bean*, has a large fleshy pod from 6 to 9 inches in length, very tender and rich. It is a pole bean, excellent bearer and nearly as early as the common bush bean. The other is the London Horticultural Bean—resembling very closely in flavor the pole cranberry bean, but a much better bearer in this climate, and as early as the yellott bean. These two varieties are decidedly superior to any we have heretofore cultivated, both for productiveness and quality. They are both much the best when the pods and beans are full grown, especially the Yellott, which we prefer when the pods begin to assume a yellow tinge.

There is an objection generally urged against pole beans, on account of the trouble of providing poles; but when it is considered that a dozen hills of pole beans will produce more than four dozen hills of dwarf or bush beans, and that one set of poles will last several years if taken care of, we think this objection will be found to be groundless. Pole beans are decidedly preferable to bush beans when there is a scarcity of ground.—*American Farmer*.

HORSES SLOBBERING.

At this season of the year, when the weather is warm and the earth moist, horses feeding in pasture are often salivated to that extent that it renders it very disagreeable being near them, and instead of gaining flesh they lose it very fast.—The cause of this salivation has been ascribed to their eating a plant which grows in moist ground, called *lobelia*. We conclude this is not the cause of this complaint, as we do not know of any animals but *quacks* who are fond of it. If this was the true cause of it, why do not horses slobber in dry cool weather, when the grasses are not growing as rapidly, or even in damp weather, when feeding in pastures newly stocked down with timothy grass. If a horse, which is troubled with this complaint, is turned into such pasturage, the complaint is soon stopped. The salivation is undoubtedly produced by eating white clover when it is very full of juice; and changing the food is the proper preventive. A baiting of hay or oats in common cases will answer, or in extreme ones change the pasture as mentioned before, and it will soon cease.

[It is said that a baiting of *parsley* is a certain remedy, and that if this plant is cultivated along the fences the animals will of themselves take a sufficient quantity to act as a preventive—all grazing animals being very fond of it.—*Ed. Amer. Far.*

TOAST AND WATER.

An infusion of toasted bread in water is one of the most salutary drinks that can be taken by the sick and valetudinary. Dr Hancock gives his experience in its favor as follows: He cut a large thin slice of bread, toasted it carefully and thoroughly, without burning; put it, hot from the fire, in a pint of cold water; allowed it to stand a while, and then set it on the fire till it was as hot as tea is usually drunk. He found that five or six cups of this water, with or without sugar, were more refreshing, and sooner took off any fatigue or uneasiness, than any strong wine, strong ale, small beer, warmed coffee or tea, (for he had tried them all, or any other liquor that he knew of.

It is seldom that toast and water is properly made, and we therefore think it proper to furnish our readers with the following recipe:

Take a slice of fine and stale loaf of bread, cut very thin, (as thin as toast is ever cut) and let it be carefully toasted on both sides, until it be completely browned all over, but nowise blackened or burned in any way; put this into a common deep stone or china jug, and pour over it, from the tea-kettle, as much clear boiling water as you wish to make into drink. Much depends on the water being actually in a boiling state. Cover the pitcher with a saucer or plate, and let the drink become quite cold. It is then fit to be used; the fresher made the better, and of course, the more agreeable.

In dyspepsy and a disordered state of the bowels, toast and water ought to be the habitual drink.

PICKLES.

This is the season of the year for pickling; we would recommend the following as the most approved method of preserving cucumbers for this use. After gathering your cucumbers, place them in a suitable vessel, and pour over them a strong brine in sufficient quantity to cover them. Let them remain in this until wanted, when they should be put into water and allowed to remain twenty-four hours. Pour off this water and cover them with water boiling hot, and allow them to stand a couple of hours, after which, the same process should be repeated, and if the color should not be as green as wished, repeat it a second time, when they will be found hard and green. Let them be put in vinegar with pepper according to taste.—When cucumbers are prepared as above, they will keep through the season. Some practise putting cucumbers into spirits and water to undergo the acetous fermentations; these never make pleasant pickles. Cucumbers may be kept in strong brine for any length of time, and by so doing, a small quantity can be refreshed at a time, and the quantity of vinegar required will be less than when a barrel is prepared at once.—*Genesee Farmer*.

From the New York Farmer.

THE OPINION OF JUDGE PETERS ON CHEAT OR CHES.

The late Judge PETERS, President of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, one of the most enlightened farmers of the age, gave his opinion of cheat (ches) as follows:

'I do not believe in the transmutation of grain from one kind to another, more than I credit the transmutation of metals; crossings and hybridous mixtures are to be accounted for, but they proceed from intercourse of perfect plants. Cheat often succeeds, or rather takes the place of, destroyed or abortive wheat. Why? I do not pretend to assign the cause.'

[The cause is readily assigned. The fields of the careless farmers, are well seeded with this grass, waiting for an opportunity to spring up; and no spot suits it better than a rich or moist vacancy in a wheat field.]

'I have known cheat sown, produce cheat; but never changed its kind on frequent repetitions. Plants degenerate by bad, and meliorate by good culture; but DO NOT CHANGE THEIR KIND. Wheat is originally a mean grain; yet it is wheat and not cheat. I have never seen any scientific or botanical description of cheat, so as to induce me to believe it a degenerated wheat, or any variety of

the *Triticum*. Botanists must determine this question.' [Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society, &c, vol. 4 p. 316.]

Botanists,—the only persons who have examined this subject with sufficient care to be qualified to give an opinion,—have long since determined that wheat and ches are of different genera; and that the notion of a transmutation of the former to the latter, is a vulgar error, fraught with pernicious consequences to the farmer. D. T.

ON FEEDING HOGS.

Our good farmers find the month of September to be a very important one in regard to feeding their hogs. Those who wish to be economical in feeding, should begin early. Every farmer who is fattening hogs should have a cauldron set in an arch near his pen in which he can boil pumpkins, potatoes, meal, &c. as it will be found much cheaper in this section of country to feed with boiled food than to give it to them raw. From the low price which potatoes and pumpkins are sold at in our market towns, and their great weight and small value they will not bear long transport, therefore it is better to feed them to the hogs and save the corn which would be required were they fattened on it, as that is not so perishable an article. When potatoes are boiled and mashed they make excellent feed for hogs; if a proportion of pumpkins are mixed with them they are still better, and if to both a small quantity of corn meal be added, we do not know of any feed with which hogs can be fattened to more advantage. We know that it is said that pork which is fed with boiled food is not as hard, and of course the purchaser will endeavor to take advantage of the circumstance; but let hogs be fed in this manner for the first three fourths of the time they are fattening; the remainder with meal or soft corn; and we assure our farmers that they will find a ready market for their pork, and at first prices. It is well to apprise our readers that pork fattened with still slops is a different article; soft, and charged with the acetic acid or vinegar from the slops on which they are fed, and from which circumstance it is almost impossible to prevent the pork from turning sour, and spoiling after it is packed in the barrels, unless there is an alkali added to the brine to neutralize the acidity contained in it. From this acidity, pork fed on boiled food as above, is entirely free, and therefore is as easily kept as if fed with corn; and if not quite so hard it cannot operate to lessen the value of it, as the hams will be increased in value as much as the side or mess can be deteriorated. A portion of time spent in gathering up those things which of themselves are not so marketable, and converting them into food for hogs at this season, will save much, that is, more directly so, and will prove equally as profitable as that spent in raising such crops, as the old adage is, 'a penny saved is as good as a penny earned.'—*Genesee Farmer*.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At an election held on the 6th inst, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

E. C. DELAVAN, President.	} V. Pres.
ISAAC DENNISTON,	
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.	
JOHN T. NORTON,	
JOHN MEADS, Treasurer.	
JAMES G. TRACY, Corresponding Secretary.	
B. P. STAATS, Recording Secretary.	

CATTLE SHOW.

The team of Working Cattle which has been witnessed on former occasions has formed a very interesting part of the exhibition by the Worcester County Agricultural Society. The Trustees of the Society are particularly desirous of seeing at the approaching Farmer's Festival, a favorable exhibition of the working stock of the County; for this purpose they have authorized the Committee of Arrangements to offer for a team of good Working Cattle to consist of not less than 60 yokes, and all of them owned in the same town, a gratuity of \$25 to defray the expenses of those who may drive them. The Committee would appeal to the public spirit of their agricultural brethren in towns which can, without great inconvenience, furnish such a team, for their exertions to secure an object so much desired. The gratuity will be paid to those who may first give notice of their intentions to exhibit such a team, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, provided, that the Committee on Working Cattle shall approve of such team.

The Committee of Arrangements would congratulate the Members of the Society on the prospect of a highly interesting exhibition; they have received assurances from different sections of the County, that the Show for numbers of animals and articles to be exhibited, and for variety and excellence, will exceed that of any former year.

Those who intend to compete in the Ploughing Match are reminded that the notice of such intention must be filed with the Corresponding Secretary on or before the 31st day of October next, and that in all cases a strict compliance with the rules as published in the Society's bill of premiums will be required. The Trustees of the Society have directed a committee to make sale of the imported *Bull Admiral*, the property of the Society; if not sold at private sale previous to the 20th October next, he will then be sold at Public Auction. He may be seen at the farm of the subscriber—many of his descendants may be seen on the farm of Governor Lincoln. Inquiries regards the terms of sale, may be made of Gen. Nathan Heard or Benjamin Butman, Esq.

JOHN W. LINCOLN,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition will be at Andover, South Parish, on Thursday, September 29th.

All claims for Premiums must be entered with the Secretary, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M., of the day of Exhibition.

All persons intending to claim any of the premiums offered, (excepting those for animals exhibited, or domestic manufactures) are requested to give notice to the Secretary, in writing, previous to the day of Exhibition.

All persons intending to be competitors in the Ploughing Match, must give information thereof, on or before the Monday next preceding the day of Exhibition;—and must have their teams ready on the Ploughing Field, on H. Clark's farm, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The trustees will meet at a Hall near the South Meeting House, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. to fill vacancies in Committees.

The several committees will be expected to meet, and be ready for the performance of their respective duties, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition of Manufactures will be at a Hall near S. M. House, where all articles must be entered and deposited before 9 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition of Butter, Cheese, and Vegetables, will be in a room provided for the purpose in the same building.

Competitors in the Ploughing Match, who reside more than ten miles from the place of Exhibition, may have their teams taken care of at the expense of the Society, by calling on Mr Thomas C. Foster, of Andover.

All animals or articles entered for premium, must remain under the direction of the Marshals until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Society will dine together at 1 o'clock. Tickets for the Dinner will be furnished to members of the Society, by Messrs Pettingill and Hoyt, at 75 cents each.

The Society will meet at the Meeting House, at 3 o'clock, P. M. where an Address will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY COLMAN—the Reports of the several Committees will be read, and the Premiums awarded—after which, the usual business of the Annual Meeting will be attended to.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

J. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

Andover, Sept. 12, 1831.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,—Flushing, near New York.

WILLIAM PRING & SONS, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, compactly and regularly filled with Trees, Shrubs and Plants of the choicest kinds, enables them to offer the various sorts at the reduced prices stated in their New Catalogues, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them.—The quality and excellence of the trees are superior to all former periods, and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their scenery, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To Nurseries they will allow a liberal discount and a convenient credit.—All letters desiring information will be replied to by the first mail.

As many persons are agents for different Nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every Invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof of origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced. We are thus particular for conclusive reasons, knowing we have been injured by impositions.

In the next paper some particular articles will be enumerated, highly interesting to the public, of which they have cultivated a large supply to meet the great demand. Orders can be sent direct to the proprietors, or to J. B. RUSSELL, Agriculturist, Boston.

N. B. In the Pomological Manual, just published, above 220 varieties of Pears, 100 of Plums, and 100 of Peaches, are fully described, besides other fruits, that do not conversant with the subject can make their selections from a knowledge of the qualities. Sept. 21.

Woodbridge and Willard's Universal Geography.

This day is published, the fourth edition of Woodbridge and Willard's Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern, adapted to the present state of the world. For the use of the higher Classes in schools and Academies, and for private Libraries. Accompanied by both Modern and Ancient Atlases. Modern Geography, by WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE, Editor of the 'Annals of Education,' Author of ' Rudiments of Geography for Schools.' Ancient Geography, by EMMA WILLARD, Principal of the Troy Female Seminary.

The present (fourth) edition has been improved by the addition of such recent information of changes, improvements, and discoveries, as have been deemed important. A new folio Map of England, Scotland and Ireland, a Map of the Pacific Ocean, a Chart of the principal Animals of the world, a Geological Map of Europe, and a view of the principal Sections of Canals in the United States, with several new engravings of Public Buildings, Cities, &c, have been added. The Maps of the four quarters of the Globe are from new and improved drawings, and it is believed will be found to possess peculiar advantages. The plan of this work, as also of the School Geography by the same authors, (which is claimed to be original,) it is well known, has obtained the decided approbation of the most eminent Geographers and Teachers in Europe as well as in our own country. The following opinion of this work from the Rev. JOSEPH H. HARRIS, late of Cambridge University, England, President of Kings College, York, U. C. has been recently received by the Publishers.

'Allow me to return you my best thanks for the copy of your Universal Geography, and its accompanying Atlas—and if I may offer an opinion on their merits, I would characterise them as the most comprehensive, and best methodised, and therefore the most useful work, connected with the subject of Geography, that I have met with; not only admirably adapted to the purposes of instruction, but containing much to render them valuable as a reference at all times.'

For sale by the principal Booksellers in the United States.—In this city by CARTER, HENDÉE & BARCOCK and CROCKER & BREWSTER.

¶ In press the fourteenth Edition of 'Woodbridge's Rudiments of Geography and Atlas' for Schools, new and improved drawings of the Maps for the Atlas and other important additions.

September, 1831.

Notice.

The Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, stands adjourned to SATURDAY, Oct. 1st, at 11 o'clock.

EDWARD W. PAINE,

Secretary, pro tem.

Society's Rooms, Joy's Buildings.

Sept. 21.

Wants a Situation,

A Gardener—a steady, active man, who is perfectly acquainted with every department of the business, and will be highly recommended by some of the most respectable families in the vicinity of Boston, having no family but a wife; he will engage as a single man or otherwise. Any commands directed to F. L. care of James Ryan, No. 6, Battery-march street, Boston, will be respectfully attended to. Sept. 21.

Bulbous Flower Roots.

For sale by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—
A few Double Crimson Pæony Roots—50 cents each. Large white Lily Roots, extra size, 125 cents each—\$1.00 per dozen. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Iris, &c.

Sept. 14.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hendée & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq. Sept. 7.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 61, Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. (1 Jan.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel.	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot. first sort,	- ton.	105 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	- bushel.	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	- barrel.	8 00	8 50
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	14	16
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLAXSEED,	- barrel.	5 75	6 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- "	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	- "	4 62	5 00
Alexandria,	- "	5 00	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	63	70
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	63	65
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	70	73
Rye,	- "	70	75
Barley,	- "	36	42
Oats,	- "	60	70
HAY,	- cwt.	10 00	10 50
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	11 00	13 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- cask.	1 00	1 25
LIME,	- ton.	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- barrel.	16 00	18 00
PORK, clear,	- "	13 00	14 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern)	- "	50	75
Red Clover, (northern)	- pound	10	12
TALLOW, tixed,	- cwt.	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound.	65	70
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	76	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	58	58
Mer. do. half blood,	- "	52	55
Merino, quarter,	- "	48	50
Native, washed,	- "	45	48
Pulled superfine,	- "	63	65
1st Lamb's,	- "	45	48
2d, "	- "	30	30
3d, "	- "	30	30
1st Spinning,	- "	50	52

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best piece,	- pound.	8	16
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	54	6
whole hogs,	- "	6	8
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	8	12
POULTRY,	- "	12	15
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	20	22
Lump, best,	- dozen.	12	14
EGGS,	- bushel.	32	34
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- "	32	34
Indian, retail,	- "	27	40
POTATOES,	- barrel.	1 50	2 00
CIDER, [according to quality]	- "		

MISCELLANY.

THE POOR DEBTOR.

He lay upon a loathsome stone,
A log the pillow for his head—
Not straw nor blanket for his bed—
His locks with age were hoar.

'Twas sad upon his blanched cheek
To see what furrows grief had made—
A poor old man bereft of aid—
Ah! who his woes shall speak?

What was the glorious world to him!
The jewelled sky! the earth in bloom?
Confin'd within a living tomb,
Useless was every limb!

As if he were a beast of prey—
The deadly foe of human kind—
Strong buls and bars his frame confined,
Lest he should break away.

His food was scanty, coarse, unchanged;
Through grates he gasped for vital air:
Thieves, cut-throats, his companions were;
From virtue's path estranged.

Yet in his country's proud defence,
If once his blood had freely pour'd
And valiantly had borne the sword—
'Twas this his recompense!

What was his crime, do you inquire?
The worst of all—'twas *poverty*!
He owed his neighbor dollars three—
His neighbor bound him in his ire!

Not long did that old man remain
In his lone and gloomy cell:
Thanks to a friend, 't was told pray tell?
'Twas DEATH that broke his chain!

STATISTICS OF INTERFERENCE AND TEMPERANCE DRINKING.

In an article in the daily papers under this head, it was shown to be probable that the three cities of New York, Albany and Boston pay about $\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars a year for the distilled spirituous liquors which they drink. If the whole Union, say 12 millions of people, should drink at the same rate of expense, it would make 180 millions, which seems incredible and far beyond the usual estimate.

The usual way of estimating these amounts is, by taking the number of gallons consumed. This can be done with certainty by the treasury books at Washington, for the period during the last war, when domestic as well as foreign spirits were subject to excise. By them it appears that the quantity then used was above $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to every person.

It is remarkable that about the same result has been obtained on a late investigation in New Hampshire, for 1825. The returns from 38 towns scattered through that state, give an average of $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons a person. We may say, in round numbers, 50 millions of gallons for the United States.

When we consider that part of this is brandy, gin and rum, and that a great part of the remainder is drack by the glass, we cannot put the whole down at a less average than a dollar a gallon, as cost to the consumers, or 50 millions of dollars; probably it is much more.

If such accounts seem incredible, we will refer the reader to the statistics of a single county (Lancaster) in Pennsylvania, for a corroborating fact. That county has one hundred and eighty-three distilleries and only one hundred and sixty-four grist mills.

Other calculations will convince us of the same truth; for the man who drinks a gill a day, consumes in a year

12 gallons,	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint a day,	24 "
1 pint a day,	48 "

On a careful inquiry, it is found that a gallon contains 64 small glasses. The usual grocery price is 3 cents per glass, though steamboats, hotels and respectable taverns charge 6 cents to one shilling. A gallon, therefore, retailed at the lowest rate stated, would cost the consumer \$1.92 cents, which is more than 600 per cent profit on the domestic spirit.

Therefore, the man who regularly drinks at the rate of one gill a day, by retail, pays by the year.

	\$23 04
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint per day,	46 08
1 pint per day,	92 16

This shows why the rich come to poverty and the poor to wretchedness and want. All this too in a country where wages are high and provisions low, and taxes next to nothing. Ninety dollars a year upon a laboring man, is a higher tax than the most arbitrary government on earth ever imposed, and yet thousands upon thousands of our laboring people impose that tax upon themselves, and a great deal more.

DUTY OF POST MASTERS.

The following extract of a letter from the postmaster general settles most clearly and definitely a very important point in relation to which we have heretofore suffered grievously from the neglect of too many post masters to comply with the law and their instructions on the subject mentioned. The remedy to which the postmaster general has decided that we are entitled, is in exact accordance with what we have long believed to be both the law and the equity in the case, and is thoroughly efficient and satisfactory. If post masters do not give due notice to the publishers, in case any of our papers are not taken from their offices, *they are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscriber.*—Chris. Adv.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 18th inst. enclosing one from E. T. Bridge, is received at this department; and the post master of Savage mills, Me. will be immediately written to upon the subject.

The duty of post masters is very plainly laid down upon the subject of which you speak, in the 12th section of the seventeenth instruction of the post office laws. *They are bound to give immediate notice to the publishers of newspapers which arrive at their office, and which are not taken out by the persons to whom they are directed. In case they neglect this duty, they are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscribers.* As to the right of post masters to the papers for the postage, as mentioned by Mr Bridge, it does not accrue until after three months from the notice before spoken of, and it has reference only to the papers sent during and after that time.

I am gentlemen, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

Messrs. J. EMORY and R. WAUGH.

Personal Appearance.—This is one of those things of accident, resting with nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be blamed on this head. The disposition for looking well is ruining half the young people in the world, causing them to study their glasses and paint or pale, instead of pursuing that which

is lasting and solid, the cultivation of the mind. It is always a mark of a weak mind, if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test, and a liberal course of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek—or runs in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not as gay as the rose, and it bears no thorn about it. As to appearance, fashion should not be allowed to hear upon that which cannot be changed except by deception, and what indeed in reality it is not worth the trouble of being called so, even if it could.

The way to wealth, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words *industry and frugality*, that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

He that would be rich with the least labor must have few wants: for he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more. A tub was large enough for Diogenes, and a world too little for Alexander.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we want. Never go abroad in search of wants; if they be real wants, they will come in search of you. He that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

Coconuts Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash for Coconuts, from 25 to 30 cents, according to quality.
J. H. COBB,
Dedham, July 15th, 1831. St July 20.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office.
Aug. 3.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.
Aug. 3.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention.
E. BENEFZER WIGHT.

16, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.
August 3

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1831.

NO. 11.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PEACH TREES.

Amid the general decay of the Peach tree, I have the gratification to perceive that the Jacques Rare-ripe has escaped the contagion. This probably may be imputed to its constitutional health and vigor. All in my grounds have borne fruit in their usual excellence and quantity, while all others of various kinds, in their vicinity have produced but a sickly and scanty foliage.

The cause of this disease I have not as yet satisfactorily ascertained. It may be occasioned by a succession of wet seasons, rendering the sap inert and vitiated. But specific appearances have led me to an inquiry, whether it may not be imputed to some extraneous cause. When I commenced pruning my young trees in the spring, I perceived on most of the young sprouts, generally within an inch from the stem, a dark brown spot covering the upper surface, which seemed to be occasioned by some puncture, but for what purpose I could not ascertain, as I could not detect any embryo insect. Whether the poison, however, which seemed evident, was infused by a venomous sting, or was the effect of vitiated nutriment, was left in doubt. This appearance warranted a liberal pruning where heading down was not to be preferred. In this manner I obtained healthy shoots for budding, or a vigorous top to such young trees as had before undergone the process. The more adult which seemed stricken with the *malaria*, I left to their fate. In no season have my young trees appeared better, and should my friends and neighbors have the misfortune to lose their whole stock, my sympathy in their affliction may be mitigated by the consolation of assuring them, that I can amply make good their loss.

The Peach tree, under the common mode of propagating it, is liable to many casualties, and an early exit. The soil and situation as usually cultivated forms a luxuriant and plethoric growth, by which the fruit buds are exposed to the blight of autumnal and vernal frosts; or its branches split and broken by the storms of winter, or the weight of redundant fruit. This would prove a more serious calamity, had not nature provided an early restoration by reproduction of the mutilated tree, or a fresh germination of its fruit. These peculiarities, with the higher quality of the produce, may be an offset for its early decay consequent of high cultivation.

Compared with the Pear and Apple, the Peach is naturally a short lived tree; but I apprehend it will be found as durable as the Plum under a different mode of culture. This I infer from the fact that I have a Rare-ripe which has been in annual bearing, with scarcely an exception, for more than thirty years. The stone which produced it was accidentally dropped in the grass by the side of an open fence, on the north border of my ground, where is had a full view of Wachusett. During this period, except for one year, it has had an undisturbed possession of the sod and soil for ten feet in diameter. It exhibits no symptoms of decay and has but once sustained any material injury

from the winds and storms to which it is peculiarly exposed. The fruit when not too abundant is of common size and flavor; but of later maturity. Within a few days, it has been released from the remains of its heavy load. A severe winter, some years ago caused a general destruction of the peach tree. This alone, on my ground survived the catastrophe; and has since outlived many generations of its offspring.

Worcester, Sept. 19, 1831.

O. FISKE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREEN CORN STALKS.

MR. FESSENDEN—For the last twenty-five years I have pursued a practice, common in this vicinity, of feeding milch cows with green stalks as soon as the corn was well filled, and the utility of the practice I never doubted until the present season. I began feeding this season as usual, but soon found that the quantity of milk was diminished. As the milk of each night was all sold, the exact quantity was known.

I did not then suppose it possible that the stalks could occasion the diminution, but was persuaded by my family to desist from giving them stalks in about 8 or 9 days after I commenced, and they subsisted on grazing in the same pasture in which they were kept while fed as above—and to my surprise the quantity of milk increased. As I paid no attention to the subject until about the time of discontinuing the feeding with stalks I cannot state the precise amount of difference in the quantity of milk, but as near as I can ascertain it was from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ part of the whole.

My corn was planted in hills and the stalks of about 4 hills per day were served to each cow during the above time.

Should the above be thought worth noticing in your paper I hope it will elicit remarks and information from some one of more experience than Your obedient servant. E. F. WOODWARD.

Newton, Sept. 19, 1831.

PERRY,

The name of a pleasant and wholesome liquor made from the juice of pears, by means of fermentation, somewhat in the same manner as cider from apples.

The best perry for perry, or at least the sorts which have been hitherto deemed the fittest for making this liquor, are so excessively tart and harsh, that no one can think of eating them as fruit; for even hungry swine will not eat them; nay, hardly so much as small to them. Of these the Bosbury pear, the Barcland pear, and the horse pear, are the most esteemed for Perry in Worcestershire, and squash pear, as it is called in Gloucestershire; in both which counties, as well as in some of the adjacent parts, they are planted in the hedge rows and most common fields.

It is observed by Mr Knight that in the making of this sort of liquor, the pears are ground and pressed in exactly the same manner, as those of apples in the manufacturing of cider; but that it is not usual for the reduced pulp to be suffered to remain any length of time without being pressed. It has never, he says, been the practice in Herefordshire, or the

counties in the vicinity of it, to blend the juices of the different varieties of the pear in order to correct the defects of one kind, by the opposite properties of the other. It is however, he allows, more easy to find the required portion of sugar and of astringency as well as flavor, in three or four varieties than in one; hence, he supposes, a judicious mixture of fruits affords a prospect of great benefit.

In grinding, he remarks, that the pulp and rind of the pear, as in the apple, should be perfectly reduced, and that though no benefit is said to have been derived from the reduced pulp remaining some hours unpressed, he has no doubt but that where all other circumstances are the same, that portion of liquor will for the most part be found the best which has remained the longest under the power of the mill stone.

The juice of the pear and the apple, he says, are constituted of the same component parts, but the proportions are different. In the juice of the pear the tanning principle is predominant, with a less portion of sugar, mucilage, and tinging matter.

The method of managing this sort of liquor during the process of fermentation, is likewise, he observes, nearly the same as that in cider; but that it does not afford the same indications by which the proper period of racking it off may be known. The thick scum that collects on the surface of cider, he remarks, rarely appears on the juice of the pear, and during the time of the suspension of its fermentation, the excessive brightness of the former liquor is seldom seen in the latter; but that where the fruit has been regularly ripe, its produce will generally become moderately clear and quiet in a few days after it is made, and it should then be drawn off from its grosser lees. An excess of fermentation is prevented by the means used in the making of cider; and the liquor is rendered bright by isinglass. The power this substance possesses of fining liquors appears, he says, to be purely mechanical; it is composed of innumerable fibres, which being dispersed over the liquor, attach themselves to, and carry down, its impurities. For this purpose it should be reduced to small fragments by being pounded in a mortar, and afterwards steeped twelve or fourteen hours in a quantity of liquor sufficient to produce its greatest degree of expansion. In this state it must be mixed with a few gallons of the liquor, and stirred till it is diffused and suspended in it; and it is then to be poured into the cask, and incorporated with the whole by continued agitation for the space of two hours. This process must be repeated till the required degree of brightness is obtained, the liquor being each time drawn off, on the second or third day, from its precipitated lees. Not more than an ounce and a half, or two ounces of isinglass, are, he believes, generally put into a cask of a hundred and ten gallons, at once; but were its mode of action purely mechanical, there could be no objection to a larger quantity; but it has also he says, a chemical action on the liquor. It combines with and carries down the tanning principle, and hence, during the process of fining, the liquor is deprived of a large portion of its astringency.

This substance is most readily diffused in liquors by boiling, but by this it is dissolved, and converted

into glue; and its organization, on which alone its powers of fusing depend, is totally destroyed. The application of it is sometimes also necessary in the manufacture of cider; though color is seldom wanting in that liquor.

Where perry or cider can be made sufficiently bright without it, he would not by any means recommend its use. The liquor is rendered extremely agreeable to the eye by it; but has always appeared to him to become more thin and acid by its action.

In respect to the 'after management of perry it is the same as that of cider; but it does not bear situations where it is exposed to much change of temperature, so well, and its future merit cannot so well be judged of by its present state. In the bottle it almost always retains its good qualities, and in that situation he would always recommend it to be put, if it remains sound and perfect at the conclusion of the first succeeding summer.'

On the whole the pear furnishes a less popular liquor than the apple, but the tree is capable of being grown on a greater variety of soil, and is more productive, furnishing in the proportion of 600 gallons of liquor to the acre, where the trees are full grown.—*Complete Farmer.*

CEMETERY AT MOUNT AUBURN.

This place was consecrated on the 24th inst. by solemn and appropriate services; but a press of avocations prevented our being present till the ceremonies were nearly concluded. We therefore copy the following notice of the proceedings on this occasion, from the *Boston Courier*.

CONSECRATION OF MOUNT AUBURN.—The following was the order of services at the consecration of Mount Auburn as a place of sepulture, on Saturday last.

1. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the Boston Band.
2. INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, by Rev. Dr WARE.
3. HYMN, written by the Rev. Mr PIERPONT.

To thee, O God, in future trust,
Our hearts their cheerful incense burn
For this thy word, 'thou art of dust,
And unto dust shalt thou return.'

For, what were life, life's work all done,
The hopes, joys, loves, that cling to clay,
All, all departed, one by one,
And yet life's load borne on for aye.

Decay! Decay! 'tis stamped on all!
All bloom, in flower and flesh shall fade;
Ye whispering trees, when we shall fall,
Be our long sleep beneath your shade!

Here to thy bosom, mother Earth,
Take back, in peace, what thou hast given;
And all that is of heavenly birth
O God, in peace, recall to heaven.

4. ADDRESS, by the Hon. JOSEPH STORY.

5. CONCLUDING PRAYER, by the Rev. Mr PIERPONT.

MUSIC by the BAND.

An unclouded sun and an atmosphere purified by the showers of the preceding night, combined to make the day one of the most delightful we ever experienced at this season of the year. It is unnecessary for us to say that the address by Judge Story was pertinent to the occasion, for if the name of the orator were not sufficient, the perfect silence of the multitude, enabling him to be heard with distinctness at the most distant part of the beautiful amphitheatre in which the services were performed, will be sufficient testimony as to its worth and beauty. Neither is it in our power to furnish

any adequate description of the effect produced by the music of the thousand voices which joined in the hymn, as it swelled in chastened melody from the bottom of the glen, and, like the spirit of devotion, found an echo in every heart, and pervaded the whole scene.

The natural features of Mount Auburn are incomparable for the purpose to which it is now sacred. There is not in all the untrodden valleys of the West, a more secluded, more natural or more appropriate spot for the religious exercises of the living; we may be allowed to add our doubts whether the most opulent neighborhood of Europe furnishes a spot so singularly appropriate for a 'Garden of Graves.'

In the course of a few years, when the hand of taste shall have passed over the luxuriance of nature, we may challenge the rivalry of the world to produce another such residence for the spirit of beauty. Mount Auburn has been but little known to the citizens of Boston; but it has now become holy ground, and

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,
—a village of the quick and the silent, where nature throws an air of cheerfulness over the labors of death,—will soon be a place of more general resort, both for ourselves and for strangers, than any other spot in the vicinity. Where else shall we go with the musings of Sadness, or for the indulgence of Grief; where to cool the burning brow of Ambition, or relieve the swelling heart of Disappointment? We can find no better spot for the rambles of curiosity, health, or pleasure; none sweeter for the whispers of affection among the living; none leveler for the last rest of our kindred.

Horticulture.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By Mr Robert Manning, Hawthornian (Pom. Mag. No. 34.) a beautiful apple not in eating. By Ward Pool, Danvers, a variety of large size name unknown.

Pears.—By Madam Dix, from her seedling tree; this pear fully sustains the high character it has heretofore acquired, melting and high flavored, it has borne full the present season and the fruit is larger than the figure which accompanied its description in the N. E. Farmer, weighing from 9 to 10 ounces. By Gorham Parsons, Esq. a specimen of the Sylvauche Verte d'Hyver, a fine flavored excellent fruit. By Mr E. M. Richards, Capshaf. By Capt. Stephen Wales, Dorchester, a seedling Pear, called Bowdoin, rather coarse texture and not high flavored. By John Prince, Esq. Beurré du Roi, very melting, pleasant flavor, and one of the best varieties of the season. By Mr R. Manning, Beurré d'Angleterre (Cox No. 28) Shere Verte and Buffum's Native Pear from R. Island; the latter melting and fine. By Dr Kittredge, Portsmouth, N. H. large size green pears, not in eating, name unknown. By S. Downer, Capshaf-out, large and handsome specimen. Beurré Knox; this last is melting, fine flavor and superior to the specimens exhibited last season. By Francis Wingate, Esq. Hallowell, Me. large size very beautiful pears; the specimen was overripe, and appeared rather dry. By Adams Foster, Esq. Providence, R. I. Knight's seedling pears, they are above medium size, quite melting, and of good flavor and appears well worthy of cultivation, a letter from Mr Foster is annexed.

Peaches.—By Mr E. M. Richards, Columbia, a good peach. By Mr E. Vose, Orange, Clingstone, and Yellow York-raricrpe; the last of very fine flavor.

Grapes.—By S. Downer, Schuylkill Muscadell Troy Grape, and Nazro (Prince's Treatise) and one of the committee has seen bearing vines of the variety called the Buck Grape (cuttings received from Mr Buck) and also of the Winne Grape (the plant received from Albany) and they all appear similar to the first named variety. Gale Grape (Prince's Treatise) which is very similar to what is cultivated in this vicinity for the Morillon. Isabella, a ripe specimen of this popular native variety, which is rapidly increasing in cultivation. Bland transparent, scarcely any pulp, not quite at maturity. By Joseph Bales, Esq. a cluster of white Chasselas—being one of three produced on a graft inserted the 25th April last.

S. DOWNER, Chairman.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, Sept. 24, 1831.

Providence, Sept. 16, 1831.

To the Committee on Fruits of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

GENTLEMEN.—With this you will receive a small box containing about a dozen of the 'Knight's seedling' pear.

This is a new variety, a native of this state, and is considered by many to be equal to the St Michael or the Seckle. Were it left for me to deride, I should hesitate before I placed this or any other pear on a par with the 'St Michael', nor have I, as yet, seen any variety that possessed the sweet and delicate flavor of the 'Seckle'.

The original tree is now standing on the farm of Mr Wm. Knight of Cranston, in a wild, rocky and uncultivated spot, remote from any dwelling, and until within a few years, has almost remained unnoticed and unknown. Within forty rods of this pear tree, separated by a piece of swampy land, stands another of natural growth, but of no value whatever.

This variety has recently been introduced into 'Dyer's nursery', a thriving establishment, situated in the same town, and it would afford me a pleasure to forward scions or trees in the spring of 1832, if you should think it worthy of cultivation.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

ADAMS FOSTER.

P. S. The pears should not be eaten, until they turn yellow.

Silk and Silk Worms.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. V.

The manufacturing nations of Europe stand in need of the article of raw silk, which they are glad to procure, even of an inferior quality, from the most remote regions of the globe; while America could supply them with the best and finest to an unbounded extent. I have pointed out two great markets, viz. England and France open to American industry and inviting it to their shores. I shall now show the advantages to be derived from this branch of trade, when once it shall have been fairly introduced into this country.

The celebrated Count Dandolo, by whose labors the culture of silk has been so much improved and extended throughout Europe, does not hesitate to affirm, that the value of silk in Italy, considered as an article of exportation, is twice

equal to that of all other products of that country taken together, and that there is no production of the earth in the markets of Europe, which compared to its natural value or prime cost, offers to the producer a greater net profit than the article of silk.

If then in Italy, the land of corn, wine and oil, the profits on exported raw silk be equal to double the amount of all the other productions of the Italian soil taken together, it is evident that the same if not greater advantages must result to this Country, particularly to the Northern and Middle States, whose productions, are not so rich as those in the south of Europe.

Every person will easily understand that the profits on raw silk will in a certain degree be proportioned to the extent of the means of those engaged in its preparation, and of their establishment for that purpose. If it be on a large scale the machinery may be moved by water, or steam power, which will add greatly to the economy of the business. It is now three or four years since the Italian reel was imported into Philadelphia, and there it still lies, like a fine musical instrument waiting for the hand of the master. Nobody has yet succeeded in making merchantable raw silk either by means of that instrument or similar instruments which have been imported into this country. Many attempts have been made, none of which have been successful. I do not hesitate to affirm that all similar attempts, without the necessary instruction and the skill to be acquired by habits of patience, will forever prove unsuccessful. The great degree of skill and dexterity that is necessary for the management of the cocoons, and for producing the various qualities of silk according to their numerous degrees of fineness, may be compared to the different numbers by which the various qualities of cotton threads used for sewing are designated.

The extent of a filature is calculated from the number of reels that are employed—from ten to five hundred or more. To each reel there must be a woman to wind the silk, and a little girl to turn the crank, unless they are all turned by water or steam. The cocoons, I suppose, may be purchased for twenty-five cents the pound, and eight pounds will yield a pound of silk. The fuel, the cauldron, the pipes, the basin, and necessary apparatus to carry the water to the reels, and the wages of the people, are the internal expenses of the establishment. A good reeler, on a hand reel, can turn out three pounds of silk per day.

The current price of raw silk in England and France is about seven dollars the pound; and if it shall be well prepared in the manner required by those manufacturers, and the quality of American silk shall continue to be as much superior to the silk of other countries, as the few specimens have proved to be, which have been sent to those countries, the value may be increased. The Connecticut sewing silk after it is reeled, twisted, colored, and carried to market, sells for four dollars the pound. In consequence of their want of knowledge of the art, and the necessary machinery, they consume 16 pounds of cocoons to produce one pound of silk—with ten days' labor expended upon it. If the 16 pounds of cocoons can be sold for 25 cents per pound, they will produce the same amount, and save the labor and expense.

V.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of the Times.

The object of the following remarks is principally to explain, what is meant by Floss Silk, how made, its use, &c. We hope it will prove interesting to more than one description of our readers.

When Mr D'Homergue arrived in this country, upwards of two years ago, it was said that he had been sent for by a society in Philadelphia, to reel silk from the cocoons, and make floss and sewing silk. If this be true, it shows how little was known at that time of the different arts, which together cooperate in the manufacture of silk. To reel silk from the cocoons, is the business of a female reeler, and if the thing is to be undertaken on a large scale, of a director of a filature. To make floss and sewing silk, is the employment of a silk throwster.—For the former business, nothing is wanted but a few reels, with their furnaces and basins, and the work is done in the summer only, under a shed, open to the free circulation of air; the latter on the contrary, requires an expensive and complicated set of machinery, and the labor is performed throughout the year in a large room, of sufficient space to contain the apparatus. Directors of filatures and silk throwsters are men of different professions, and nothing is more rare than to find a person competent to both. The society we allude to, do not seem to have been aware of all this. They probably believed that a single person, and that person a mere operative, might do all these things, with the aid of some simple machinery. Indeed, from a publication of theirs, which appeared in the newspapers at that time, it appears that they sent for such a person from Europe, on failing to obtain a female silk spinner from Connecticut.

Since that period, a great deal of light has been thrown upon the subject. The publications which have appeared in this country, have made their way to Europe, and in consequence of it, silk manufacturers of all descriptions have come to our shores.—A corresponding impulse has been felt in this country, and of all this we are beginning to feel the happy effects. Silk throwsters (whose denomination two years ago was hardly known) are now established in several of our cities; foreign raw silk has been imported in larger quantities than before; for the first time, this year, it has been purchased at our public sales, and it is now undergoing the regular process of throwing, in order to be converted into some kind of manufacture. The first that the public voice seems to call for, are floss and sewing silk; the former because much of it is employed by fringe and coach lace makers, of whom numbers have been for a long time established in our large towns, working silk, imported from foreign countries; and the latter, because it is an indispensable article in all families for domestic use. We shall therefore, make a few remarks on the manufacture of these two articles.

1. *Floss Silk*.—Mr D'Homergue, in his essays, calls by that name the kind of silk which the French call *filo elle*, and which is made out of the floss or outside tow and coarse fibres of the cocoons. But he said nothing of what is called floss silk in this country, either because he did not think it of sufficient importance, or because it is not so immediately connected with the subject of reeling. Whatever his motive may have been, we shall try to supply this deficiency.

Floss Silk, in the sense that we speak of is what

the French call *Sole platte* (flat silk,) so named from its being flat and not round like other silk. It is used in almost every kind of coach-lace and fringe makers' work, in embroidery, and in the manufacture of stockings, gloves, and in general of hosiery. It is reeled like other silk, generally of from 15 to 20, or from 20 to 25 cocoons; after reeling, it is sent to the throwster, who gives it that preparation which constitutes *floss silk*. He doubles the threads according to the size wanted, and twists them in his mill, not like other silk, several times, backwards and forwards, from left to right and afterwards from right to left, but twists it only on one side, and very lightly, so that when it is afterwards boiled by the dyer in order to dissolve the gum with which it is impregnated, it becomes partly untwisted, so as to give it a flat appearance, without, however, making it crispy and unfit for winding, which would be the case, if it had not been twisted in the throwing mill. After boiling it is dyed, and in that state is fit for use.

We have been told of floss silk having been made by some ingenious ladies in the south; which undyed and unwound had been deemed by coach-lace makers, in this city, superior to imported silk of the same kind, and even purchased in that state at 13 dollars a pound, while foreign floss silk, dyed and wound on bobbins, sold only for ten. We are not disposed to controvert this fact; and shall only say that we have heard but of one or two pounds thus purchased two or three years ago, and we have been told that the ladies, who made that small quantity, soon gave up the undertaking; no doubt in consequence of the enormous length of time that it took them to produce that result, and the waste of the material that it occasioned. We have heard no more since of similar attempts.

2. *Sewing Silk*.—We have little to add on the subject of this article, to what has been said by Mr D'Homergue in his essays, and since in various other publications. It is well understood that sewing silk is made from raw silk reeled from 20 to 25 and even to 40 or 50 cocoons according to the size wanted, and if we believe Mr Boucher, it is more difficult to reel silk out of many than out of a few cocoons—after reeling, it is made into sewing silk by the throwster, and requires a great deal more twisting backwards and forwards, and a stronger kind of twist than any other silk.

We are told that there is no throwsting mill yet set up in this country, of sufficient power to twist sewing silk. Neither that of Mr Edward Brown, at Dedham, Massachusetts, which has twenty spindles, nor that of Mr Ripka, at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, which has sixty, are sufficient for that purpose. But we are also informed that this will soon be remedied, and that a proper set of throwsting machinery is even now in preparation at Philadelphia. There is no doubt that all these things will henceforth be certainly progressing in our country; the art of reeling is all we want to set all the rest in motion. For this we look to Congress, on whom alone depends the promoting or the checking of this astonishing progress.

LARGE ONIONS.

A gentleman of Austintown, has made us a present of Onions of an extraordinary growth. They have grown, from the seed, the present season, to be the largest we have seen, some of them being more than fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing thirteen ounces each. Austintown pa.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Hartford County Agricultural Society, at their Annual Meeting, October 28, 1830.

By CHARLES ROBINSON, Esq.
Concluded.

On the subject of horses I speak with hesitation, not because much may not with propriety be said and strong and convincing reasons may not be urged why a better race of horses should be obtained and cultivated among us, and I do speak at the suggestion of those whose judgment may not be called in question.

As I have elsewhere remarked, we do not here need a large race of horses for the use of our farmers. The labor performed by horses among us is light and ordinarily does not require of a horse of moderate size a full exertion of his strength. It is evident that for light work which is to be done rapidly a horse of moderate weight has a decided superiority. He has in fact less labor to perform; he has less weight of his own to support and less effort is required of him to accomplish his task. It is therefore important that in our efforts to improve our breed of horses for domestic use, we should consult compactness, speed and beauty. Beauty, because in all animals a beautiful form is the most perfect; one in which is combined in the greatest perfection all the qualities which appertain to that peculiar animal; all those combinations on which strength and action depend, and because too, beauty will always excite affection, induce attention and care, and be exempt from those over exactions which in the horse so often result in disease and death.

Why is it that on this point we are thus deficient? Is not our soil congenial to the horse; or is it not rather that those engaged in this branch of agriculture do not feel that solicitude for quality, for good blood and a proper combination of the different points and qualities which constitute a good horse? There are opinions prevalent among our farmers which it would seem a proper attention to the subject would lead them to renounce, but which cannot with propriety be discussed on an occasion like the present.

As food for horses our grass is cut too early, often before it has attained its full growth. Herdsgross, according to Sir Humphrey Davy, contains a far greater amount of nutriment when the seed is fully formed than when in the blossom, and the experience of all who have fairly tested the subject leads them to the same result. It is said that if left till that time it is not eaten so readily; but is not this an argument in favor of late cutting? When the seed is fully formed a given weight contains more nutriment than when cut in the blossom and a given bulk a far greater weight; hence it follows that to obtain the required amount of sustenance a less quantity is requisite and therefore a less quantity will be consumed. The labor of curing is also lessened and the liability of the hay to subsequent injury almost entirely done away.

The system of drill husbandry, even when in its most favorable form it is applied to the raising of Indian Corn is little adapted to the state of our country. It can be adopted to advantage only where laborers are abundant and manual labor of little value, and even in England it is not considered a profitable mode of culture. In this section of the country our agricultural labor is performed with the most profit upon the broadcast system by the use of oxen. In the country the labor of a team is held as of the same value as that of a day laborer. A team costs a farmer its keeping and the interest

upon the investment; a laborer his board and wages. Here is therefore a heavy balance against manual labor.

Corn can be profitably raised only on land of good quality and in a high state of cultivation. In order therefore to obtain large crops many farmers dress their land so heavily as to essentially injure it and occasion great waste. There is a point in all land, the staple of the soil, a degree of fertility, when not effected by injudicious cropping, which the peculiar combination of the soil produces. This point it cannot be made to exceed by any dressing which does not change its nature, and therefore those efforts frequently made to induce an excess in fertility in favored inclosures so often prove abortive.

The system of dry fallow for grain formerly so prevalent is deservedly falling into disrepute. There are many reasons why on a light soil it is unprofitable. If on ordinary soil the expense of ploughing per acre in the fallow system be estimated at 75 cts. and the harrowing at 25 cts. of the same, the three ploughings and two harrowings amount to \$2 50 cts. per acre for the expense of preparing the ground for a crop of fall grain. But if the grain be sown after one ploughing and be covered by two harrowings we have an expense of \$1 per acre. The latter plan has stood the test of experience through a series of years and has produced an average of better crops than the former, beside leaving the land in a more productive state. The repeated and continued exposure of the soil in the fallow system must be extremely injurious. The gases arising from the decomposition of the vegetable matter are evolved and lost. The surface is exposed to the constant action of the sun, air and rain. The animal and vegetable matter is either carried off by evaporation or washed into the subsoil.

Fall ploughing in ordinary cases can by no means be recommended, a series of experiments upon this point have uniformly led to the same disastrous result. The turf is in the fall much stronger than in the spring and it decays but little through the winter. In the spring the land requires more expense to bring it into proper condition than if it had not been ploughed, and what is more the crops are uniformly light.

These are a few of the points in our general system which may with propriety receive the attention of our farmers. There are other subjects, other items for discussion upon which much might be said. Among these the culture of Hemp and the rearing of silk worms claim particular attention. Here however as in all things else the general rule fully applies; that experiments should always be made upon a small scale.

There is one vice not yet entirely eradicated from among us against which every lover of his country and of his fellow men is bound to use all his influence, one scourge upon society which no language can depict in all its horrors: with a syren voice and in the garb of friendship and sociality it enters unsuspected the abode of temperance and peace. It is met with open arms for it speaks only of kindness. It ingratiates itself with some one member of the family, perhaps him on whom the others are dependent for happiness and support. He listens to the syren's song and his happiness is gone forever. The eyes of his friends no longer beam with unmingled satisfaction at his approach; he reads in their countenances only silent suffering and ruined hopes and he feels that he alone is the

author of all this misery. Oppressed with the consciousness that he has ruined himself and destroyed the peace of his family, he returns for alleviation to the intoxicating draught and finds relief for a time for all those sickening reflections in brutal insensibility.

Look at yonder man, a few years since his heart beat high with the prospect of eminence and the consciousness that on him rested those deep, those pure and fervent affections which strewn with flowers the pathway of life but which sorrow and suffering can alone call forth in all their tenderness. What is his history for these short, these solemn years? Oh! tell it not, for it speaks only of blighted hopes, of prospects lost, of affection withered by unkindness and the fond expectation of friends exchanged for sorrow more heart rending than that which encircles the dead.

This insidious foe in its first approach is scarcely perceptible. It then manifests itself in apparently slight and venial offences. But like the little cloud that first betokened an answer to the prayers of the prophet Elijah and which soon caused the heavens to be black with clouds and wind and which deluged the earth with rain, this fell destroyer brings with it desolation and despair and involves its victim in a whirlwind of passion and vicious indulgence.

But why dwell we on themes so melancholy. The syren's song will no longer whisper in the ear of the deluded and degraded victim, peace when there is no peace. Intemperance even now stands forth in all its hideousness; a moral revolution is abroad over our land which bids the victim live.

Our land is still a favored land. The wailings of famine and the cry for bread are not heard in our streets. Oppression and its consequent miseries are here unseen. All who do what their hands find to do and do it with their might here obtain a competent subsistence.

Our occupation, my brother farmers, is one which requires constant care and watchfulness; but is this a reason why we should remain listless and inactive? Let it rather be our effort to raise the condition of the farming interest, to instil into the minds of all with whom we associate proper principles, to excite for our occupation more interest and for its improvement more exertion and greater efforts.

In Russia it is usual to preserve the natural verdure of hay. As soon as the grass is cut, it is without being spread, formed into a tick, in the centre of which has been previously placed a kind of chimney, made of four rough planks. It seems that the heat of the fermentation evaporates by the chimney; and the hay thus retains all its leaves, its color, and its primitive flavor.

Discovery.—Mr D. C. Tier, states in the Buffalo Bulletin that he has discovered a substitute for hemp and flax in a vegetable which grows at Syracuse. It was cut down by a farmer mowing and fell into the water. He obtained about 2 ozs. of it near a yard long, in the imperfect state and found it equal to flax for strength and softness. He intends to make a satisfactory experiment and communicate the result.

To preserve Fruit.—Fruit of all sorts may be dried and kept a year or two, without losing their flavor, by wiping them dry, and putting them into a cool brick oven; and occasionally, while drying, grating a little sugar over them.—*London.*

SWAMP MUD.

Were farmers to pay more attention to draining their low lands, they would find it much to their interest. Separate from the advantage of rendering their low lands dry and productive, much manure of the first quality might be taken from the ditches, and when spread upon fallows and other uplands under tillage, would well repay all the expense of ditching. Many seem to entertain the idea, that nothing is worth carting or spreading as manure, unless it has been collected in the barnyard, or is the excrement of animals.

All vegetable matter undergoing decomposition furnishes food for growing plants, and may be applied as manures. In short, anything, whether vegetable or animal substance, which on being mixed with a soil under cultivation, and which increases the growth of plants cultivated in such soil, is termed manure. Different soils require different substances to be applied, in order to facilitate the growth of plants; thus light sandy soils which are too loose to retain moisture are greatly benefited by the application of clay; and such earths as are comparatively too retentive of moisture, are greatly altered for the better, by mixing with them a portion of sand, so that whatever be the soil which requires ditching, the earth removed may be carted to a different soil, and be applied as a manure. There is on some farms small swamps or depressions, in which vegetable matter collects, and which cannot without considerable expense be drained; these frequently become dry during summer, when large quantities of manure might be taken out of them. Good farmers will look carefully to those things, but some that are new in the profession, may not be aware of the importance of such deposits and a hint from us may not be considered amiss.

—*Genesee Farmer.*

TESTIMONIES IN FAVOR OF WATER,
AS A UNIVERSAL BEVERAGE.

Cheyne, a distinguished physician, who wrote more than a century ago, and who had himself experienced incalculable benefits from the use of water, describes its value with great enthusiasm. 'The benefits,' says he 'a person who desires nothing but a clear head, and strong intellectual faculties, would reap by drinking nothing but water (tepid or cold as the season is), while he is yet young and tolerably healthy, well educated and of a sober honest disposition, are innumerable: As first, that he would live probably till towards an hundred years of age, &c. Secondly, that he would constantly enjoy a clear head, calm, at least governable passions; a facility in intellectual applications, and the acquisition of virtue, &c. Thirdly he would thereby be secured against all the great, atrocious, and frightful distempers; as melancholy, lowness of spirits, wrong-headedness, madness, apoplexies, suffocations, fevers of all kinds, pestilences, pleurisies, &c.'

'If there is in nature a remedy, which deserves the name of universal,' says Hoffman, a celebrated German physician, who lived nearly two centuries ago, 'it is, in my opinion, pure water.'

'Water,' says the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, 'is the natural drink of man, and indeed, of all animals. It is not only the safest and best drink, but however it may be disguised, water is perhaps the only fluid which can answer all the purposes for which drink is required.'

'There can be no question,' says Dr James Johnson of London, 'that water is the best and the

only drink which nature has designed for man; and there is as little doubt but that every person might gradually, or even pretty quickly, accustom himself to this aqueous beverage.'—'The water drinker glides tranquilly through life, without much exhilaration or depression, and escapes many diseases to which he would otherwise be subject. The wine drinker experiences short, but vivid periods of rapture, and long intervals of gloom; he is also more subject to disease. The balance of enjoyment then turns decidedly in favor of the water drinker, leaving out his temporal prosperity and future anticipations; and the nearer we keep to his regimen, the happier we shall be.'

'I have known,' says Dr Rush, 'many instances of persons who have followed the most laborious employment for many years in the open air, and in warm and cold weather, who never drank anything but water, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health.'

Those sudden deaths, which are not unfrequent from drinking cold water, in very hot weather, rarely if ever take place, except in persons of intemperate habits.

'In physical strength,' says the Journal of Health, 'in the capability of enduring labor and fatigue, in the vigor and clearness of the intellectual powers, the individuals whose drink is confined entirely to water, far exceed those who substitute for the pure element, distilled or fermented liquors.'

'Would the strong man preserve his strength, and the fair woman her beauty, water will be their beverage, their cordial, their restorative. Is the constitution broken down in drunken bouts, and guttonous feasting, to be renovated; water—water alone, unmixed, unspiced, must be the grand antidyspeptic draught. If cramps and pain torment, or wakefulness cheat the wearied spirit of its repose, not all the essences of peppermint or mustard for the former, or all the sedatives of laudanum, or black drops, or hops for the latter, will be so composing for the time, and unattended by after suffering, as a tumbler full or two of hot water. The nervous lady who refuses to take adequate exercise during the day, and drinks her strong green tea in the evening, may consult her physician, if she be partial to having a listener to her tale of woe; but if she desire to rest well and keep out of the hands of quacks, and spare the nerves of her regular medical adviser, who really wishes her well, she must dilute her tea, take longer walks, and in place of recourse to the laudanum vial, try a tumbler full of hot water at bed time. The poor hypochondriac must not hope for easier digestion and a greater flow of spirits by a little wine or other bitters before dinner, and a little wine or brandy and water at, and after this meal. He may as well hope to breathe freer by having his throat a little compressed by a tight band just before he takes a walk, and again a little squeezed immediately after his return. His draughts from the fountain of Hygieia must be in the shape of pure water from the nearest spring or cistern.

Curious Document.—Ministers have at this moment in their possession a list of 1,500 individuals, in or near London, whose private fortunes would pay off the national debt. Of course the list is only interesting, or of value, as indicating the mass of wealth in the country, as one could not have imagined, at first sight, that the private fortunes of any 1,500 individuals in the empire could be to such an extent.—*English Paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1831.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 21st inst. In the forenoon a well written, learned and elaborate address was delivered to the members of the society and a collection of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Athenaeum Lecture Room by Dr M. A. Ward of Salem. This address was replete with useful and amusing information. It gave historical sketches of the sciences of Botany and Natural History from the earliest age to the present time, interspersed with interesting anecdotes relative to distinguished men who have successfully cultivated those branches of erudition. It exhibited proofs of the advantages which had been derived from the labors of Horticultural Societies both in Europe and the United States, and adverted to the benefits which the public had received, and which might be expected to accrue from the exertions of those and similar institutions; commended the efforts of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and specified some of the favorable results of their labors. This Address we hope will soon be published by the Society.

Among the donations of fruits and flowers, which were presented for the Festival were the following, viz:

Dr Webster; Sweet-water and Isabella Grapes, peaches. Mr H. A. Breed, of Lynn; Water-melons. Mr Abel Houghton, of Lynn; Citron Musk-melons and Isabella Grapes. Mr Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport; Sweet-water, red Chasselas and Isabella Grapes. Dr O. Fiske, Worcester; a large basket of Pears, called Chamberlain, resembling the St Michael. Mr Joseph Joy, Boston; brown Beurre Pears. Mr E. Vose, Dorchester; black Hamburg, white Chasselas, and Gros Maine Grapes, Capiaumont Pears, and Morris white Peaches. Dr S. A. Shurtleff, Boston; white Chasselas Grapes, St Michael, Seckle, and Broca's Bergamot Pears, and 'Shurtleff's' seedling Grapes. Mr D. Haggerson, Charlestown; black Hamburg and Sweet-water Grapes. Mrs R. Mackey, Weston; superb clingstone Peaches. Mr C. Cowen, Roxbury; Cap. Grapes. Gorham Parsons, Esq. Brighton; Hubbard's Nonsuch, Pomme neige faneuse, and Washington Pearmain Apples; Broca's Bergamot, and Sylvanhe Veite d'Heve Pears. Mr S. C. Lyford, Meredith, N. H.; St Michael Pears. Mr R. F. Phipps, Charlestown; Andrews Pears.

Dr Z. B. Adams, Boston; St Michael Pears and a fine specimen of Hibiscus Manihot. Madam Parkman, Broca's Bergamot Pears. Mr Samuel Downer, Dorchester; black Hamburg, Red Chasselas, Isabella, Schnylkill, Troy, Nazro and Gale Grapes; Capiaumont, Beurre, Knox and Seckle Pears. Mr Enoch Bartlett, Roxbury; Bartlett and Capiaumont Pears. Ribstone Pippins, and Spitzenberg Apples, Isabella Grapes and Watermelons. Mr Wm. Kenrick, Newton; Isabella Grapes. Mr J. Wilson, Boston, Peaches. Mr Daniel Chandler, Lexington; Fruit of Passiflora edulis. Mr R. Toolley, Waltham; Heathcote and Seckle Pears. Messrs Winslip of Brighton; black Hamburg, black Cape, black Muscadine, black Cluster, Royal Muscadine, white Chasselas, white, Sweet-water, Saragossa, Wyatt, Isabella and Schnylkill Grapes. Madam Dix, Boston; Dix Pears, a fine specimen. Mr Charles Senior, Roxbury; one large Lemon tree, one large and two small Orange trees in fruit.

Mr David Posidick, Charlestown; White Muscadine and Isabella Grapes, Apples, Pears and Peaches. Mr J. Bunstead, Boston; a basket of small Blue Ischia Figs. Gen. Dearborn, Roxbury; Heath Peaches, Marie Louise, Beurre d'Angleterre, English Bergamot, and a beautiful cluster containing 36 Seckle pears. John Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plain; Beurre du Roi, Fulton, Dr Hunt's Connecticut and Capiaumont Pears; Hubbardston Nonsuch Apples.—Mr Eben. Breed, Charlestown; Black Hamburg Grapes. Mr Charles Lawrence, Salem; Black Hamburg Grapes, 4 clusters weighing 24—18—18—17 ounces; White Muscadine, Roisling or Charette de Linoux, Petit Rauchling and Gray Burgundy Grapes; St Michael Pears, and Kennedy's Carolina Clingstone Peaches. Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq. Dorchester; Black Hamburg, White Muscadine, Barcelona, Constantia, Catawba and Isabella Grapes, Seckle Pears, Watermelons, one weighing 28 lbs. and four varieties of musk-melons. Mr Thomas Whitmarsh, Brookline; large Carolina Watermelons.

S. G. Perkins, Esq. Brookline; white Muscadine, Muscadine of Alexandria, and black Cape Grapes; Belle de Vitry

(superb) Royal George, and Morris' Lucien's white rare-ripe Peaches; a potted branch of white Chasselas Grapes containing wood of the years 1831, and wood which in ordinary culture, would have appeared in 1832, 33, 34, with the fruit of the last three years thereon, that of the present year having been gathered. Hon. Richard Sullivan, Brookline; black Hamburg, Sweet-water and an unknown kind of Grapes. Alderman Hall, of New-York, a basket of large and handsome Pears, name unknown.

The following letter from the Hon. O. FISKE was sent with his donation of *Chamberlain Pears* mentioned above.

Worcester, Sept. 16, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR—I exceedingly regret that an engagement with the governor as a Committee to examine White Mulberry Nurseries for a premium, in various parts of the country (postponed on account of the weather) must deprive me of the pleasure of meeting my Horticultural friends at our Annual Festival. I however avail myself of the occasion to forward for their inspection a basket of native Pears. Although the produce of a farm within two miles of me, I was in ignorance of their existence until yesterday, when I requested the owner to preserve the gleanings of *thirty bushels* which the tree had borne for my use. I was on the ground today and found the tree about 15 inches in diameter near the ground with a moderate decrease for 8 feet, when it stuck off into a perpendicular and two lateral branches, giving it well proportioned and well balanced top. Although it had the appearance of age there was not a scar on the body of a dead or a diseased limb to be seen. I considered it as 'the best conditioned tree for its age I had ever noticed. On the most careful inspection it had every appearance of a native.

The account I obtained from the present owner was that the farm formerly belonged to a Deacon Chamberlain, one of whose sons found it in a pasture some distance from the house where his cattle had their range, and transplanted it to its present situation.

I called on Gen. Chamberlain a grand-son of the Deacon, who owns an adjoining farm. He corroborated the above statement and added that the tree was removed about sixty years ago by his *uncle Jacob* now living and from that circumstance the fruit has always been called the *Jacobs Pear*. It is generally a free bearer; and has never been known wholly to fail. As a table fruit from the regularity of its saccharine quality and destitution of flavor it will doubtless be considered as inferior to many of our varieties of native Pears. But for all domestic uses, which in a family are of primary importance, I doubt whether it can be excelled. It comes in use when fruit of this character is not readily obtained. I was told that it retains its form and size when baked and gives a red and rich pulp. It is moreover longer in eating than most other kinds as may be judged by the sample.

Should the committee think proper to give it a place in their nomenclature, I would suggest the propriety of calling it the *Chamberlain Pear*.

Respectfully your friend and servant. O. FISKE.
ZEBEDEE COOK, JUN. ESQ.

The following letter from S. G. PERKINS, Esq. was sent together with the fruits &c. presented by that gentleman.

Brookline, Sept. 21, 1831.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. ESQ.

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

DEAR SIR—I herewith send you a branch of the White Chasselas Vine, containing the wood of the years 1831—1832—1833 and 1834, with the fruits of the three last years attached to their respective shoots—that of the present year having been long since gathered and eaten. You will perceive therefore that this Vine has borne this season, the fruits of four years; which may be considered by some of your guests an object of curiosity, and I apprehend must be new to most of them.—The wood of 1832 has one bunch of grapes only; that of 1833 has two bunches; and that of 1834 has three bunches.—The first is ripe—the second nearly so, and the last are as you will see, quite small. There may be uses drawn from this fact which every gardener who is acquainted with the culture of the Grape Vine, will readily see; and as it is the power of every one to produce the same result, they and a certain species of grape they are cultivating one, two, or even three years before the vine in its natural course, would produce its fruit.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

At 4 o'clock, the Society, with their guests, consisting in all of about two hundred, sat down to a dinner, pre-

pared by Mr. Eaton, at Concert Hall. This repast was all that could gratify the most keen, as well as please the most fastidious appetite. It was served with a promptitude and precision, an attention to the wants and wishes of every individual, but rarely witnessed in an entertainment, given to so large a party. The Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society, presided at the table, and was assisted as Toast master by Z. Cook, Jun., Esq., first Vice President of the Society. The entertainment exhibited a feast of intellect and a festival of wit, as well as choice viands for those who were inclined to mingle the repast of the senses with the 'flow of soul.' The following regular toasts were drank.

Our Country—Where each Exotic finds support—where nothing but the willow weeps.

Massachusetts—In peace she furnishes Grapes for her friends—in war, Grape-shot for her enemies.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—By introducing new modes and articles of culture, we hope to add new links to the chain of social being.

Political Horticulture—Which has shown experimentally—that the *Flower de luce* does not succeed well in France—nor the *Orange* in Belgium.

The Poles—Principle as well as Patriotism awakens sympathy in their heroic struggle—since it is the duty of every free citizen 'to go to the polls.'

The Russian Grand Duke and the Portuguese Tyrant—We would not exchange a *St Michael's pear*, for a pair of such Michaels.

La Fayette—an anomaly in Cultivation—A Tree vigorous at 74—whose grafts will survive the parent stock, and perpetuate the original flavor of its fruit.

Our Alma Mater—Constant improvements in this original Nursery, until every scion surpass the best of our Seedlings.

The Two Websteres—One an X-pounder of the American Language, the other a 76-pounder of the American Constitution.

The Industry of New England—The braiding of palm leaves and the spinning of cotton have shown that what we do not produce we render productive.

Our Festivals—While we draw from Vineyards in Europe, and from plantations at the Tropics, we have satisfactory proofs of a good Kitchen Garden at home.

Eden—The first abode of the living—Mount Auburn, the last resting place of the dead.—If the tree of life spring from the soil of the one, Immortality shall rise from the dust of the other.

Cultivation, Commerce and Manufactures—They must be coexistent, and we hope in this country they will be coeternal.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By J. C. Gray, Esq., Third Vice President.—*Our Country*—a noble tree, with 24 fruitful branches—Let it be preserved from splitting at the crotch, and no earthly power can prostrate it.

By Doct. Ward, of Salem.—*The Flora and Pomona of New England*—The man of science may plant, the man of wealth may water, but the man of practical skill must give the increase. Success to them all.

By Rev. J. Pierpont.—The tables turned since man first attended to Horticulture—then he had his worst fall in the Garden—now he has his best Garden in the Fall.

By Mr. Assur (a native of Poland).—*The Poles*—In America they are necessary for the cultivation of Hops—In Europe, the Russians are taught by them a quicker step—flight.

By Hon. Nathan Appleton.—*Cultivation*—The only process of obtaining Fruit, whether applied to *Mind* or *Matter*.

By E. Vose, Esq.—*Belgium*—the land of Van Mons; in return for the scions of its fine fruits, we offer to it scions from our own Tree of Liberty.

By E. Bartlett, Esq., Second Vice President.—*Our Country*—May those who administer the Government remember that the Apple of Discord should never be cultivated.

By Hon. Judge Davis.—Our modern Druids, who turn Forests into Fields, unite the Garden with the Grove, and are such decided Utilitarians as to prefer Maize to Mistletoe.

By Samuel Appleton, Esq.—The Garden of Eden, lost to Mankind by the curiosity of a Woman—regained for Woman kind by Horticultural Societies.

By T. G. Fessenden.—*The Hon. JOHN LOWELL*, the Patriarch of Improved Husbandry—his influence, pre-

cepts and examples have ameliorated the Farms and Gardens, and deserve the grateful acknowledgments of every New England Cultivator.

By a Member.—*The Orator of the Day*—He has presented us this day, to use his own language, a nut of the sweetest kernel, and happily easy to crack.

By Dr. Bigelow.—*Bunker Hill Monument*—We regret to find that it resembles in nothing the worthies whom it commemorates, except in having come to an obstinate stand.

By Zebedee Cook, Jun., Esq., First Vice President, (after the President had retired).—H. A. S. DEARBORN, the President of the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—The scientific and practical Cultivator—the annals of our Institution attest the value of his labors; the gratitude of his co-laborers is cheerfully and liberally accorded him.

By a Member.—GORHAM PARSONS, Esq.—a distinguished patron of the sister sciences, Agriculture and Horticulture.

TRANSMITTED.

By William Prince, Senior Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden.—*The Hon. John Lowell*—the distinguished patron and benefactor of Horticulture!

By William Robert Prince.—*The Horticulturists of Poland*—May the Tree of Liberty which they have so gloriously planted, overshadow and exterminate all germs of despotism.

By Alfred S. Prince.—*Flora and Pomona*—Alike animating the hearts of their votaries in every clime.

Other sensible, witty and sentimental sayings were uttered and responded, which we are compelled to omit.

Several songs were sung, and among others one originally written by the Editor of the *New England Farmer*, (and printed on the last page of this day's paper,) was sung with much skill and effect, by Mr. J. W. NEWELL, of Charlestown.

LILLY & WAIT, Boylston Square, have just republished the 90th number of the *Quarterly Review*; it contains valuable articles on the following subjects:—Connexion of Intellectual Operations with Organic Action—Dunn's Poems—Modern Science; Inductive Philosophy—Doctrine de Saint Simon; New Distribution of Property—Subversion of Ancient Government—Old English Domestic Architecture—Friendly Advice to the Lords—Sanskrit Poetry.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of the Albany Horticultural Society was celebrated in this city on Saturday. The display of fruits, vegetables, plants and flowers, was not as great as on the previous anniversary, the season being unfavorable to the peach, pear, grape and particularly to what may be called our staple fruit, the plum; but it was, on the whole, a creditable exhibition. The annual address was delivered at the Mansion House, at 3 o'clock, P. M. by the Rev. Dr. LACEY. It was a highly pertinent and valuable effort, and was well received by the audience. We hope the author will consent to its publication, with a more extended account of the proceedings. At 4, P. M. the company sat down to an elegant dinner, served up in the best style, by Mr. Bradstreet. The guests consisted of the members of the society, the Lieutenant Governor, Chancellor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Recorder of the city, and other state and city officers, and many citizens. Among the invited guests were the venerable Col. Bassett and Dr. Everett of Virginia, Maj. Talcott of the U. S. army, and Dr. Spafford, Mr. Walsh, and other efficient members of the *Rensselaer County Horticultural Society*. Judge BUEL, president of the society, presided, assisted by ISAAC DENNISON, Esq. vice-president. The room and table were suitably decorated. After the cloth was removed, various toasts were drank. The company separated at an early hour, in all respects, we believe, highly gratified.—*Albany Argus*.

Wanted,

An able bodied laborer, who has had experience in the management of hot beds, and forcing early vegetables for market. Apply at his office. Sept. 28.

Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries,—Flushing, near New York.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors, announce that the great extensive-man in their establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, compactly and regularly filled with Trees, Shrubs and Plants of the choicest kinds, enables them to offer the various sorts at the reduced prices stated in their New Catalogues, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them.—The quality and excellence of the trees are superior to all former periods, and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To Nurseries they will allow a liberal discount and a convenient credit.—All letters desiring information will be replied to by the first mail.

As many persons are agents for different Nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every Invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof of origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced. We are thus particular for conclusive reasons, knowing we have been injured by impositions.

In the next paper some particular articles will be enumerated, highly interesting to the public, of which they have cultivated a large supply to meet the great demand. Orders can be sent direct to the proprietors, or to J. B. RUSSELL, Agriculturist, Boston.

N. B. In the Pomological Manual, just published, above 220 varieties of Pears, 100 of Plums, and 100 of Peaches, are fully described, besides other fruits, that those not conversant with the subject can make their selections from a knowledge of the qualities. Sept. 21.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Aug. 3.

Cocoons Wanted.

The Subscriber will pay cash 1¢ Cocoons, from 25 to 50 cents, according to quality. J. H. COBB.
Dedham, July 15th, 1831. St July 20.

The Moral Class Book,

Or the Law of Morals; derived from the Created Universe, and from Revealed Religion.—Intended for Schools. By William Sullivan, Counsellor at law.

“The statutes of the Lord, are right; rejoicing the heart. The commandment of the Lord is pure; enlightening the eyes.” Psalm xix, 8.

Extract from The Preface.

“The plan of this volume is to search out the original principles of morality. They are supposed to have been found in the laws of the created universe. We have endeavored to prove, that this universe must have proceeded from Supreme Intelligence, Almighty power, and unbounded goodness; that it is one connected, and dependent system of being; that physical, intellectual, moral and religious man, is necessarily a part of it; that his relation to the universe, can be discerned and understood by the light of reason; that what he thus learns, is confirmed, and sanctioned, by Divine revelation. Beyond this we do not go; and beyond this we need not go, since it is thus disclosed, and made certain, that the law of morals, is the will of God.

“It may be supposed, that such an inquiry would necessarily lead to peculiar, and even to sectarian opinions in religion. This consequence does not follow. If it did there is no call to introduce it into this volume; nor is it introduced. We know, and respect the differences which exist, in religious opinions, in this free land. With these on this occasion, we have no concern. The sole purpose is to illustrate the principles of that morality, which all denominations of Christians respect.”

“The above works should be in every family, and in every school. Published by RICHARDSON, Lord & Holbrook, School Book publishers, Boston, and for sale by all booksellers in New England.

The Political Class Book,

Intended to instruct the higher classes in Schools in the origin, nature and use of Political Power. By WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Counsellor at Law. With an appendix upon studies for practical men, with notices of Books suited to their use. By GEORGE B. EMERSON.

The object of this work is to point out to the youths, who are in the course of education, their relation to each other, to society and to their country; and to show, in a plain and simple way, the excellence and value beyond all price, of the political condition in which they exist. The further purpose is to give some information of the social system of which they are to become active members, and on which their own happiness, in common with that of all around them, absolutely depends. The plan is—First, to sketch the principles on which society is formed. Secondly, to show the fitness of the State Government to accomplish the intended object of it. Thirdly, to do the like as to the National Government. Fourthly, to notice some subjects which concern those who are approaching manhood, and those who have risen to be citizens.

The Appendix contains a short account of the most approved books in arts, sciences, literature, history and morals, with introductory remarks.

Woodbridge and Willard's Universal Geography.

This day is published, the fourth edition of Woodbridge and Willard's Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern, adapted to the present state of the world. For the use of the higher Classes in schools and Academies, and for private Libraries. Accompanied by both Modern and Ancient Atlases. Modern Geography, by WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE, Editor of the 'Annals of Education,' Author of ' Rudiments of Geography for Schools.'

Ancient Geography, by EMMA WILLARD, Principal of the Troy Female Seminary.

The present (fourth) edition has been improved by the addition of such recent information of changes, improvements, and discoveries, as have been deemed important. A new folio Map of England, Scotland and Ireland, a Map of the Pacific Ocean, a Chart of the principal Animals of the world, a Geological Map of Europe, and a view of the principal Sections of Canals in the United States, with several new engravings of Public Buildings, Cities, &c., have been added. The Maps of the four quarters of the Globe are from new and improved drawings, and it is believed will be found to possess peculiar advantages. The plan of this work, as also of the School Geography by the same authors, (which is claimed to be original), it is well known, has obtained the decided approbation of the most eminent Geographers and Teachers in Europe as well as in our own country. The following opinion of this work from the Rev. JOSEPH H. HARRIS, late of Cambridge University, England, President of Kings College, York, U. C. has been recently received by the Publishers.

“Allow me to return you my best thanks for the copy of your Universal Geography, and its accompanying Atlas—and if I may offer an opinion on their merits, I would characterise them as the most comprehensive, and best methodised, and therefore the most useful work, connected with the subject of Geography, which I have met with; not only admirably adapted to the purposes of instruction, but containing much to render them valuable as a reference at all times.”

For sale by the principal Booksellers in the United States.—In this city by CARTER, HENDEE & BABCOCK and CROCKER & BREWSTER.

“In press the fourteenth Edition of ‘Woodbridge's Rudiments of Geography and Atlas’ for Schools, with new and improved drawings of the Maps for the Atlas and other important additions.

September, 1831

Wants a Situation,

A Gardener—a steady, active man, who is perfectly acquainted with every department of the business, and will be highly recommended by some of the most respectable families in the vicinity of Boston, having no family but a wife; he will engage as a single man or otherwise. Any commands directed to F. L. care of James Ryan, No. 6, Battery-march street, Boston, will be respectfully attended to. Sept. 21.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 61 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. (1 Jan,

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel,	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton,	120 00	108 00
PEARL, first sort,	- “	120 00	122 50
BEANS, white,	- bushel,	30	11 00
REEF, case,	- barrel,	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- “	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- “	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound,	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	- “	6	8
“ Skimmed milk,	- “	3	4
FLAXSEED,	- “	1 12	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel,	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	- “	5 75	6 00
Alexandria,	- “	4 62	5 00
Baltimore wharf,	- “	5 00	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Southern,	- bushel,	68	70
“ Corn, Northern Yellow,	- “	63	65
Rye,	- “	75	77
Barley,	- “	70	75
Oats,	- “	36	42
HAY,	- cwt,	60	70
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt,	10 00	10 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	- ton,	11 00	13 00
LIME,	- cask,	1 04	1 25
PLAISIER PARIS retails at	- ton,	3 00	3 55
PORK, clear,	- barrel,	16 10	18 00
Navy mess,	- “	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- “	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel,	1 75	2 00
Red Top (northern),	- “	50	75
Red Clover, (northern),	- pound,	10	12
TALLOW, tined,	- cwt,	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- pound,	65	70
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- “	76	80
Merino, three fourths washed,	- “	55	58
Mer. 2, 3/4 blood,	- “	52	55
Merino, quarter,	- “	48	50
Native, washed,	- “	45	48
Pulled superfine,	- “	63	65
1st Lambs,	- “	58	60
2d,	- “	45	48
3d,	- “	45	50
1st Spinning,	- “	50	52

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound,	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- “	6	8
“ whole hogs,	- “	5 1/2	6
VEAL,	- “	6	8
MUTTON,	- “	4	6
POULTRY,	- “	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- “	12	15
Lump, best,	- “	20	22
EGGS,	- dozen,	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel,	82	84
Indian, retail,	- “	32	34
POTATOES,	- “	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel,	1 50	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Sept. 26.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 741 Beef Cattle, 714 Steers, 1267 Sheep, and 1617 Swine. 50 Swine and a few Store Cattle were reported last week. Several hundred Steers and this Cattle remain unsold, many of which will probably be sold tomorrow.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—A little depreciation from last week, probably occasioned by the weather. We quote for prime 4 75 a \$5; good 4 25 a 4 50; thin 3 25 a 4.

Stores—Sales not very brisk; no prices ascertained. Working Ozen—We noticed a few sales at \$45, \$53, 62, 70 and 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, 21, 23 and 25. Sheep—Sales quick, occasioned by the limited number, and higher prices were obtained. Sales of lots at \$175, 2, 25, 2, 23 and 23 3/4. Some Wethers at \$2 50 a 2 75.

Swine—We noticed a lot of prime large Barrows at 4 1/4; several small selected lots, two thirds Barrows, at 4 1/4; one of 150, not selected, probably two thirds Barrows, at 4 1/4. Retail price for Sows 4 1/4 a 5; Barrows 5 1/4 a 6.

New York Cattle Market, Sept. 23.—Market for Beef Cattle this week rather brisk, and better supplied; 900 head in, and principally sold at \$4 50 a 6 50, and a few very fine at \$7. In Sheep and Lambs, no variation in quality, price or demand; 2000 head in, and all sold quick; Sheep \$2 50 a 6 Lambs \$2 a 3. Fat Hogs scarce and sell quick at \$4 50; what few Store Hogs have been in, sold at \$4; more wanted. Cows and Calves no sales this week; Calves very scarce and in demand.—Daily Advertiser.

MISCELLANY.

The Feast of Fruits and Flowers.

A SONG,

Written by T. G. FERRISDEN, and sung by JOSEPH W. NEWELL,
at the Massachusetts Horticultural Festival, September 21, 1831.

Come Cultivators, leave awhile
Your Gardens, Fields and Bowers,
And join with us to celebrate
Our Feast of Fruits and Flowers;
With blameless luxury enjoy
Rich products of the soil,
Rewards which crown the Art of Arts,
When skill enlightens toil.

What though within our temperate zone,
No burning sun sublimed
The Fruits the Destinies bestow
On pestilential climes;
All health and happiness require,
All man should ask of heaven
To satiate innocent desire
Is in profusion given.

The worst privations we endure
Prove blessings in th' event,
And should our gratitude excite
Instead of discontent;
For ills which task our highest powers
To conquer or evade
But bid the human race aspire
To reach its highest grade.

No imps of sloth lie basking here,
Like serpents in the sun,
Even mountain streams to turn machines
Must labor as they run;
Within New England's granite bounds
No useless beings lurk,
The rough and raging elements
We yoke and set to work.

When sentimental zephyrs blow
For love and rhyming fit,
Our windmills make them work like dogs
Compell'd to turn the spit;
Niagara's thundering cataract
Our power shall hamper till
It toils like Dutchmen in a ditch
Or Sam-on in his mill.

Since fire and water harness'd here,
Compose a yankee team,
Perhaps our General Government
Might go as well by steam;
But as this case were better brought
Before some higher court,
'Tis left for Congress, when they meet
To argue and report.

The Line nor Olive will not grow
Spontaneous here—what then?
We've hearts of oak and nerves of steel
In noble crops of men;
Our plant call'd FEMALE EXCELLENCE
No hot bed culture needs
To yield sublimar Scraphim
Of pure celestial breeds.

When winter dissipates the heat,
Beneath an iron sky,
Hot-houses with hot water fraught
Caloric will supply;
Thus gardeners by and by will make
Fine climates of their own,
And raise by manufactured heat
The plants of every zone:—

With Lime and Sulphur doctor off
Vile insects by the host,

Till art at length of Nature's plagues
Completely clears the coast.
Thus every blessing may be ours
Which Providence has given
To every land and clime beneath
The canopy of Heaven.

FAMILY SCENES—IS IT NOT SO?

Romping Sally runs against the corner of the table, raises a bump on her head, and of course begins to cry lustily. The mother comes to her assistance.

'Did it hurt its pretty head? What was it hurt my Sally?'

The sobbing child points to the table.
'Was it the table? naughty table! beat it well.'
[Slap! slap! on the offending table.] 'That will teach it to hurt my Sally another time.—Beat the naughty table again. It shan't hurt my Sally.'

In the meantime Sally's confusion has become less painful, the red eyes are dried, and the child is pacified—at the expense of a practical lesson in revenge. Miss Sally, fifteen years afterwards, throws the blame of every mischance or misfortune which her own clumsiness or folly has caused, upon her companions and dependants, simply because she must still have a table to beat.

The mother's pet, Tommy, has been playing all the morning with his new toys, has broken up his drum to see what was inside of it, and tossed his penny trumpet and windmill into a corner; and now he comes crying to his parent, tired of his play and play-things, and expects her to spend her time in inventing new amusements for him.

'No, I'm busy. The clothes have just come in from the washing, and I must put them away. I can't play with you today, Tommy, indeed I can't.' But Tommy knows better. He has been told fifty times before that his mother was busy and could not attend to him; and he remembered well, that a little teasing gained him the victory. Like a good general, he tries the same manœuvre again.

'Come and play with me, Ma! I don't know what to do. I can't play alone, and Dick won't be home from school till two o'clock.' A fresh denial provokes a second fit of crying, and Tommy's perseverance triumphs. His mother plays at hare and bound with him, tells him ghost stories, makes a cat's cradle for him, and mends his drum, till the clock strikes two. The father comes home, sees no dinner ready, looks for his wife and finds her at the rhapsody press. 'Oh, dear, how is everything so late today?' 'Oh, that teasing Tommy would have me to play with him this whole livelong morning; and I have not been able to do anything since breakfast.'

Thus a petted child's whims are allowed to derange the economy of a whole family; and the good mother never dreams that she is bringing up her favorite to be a selfish, self-important being; a burden to himself, and a plague to society.

Even the odious vice of lying is most unconsciously, but most effectually inculcated by the weakness and inconsistency of parents.

'Frank, you shall not go outside the garden wall again to play with these dirty boys in the street. I have told you fifty times I would not have it; and I won't. If you ever go again without my leave, I'll never speak to you afterwards. I'll sell you to the gipseys, and they may do what they like with you.'

They say man would leap over the wall of a paradise, even though it were surrounded by a desert, to escape confinement. At any rate, Frank does not choose to be cooped up; so he leaps the garden wall the next day, and is the merriest and noisiest amongst his rough companions. His mother finds him. Does she cease all intercourse with her own child, as she promised; does she sell him to the gipseys, as she said she would?

Yet she expects him, when he grows up, to consider his word, once given, sacred and inviolable. If she detects him in a lie, she wonders how on earth he learned such wickedness; and were you to suggest that her own example, (at all times more powerful with children than precept) was the cause, it would be considered an insult never to be forgiven. No wonder that a man's word goes, for so little in this world, and that we must have oaths and pledges upon all occasions.—*Free Inquirer.*

Auction.

Farm, Stock, Utensils &c. To be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Oct. 1th, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises the well known Farm situated in West Newbury, called the Carr Farm, containing about fifty-five acres of most excellent land, with a good two story house and out buildings, well fenced and watered; it is about one mile from the church in the 1st parish, and about the same distance from Indian Hill Farm, on the road leading from West Newbury to Byfield, Rowley, Salem, &c.—and five miles from Newburyport. On the highest part of the land the view of the Merrimack River and the landscape view in every direction is very beautiful. West Newbury as a town has increased remarkably within the last ten years. Taxes are low, (it being an inland town) and the society very good, as almost every residence is owned by the occupant. Title indisputable. Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent if desired.

Also, immediately after the sale of the Farm, a valuable stock of Oxen, Cows, Heifers, Swine, Brood Mares and their Colts, & pair Horses well matched in color, &c. & pair Colts three years old next spring. Also, 1 superior new ox cart, with 4 tent hubs, &c.

A great variety of other articles, catalogues of which can be obtained two weeks before the sale, at the printing offices of those newspapers that publish this advertisement, and also at Mr. Cary, at the market house, Newburyport, and the Auctioneer.

[?] Conditions (which will be liberal) made known at the sale.

Sept. 9. JOHN E. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office.

Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.
New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 25 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Fishing, N. Y. Wm. FRANK & SONS, Prop. Lin. Hot-Garden
Hillsbury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.

Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport, EZEKIEL STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. Wm. CLARK.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder office
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1831.

NO. 12.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEW ENGLAND SYLVA.

The rapid career in which the Republic of the United States has attained its present elevated rank in the scale of nations, is unparalleled, and its accelerated and continued advancement excites a deep interest in the various parts of the civilized world. But there is nothing which seems more fatally to threaten a weakening, if not an entire dissolution of the strength of this nation, than the sensible decay of its wooden walls, when, either by time, negligence or fortuitous causes, our present navy shall be worn out or impaired. It is less surprising, therefore, that the impolitic dissolution of our timber or forest trees has been suffered; but a disproportionate spreading of tillage, has caused the prodigious havoc, made upon all those goodly woods and forests, which our prudent ancestors left standing for the ornament and benefit of their country. And this devastation is now become so universal, to supply furnaces, glass houses, factories, &c. with fuel, that a less some auspicious expedient offer itself, and means be seriously and speedily resolved upon, for a future store, one of the most glorious and considerable bulwarks of this nation will, within a few centuries, be totally extinct.

From the impolitic waste and universal sloth among us, we should be reminded, that such woods as do yet remain entire, might be carefully preserved, and such as are destroyed, scudulously repaired. It is what all, who are owners of land, can participate in. There is no part of husbandry which men more commonly fail in, neglect, and have cause to repent of, than that they did not seasonably begin to plant trees, without which, they can neither expect fruit, ornament or delight from their labors. Men seldom plant trees till they begin to be wise, that is, till they grow old, and find by experience the prudence and necessity of it. When Ulysses, after a ten years' absence, was returned from Troy, and found his aged father in the field planting trees, he asked him, 'Why, being now so far advanced in years, he would put himself to the fatigue and labor of planting that, of which he was never likely to enjoy the fruits?' The good old man, taking him for a stranger, gently replied—'I plant against my son Ulysses comes home.' The application is obvious, and is instructive both to old and young.

Independent of ornamenting the earth and of furnishing us with timber and fuel, forests arrest the progress of impetuous and dangerous winds; maintain the temperature of the air; diminish extreme cold, and regulate intense heat; oppose the formation of ice, and shelter the earth from the scorching rays of the sun; produce an abundance of water in the streams, and oppose a barrier to washing away or undermining their banks; preserve and enrich the soil on hills and mountains; discharge the electricity of the atmosphere and serve as laboratories for purifying the air we breathe.

The trees of our country recall the idea of it in the most forcible manner, wherever we meet them; and are often the first objects that attract the attention of those who have been long absent from their native land, and who, on their return, pour out

their genuine effusions of joy on beholding them. We are aware that many an American has sighed under the shade of the banana for a sight at the village elm, the well known oak, or the unchanged pine of New England. We are told of a young Indian, Pontaveri from Otaheite, who, amidst the splendor of Paris, regretting the simple beauty of his native island, sprang forward at the unexpected sight of a banana tree in the Garden of Plants, embraced it, while his eyes were bathed in tears, and exclaiming with a voice of rapture—'Ah! tree of my native country!' seemed by a delightful illusion of sensibility, to imagine himself, for a moment, transported to the land which gave him birth.

It seems hardly possible for any mind to be so debased as to be insensible of the effects of Nature, whose vegetable charms become more endeared to us as our age and reflection increase. A more delightful cabinet of Natural History can scarcely be found, than the forest or plantation affords. It offers matter for contemplation of the most agreeable kind, which varies still as seasons revolve; and as every tree and shrub has its peculiar inhabitants, we have at the same time a collection of animal and vegetable wonders, sufficient to occupy all the leisure which our economical duties allow us. Every tree we plant adds to the entertainment, and we prepare for future years, for ourselves, our friends, our country and our successors.

From the foregoing considerations, the undersigned has commenced preparing a work, to be entitled the New England Sylva; to contain the history and description of all the important species of forest trees growing in New England; to treat of their uses and application to the arts, and the mode of culture and propagation; illustrated by plates.

It will be his object to attract attention to the peculiarities of each tree by noticing the allegorical allusions and anecdotes of the ancients, the harmony of the poets, the observations of the physicians, and the reflections of the moralists of all ages. Morality, however, of a gloomy cast, will be avoided; for his wish is to give the work, like the subject, a smiling aspect.

The practical part of his undertaking will embrace the most approved modes of culture and propagation, with directions for laying out plantations, and such other remarks on their utility and economy, as directly concern the great mass of the community. In regard to the form and size of the work it is indefinitely determined. It will make its appearance as soon as can be found practicable.

D. J. BROWNE.

Boston, Sept. 1831.

GREEN CORN STALKS.

South Boston, Sept. 29, 1831.

MR FESSENDEN—I have been accustomed from my childhood to the use of green corn stalks, as a food for milch cows; and shall probably continue the use of them myself, so long as I keep cows and raise corn; because I am confident I can give them no kind of green food so good, either for their milk, or their flesh, unless it be green corn in the milk. This season, the feed in my pasture had got rather short, and the milk somewhat diminished, before I commenced feeding my cows

with stalks. Till the last week, they have been fed with them ever since they were fit to cut, say about six or eight weeks, to the manifest advantage of their milk. It did not diminish till the latter part of the time, when the stalks had nearly perished. In the course of the time, I have repeatedly had occasion to remark how well their milk held out. And yesterday, upon inspection, I was led to remark, that they had also perceptibly gained flesh in the time. They are now in after feed 'up to their eyes,' with an increase of milk again; but not so great, as when they fed upon the green succulent stalks. I cannot be mistaken in this statement, as the morning's milk has been regularly measured and sold; though I have not been induced to ascertain the exact increase and diminution, upon exchange of feed. Even now the cows will leave their grass, to nibble among the naked remains of the cornfield; so very fond are our neat cattle of every part of this invaluable vegetable, the root only excepted, while the sweet sap remains in it.

For this reason, when we begin to feed cows with stalks, we must feed them to the full. They will then lie quietly down, and *ruminant upon the subject*. And if they get but little water, their milk will not suffer much in quantity or quality. When they once get the taste of stalks, they must be satisfied or they will stand all day impatiently watching the cornfield, if they do not break into it; and setting up a clamorous bellowing, at the sight of every human being. Unless compelled by pressing hunger they will not divide with us the labor of getting their living. They will neither eat grass nor drink water, so long as they expect anything they like better. My rule is to give them as many stalks as they will eat up clean. This may be ascertained in a few days by careful observation. They should be fed regularly morning and afternoon. And a cow of common size will eat a good *armful* a day. They will refuse the leaves and the tassel, or blossom, after they have become dead dry. But on the ground where seven cows and much of the time, a yoke of oxen have been fed through the stalk season, I can hardly find a bit of stalk six inches long; although an unusual proportion were barren stalks, of large size, and cut close to the ground. I am more and more confirmed every year, in the belief, that it is far more profitable to feed stalks green, out of the field, than to cure and house them. If well cured I know they make excellent fodder. And in bundles, they are very convenient to bait oxen with away from home. But it requires much labor to secure them in good order. They are very susceptible of injury from bad weather. And unless compelled by hunger cattle will eat only the leaves, and the slender part of the dry stalks.

I ought to apologize for the unintended length of this article, which I should not have written, but from a deep conviction that the communication of your correspondent from Newton was calculated to mislead in what I consider a very important item of rural economy. In a scarcity of grass feed, green stalks are of great value. They come in the most critical part of the grass season. They are very easily and cheaply raised, by large quantities, in drills for green fodder or dry, after an early drought,

and a short crop of hay. And I am confident your correspondent will never again doubt the utility of the practice, if in future he will feed his milch cows to the full with stalks, and not leave them to depend for much of their subsistence, in the time, upon grass-feed, however good.

Yours, with much respect, LEMUEL CAPEN.

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, Oct. 1st, 1831.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., Dorchester.

JOHN C. GRAY, Boston.

ENOCH BARTLETT, Roxbury.

ELIAS PHINNEY, Lexington.

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, Boston.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D., Boston.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, Boston.

COUNSELLORS.

Augustus Aspinwall, Brooklyn—Thomas Brewster, Roxbury—Henry A. Bredt, Lynn—Benj. W. Crowninshield, Salem—J. G. Cogswell, Northampton—Nathaniel Davenport, Milton—E. H. Derby, Derby, Salem—Samuel Downer, Dorchester—Oliver Fiske, Worcester—B. V. French, Boston—J. M. Gourgas, Weston—T. W. Harris, M. D. Cambridge—Samuel Jacques, Jr., Charlestown—Jos. G. Joy, Boston—William Kenrick, Newton—John Lemist, Roxbury—S. A. Shurtleff, Boston—E. M. Richards, Dedham—Benjamin Robnan, New Bedford—John B. Russell, Boston—Charles Senior, Roxbury—William H. Sumner, Dorchester—Charles Tappan, Boston—Jacob Tild, Roxbury—M. A. Ward, M. D. Salem—Jona. Winship, Brighton—William Worthington, Dorchester—Elijah Vose, Dorchester—Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury—J. W. Webster, Cambridge—George W. Pratt, E. W. Payne, Boston—Geo. W. Brimmer, Boston.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Fruit Trees, Fruits, &c.—E. Vose, Chairman. Robert Manning, Samuel Downer, Oliver Fiske, Charles Senior, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, B. V. French, S. A. Shurtleff.

On the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden.—Daniel Chandler, Chairman—Jacob Tild, Aaron D. Williams, John B. Russell, Nath. Seaver, Leonard Stone.

On Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Green Houses.—Robert L. Emmons, Chairman—Jonathan Winship, Joseph G. Joy, David Haggerton, Geo. W. Pratt.

On the Library.—H. A. S. Dearborn, Chairman—John C. Gray, Jacob Bigelow, T. W. Harris, E. H. Derby, Z. Cook, Jr.

On the Synonymes of Fruits.—John Lowell, Chairman—Robert Manning, Samuel Downer.

On the Garden and Cemetery.—Hon. Judge Story, Chairman—H. A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow M. D., G. W. Brimmer, George Bond, Edward Everett, Z. Cook, Jr. B. A. Gould, G. W. Pratt.

Executive Committee of the Council.—Z. Cook, Jr. Chairman—G. W. Pratt, Cheever Newhall, Charles Tappan, Joseph P. Bradlee.

George W. Brimmer and E. Vose, resigned as members of the Executive Committee.

The President read the following Report of the Cemetery and Garden Committee which was accepted.

The committee on laying out the grounds and forming a plan of the experimental Garden and Cemetery of Mount Auburn, respectfully

REPORT.

That measures were promptly taken for accomplishing those objects, and although considerable progress has been made, it will require further time to complete the work.

Alexander Wadsworth, Esq., a skillful civil engineer was employed to make an accurate topographical survey, and to locate the numerous avenues, which it was found necessary to establish, through the extensive and beautifully diversified grounds of the Cemetery and Garden, both for convenience and embellishment. The map has been so far perfected, that it is submitted for inspection, and to exhibit the general outlines of the projected improvements; but considerable labor is yet required in clearing out the principal carriage avenues and foot paths, before the sites of the public and private cemetery squares can be definitely established, and designated on the plan.

Models and drawings of the Egyptian Gateways, and of a Gothic tower, and a Grecian tower, one of which is proposed to be erected on the highest hill, have been made, and are offered for examination.

It has been ascertained that the most lofty eminence is one hundred and twenty-five feet above Charles river, which gracefully sweeps round its gently sloping base; and when crowned by the proposed tower will become a most interesting place of resort, as commanding an extensive panoramic view, of that richly variegated region of magnificent scenery, embraced within the far distant heights which encircle the metropolis, and the waves of the ocean, while it will present a prominent and imposing feature in the landscape, of which it becomes the centre.

At some future period, when the munificence of the citizens shall be commensurate with their debt of patriotic gratitude, this structure may perhaps give place for a stupendous monument, to the most illustrious benefactor of his country;—there will be reared the cenotaph of Washington, in massive blocks of granite or ever during marble. Should the funds hereafter justify it, a Doric Temple, to be used as a chapel, for the performance of funeral rites, and lodges for the gardener and superintendent of the Cemetery, are contemplated, and designs are in progress for each.

As the season for rural labor is far advanced, it is not considered expedient to commence the construction of the avenues, before the next spring; but they can be divested of the underwood, and the whole of the grounds so far cleared up, as to give them the appearance of a park, during the present autumn. It is expected that the lots may be assigned within twenty days.

The committee has been cheered in the discharge of its duties, by the deep interest which has been manifested for the success of an undertaking, so important to the prosperity of the Horticultural Society and so honorable to the country. Such is the exalted estimation in which

it is held by the public,—so universal is the approbation,—so intense the interest, that, beside the constant requests for permission to become subscribers, by the more affluent, numerous applications have been made for cemetery lots, by farmers, mechanics and dealers in building materials, on condition, that they may be paid for in labor, or such articles as shall be required in the prosecution of the proposed improvements. Within a few days offers have been made to a considerable amount; and as it was the intention and is the anxious desire of the Society, that every citizen should have an opportunity of participating in the advantages of the establishment, the committee has availed of the services thus tendered in executing much of the work which has been performed, and there is not a doubt, that a very considerable portion of the expense in constructing roads, fences, gate-ways and the various other edifices, may be defrayed, by a compensation in cemetery lots; this will not only be a great accommodation to numerous individuals, who are desirous to become subscribers but be highly advantageous to the Society; it is therefore recommended that the committee be authorized, to prosecute such improvements, as may be deemed necessary, on these reciprocally beneficial terms.

With the view of fully meeting the expectations and exigencies of the community, it is considered advisable that sites for single graves should be designated, in various parts of the cemetery, embracing all the diversified localities, to afford an opportunity for individuals, who have no families, and the friends of such strangers as may be wept and honored far distant from their native land, to procure eligible places of sepulchre, on reasonable terms.

As the tract which has been solemnly consecrated, by religious ceremonies, as a burial place forever, is so abundantly covered with forest trees many of which are more than sixty years old, it only requires the avenues to be formed, the borders, for some ten feet in width, planted with shrubs, bulbous and perennial flowers, the underwood cleared out, the fences, gateways and appropriate edifices erected, to put the grounds in a sufficiently complete state for the uses designed, and to render them at once beautiful and interesting. All this can be done within two years, at a comparatively small expense, and a result produced which could not have been realized for forty years, if it had been necessary to have commenced the establishment, by planting out forest trees. There are numerous majestic oaks, pines, beeches and walnuts, which have braved the storms of a century. Towering aloft amidst the general verdure, and extending their huge branches far and wide, they appear as the venerable monarchs of the grove, but still exhibit the vigor of their luxuriant progeny, which, in umbrageous contiguity, cover each hill and plain and sloping vale, and form many an

—'alloy green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, in this wild wood,
And many a bosky bottom, from side to side.'

The Garden also, can be very considerably advanced, within the same short period which will suffice for developing the improvements of the Cemetery. The nurseries may be established, the departments for culinary vegetables, fruit, and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, laid out and planted, a green house built, hot beds formed, the small ponds and morasses converted into picturesque sheets of water, and then margins diversified by clumps and belts of our most splendid native flow-

ering trees, and shrubs, requiring a soil thus constituted for their successful cultivation, while their surface may be spangled with the brilliant blossoms of the Nymphaea, and the other beautiful tribes of aquatic plants. The excavations for deepening and enlarging the ponds and morasses will afford inexhaustible sources of manure, of invaluable consequence to the Garden, as well as for those portions of the Cemetery which will be embellished by cultivated plants.

From these favorable circumstances and the generous zeal which has been evinced for the energetic prosecution of the labors, which are required to perfect the details of the whole extensive plan, there no longer remains the least doubt, that in the summer of 1834 Mount Auburn will rival the most celebrated rural burial grounds of Europe, and present a garden in such a state of forwardness as will be highly gratifying to the Society, and the public. The work has been commenced on an ever during foundation, has the approbation, and patronage, of an enterprising, intelligent and prosperous community, and cannot fail of progressing in a manner, that must give universal satisfaction. There has Horticulture established her temple,—there will all denominations of Christians surrender up their prejudices,—there will repose the ashes of the humble, and exalted, in the silent and sacred Garden of the Dead, until summoned to those of eternal life, in realms beyond the skies.

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
For the Committee.

Horticultural Hall }
Sept. 30th, 1831. }

Resolved, That the Committee on the Garden and Cemetery be instructed to appropriate such funds as may be realized from the sale of lots in the Cemetery for the erection of such buildings as they may see proper.

On motion of Z. Cook, Jr.,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be presented to Dr M. A. Ward, for his highly interesting and acceptable discourse delivered on the occasion of the annual celebration on Wednesday the 21st ult. and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Samuel Kidder of Charlestown—Horatio Carter of Lancaster—Ward Pool of Danvers—Samuel Adams of Milton, were admitted members. Adj.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By Mr R. Manning from the garden of Mr John Gardner, Salem, a small red variety, in perfect preservation of the growth of 1830, and from the orchard of Mr Elisha Odlin, Salem, an apple, one half russet, the other half green; it grew upon a Roxbury Russet near to a R. L. Greening. By Mr Samuel Abbot, Charlestown, Baldwin, large size. By Doct. Robbins, Roxbury, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Baldwin, and some of the last gathering of the small handsome red called the Robbins apple. By Gen. Dearborn, Roxbury Russet, very large. By Mr John Clapp, S. Reading, York Russet, Baldwin and Greening. By Mr David Stone, Watertown, a specimen of apples partaking of two varieties, the Baldwin and the Russet. Mr Stone thinks that he obtained them by a division of the scions and uniting the different kinds; however this may be the apples bore evident marks of distinct sorts; they are called Stone's Baldwin Russets. By Messrs Winships, a variety received from Mr —, a part of which were entirely sweet, others sweet in one distinct part of the apple, some in the other.

Pears.—By Hon. Mr Lowell, a ripe specimen of the Tillington; a rich, melting and finely flavored fruit, and the first of the kind we have seen; we believe it may be said that this as well as all the other varieties received by that gentleman from Mr Knight, as far as mature specimens have been exhibited, have realized the high expectations entertained of them when the scions were received. A note from Mr Lowell is annexed. By Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, Napoleon, not in eating, Marie Louise, melting and fine, Passe Colmar, not quite at maturity. Seckle, of large size, and a variety called English Bergamot. By Z. Cook, Jr., Esq. Johannot, Moor Fowl's Egg, Rushmore's Good Christian, and three varieties not mature. By Mr E. Bartlett, Marie Louise. By Mr E. Breed, Charlestown, a large and uncommonly beautiful specimen of Seckle, and a variety from an imported French tree unknown. By Mr Cheever Newhall, Marie Louise. By Mr Charles W. Greene, Roxbury, very fine pears from an imported tree, without a name. By Mr R. Manning, Beurré Knox, Swan's Egg of Cox, and Napoleon, the last very melting and fine. By Doct. Fiske, Worcester, Seckle, large size, the 'Van Mons' received by him from France, and a very fine specimen of the Brown Beurré, which last Doct. F. considers evidence of the renovation of that variety, but although that as well as the St Michael are still successfully cultivated at Worcester, we believe that in the vicinity of Boston, their day is past. By Mr William Stearns, Salem, a basket of handsome Chaumontelle. By Mr John Clapp, Chaumontelle, Bickwell, and two other varieties.—By Mr S. Downer, Beurré Knox, Beurré du Roi, Urbaniste, true but not in eating, a beautiful specimen of Capiaumont; some prejudice has existed the present season against the last variety in consequence of its being tasted before ripe, it should not be eaten until the flesh yields to a very slight pressure of the thumb, when it will be found very melting and fine.—Beurré d'Automne, Dix and Heathcote.—By Doct. S. A. Shurtleff, Broca's Bergamot and large sized handsome clingstone Peaches, one weighed 8 oz.

By Mr C. Cowing, three clusters of Black Cape from the vine which produced the very fine girdled fruit presented by him on a former occasion; it could not be perceived that they were injured by the success of girdling the other part of the branch.—By Mr S. Pond, Black Hamburg, white Chasselas, Catawba, a handsome specimen of Isabella for premium, and Pond's Seedling, a very good variety of native grape, the skin thin, sweet and although it has pulp it is quite free of any foxy taste.

Grapes.—By Mr Charles Tappan, Isabella, fine specimen, and a handsome cluster of the Red Scuppernon, the berries compactly set and of uniform size, sweet with a pulp, free of the foxy taste, but not equal to the Catawba and it ripens latter.

By Z. Cook, Jr., Esq., Isabella, Catawba, large and fine, Schuykill Muscadell. This passes under various synonyms, is very thrifty and a plentiful bearer; it has a thick skin and hard pulp, with three seeds, and as a table grape is but little better than the best of our New England Fox Grapes. Also the Bland, which we think the best American grape; it has no pulp, and closely resembles the Royal Purple Chasselas, but as it ripens later than that or the White Chasselas, it can hardly be expected to succeed here in open culture.

Gen. Dearborn presented a handsome specimen of that excellent variety, the Orange Quince.

In behalf of the Committee on Fruits,

E. VOSE.

Roxbury, Sept. 30.

HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

DEAR SIR—I send you a specimen of Mr Knight's Tillington produced between the Jargonelle and the Autumn Bergamotte. Some weeks since, I thought I must have made a mistake and that this was the Urbaniste. I have since seen a more full description of the Tillington, which is said to resemble closely the Doyenné Gris, and to have a stalk fleshy at its insertion. These two marks settle the point. I should not have distinguished it from the Doyenné Gris, but by its greater size. We have thought it fine, and the gentlemen of the Agricultural Society who tasted it preferred it to the Capiaumont and Bartlett.

One of these may be too advanced but the other will be perfect in a day or two.

I am Sir, &c, J. LOWELL.

TREES—IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—I can bear it no longer. For long hopeful expecting years I have travelled the Salem Turnpike or at least a part of it, and no improvement yet meets the weary eye. The road so fine demands a corresponding excellence in surrounding fields, but the same marsh, naked, cold and cheerless, meets the wandering eye. Can you not, and will you not use your influence with the Saugus and Lynn people to cover their bleak hills, and desolate meadows with beautiful and profitable trees. Let each member of their Lyceums be a committee to obtain leave from the owner of every pasture of 20 to 100 acres to appropriate one acre or more for a nursery for oaks, ash, firs, Norway pines, and other useful trees; the Lyceum or some of its patriotic members to be at the expense of planting and fencing, with privilege of planting some 10 or 20 trees when sufficiently grown on each acre of naked pasture land, and on the borders of each field when a road runs by it. I do not know but sugar maples would do, as they afford a profit in ten years. One Locust planted or set out when well grown will cover a hill side with trees in 20 years without any care from the planter. The increased moisture produced by the trees would enlarge the streams which now in spring fertilize the few fields where they are found, and would distribute water throughout the year in many places. How beautiful the rivers of Saugus would appear with willows bending over their banks. The bold bluffs northeast of the Lynn Hotel, how much finer they would be with pines, firs, and noble oaks, among their ancient mossy rocks. The ultimate benefit to be derived from plenty of trees for the purpose of tanning and manufacture of cabinet work, are too distant to engage the attention of any but land proprietors, and they have been invited to do their duty to themselves some years ago, and are still urged by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Touching another subject, do not the Lynn gardeners know the value of bits of leather and shop refuse as a manure? if so, why allow the masses of rotten gelatine to lie about the doors of their neighborhood.

The new town which is promised on the Ferry grounds, will, I trust, inspire the neighbors with some horticultural propensity, and lead them to investigate the soil, and unfold its neglected wealth.

Yours,

ECONOMY.

Silk and Silk Worms.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.
NO. VI.

Mr D'Homergue in conclusion of his essays observes, 'my chief view in the foregoing essays has been to prove, that the preparation of raw silk, called reeling, is an art without a perfect knowledge of which this Country can never expect to be able to manufacture silk stuffs, and is the great and most important object to be attended to at present; and that this art requires considerable skill and dexterity, and can only be acquired by experience and practice under proper instructors.'

Floss Silk, which consists of tow and the coarse fibres of the silk extracted from the cocoons, and of the waste and refuse silk collected during the process of reeling put together in a mass, then carded and spun on the common wheel, of which are made ribbons, silk tapes, stockings, gloves, mittens, night caps, vestings, and all kinds of hosiery, may be either sold as raw silk for exportation, or employed in the manufacture of coarse articles of the above description. But if it be intended to give to those articles any degree of fineness, the floss must undergo the same process as other raw silk. It must be wound, cleaned, doubled and twisted in the trawle, a machine made on the principle of the throwsting mill, but differently constructed, and of a much smaller size. This branch of domestic industry might very well take the place of the sewing silk of the Connecticut ladies, and find them an agreeable and profitable employment; and it would prepare the American weavers for making the finer articles, when the manufacture of thrown silk shall have been introduced into this country.

The American nation will, by gradual and sure steps, reach the desirable point to which her whole ambition should be directed; that in which her own native silk, that precious gift which a kind Providence has bestowed upon her with such excellence, and such extreme profusion, will fill the land and make America what France now is,—a country that no reverse can put down, and that conquest and the devastations of hostile armies cannot impoverish.

We hear of machines for winding silk from cocoons *without handling them*, which is absolutely impossible. We have heard of others by means of which silk can be reeled and twisted at the same time, which implies that reeling, winding, cleaning, doubling, and twisting, or in other words, that raw silk and thrown silk may be made by one and the same operation. I have no doubt however that the numerous machines employed in the different branches of the silk manufacture are destined to receive great and manifold improvement in the country whose future Whitneys will distinguish themselves as they have done in the cotton business; but every body will on herstand, that he who will improve upon a machine must first learn how to use it.

It is idle to think of importing journeymen, or women, who are acquainted with the business, for such are not to be found. If they would be induced to emigrate, we could not derive much advantage from them; each one knowing only that part of the business which the division of labor has allotted to him. Mr J. W. Morse writes from Marseilles, March 21, 1829, it is difficult, indeed, to

find a person who possesses a knowledge of the reeling and the different processes before being made into sewing silk; for it is done by four or more persons who have each his particular part, and continues through life doing nothing else; which keeps him ignorant of every other part. The reeling is done by women, and there are few men who are acquainted with that branch of business. There are very few in France or Italy who are acquainted with all parts of the process, and those few receive such liberal encouragement at home, that they will not go abroad.

If any gentleman from this place shall pass through Philadelphia during the present year, it is desirable that they should call on Mr D'Homergue, and have a free conversation with him on the subject.

V.

From Prince's Pomological Manual.

PEACHES.

LARGE EARLY RARERIPE. PR. CAT.

New-York Rareripe. Cox.
Royal Kensington. For. Lond. Hort. Cat.
Large Early. Lond. Hort. Cat.
York Rareripe. Large early York.

This choice and beautiful variety was raised by the grandfather of the author, from the stone of the Red Rareripe, and was transmitted by the present William Prince, a few years after our revolution, to Mr William Forsyth, author of the Treatise on Fruit trees, who had then the direction of the Royal Gardens at Kensington, near London, and it probably received the title of Royal Kensington from him. The flowers are of a small size; the fruit of a round form, and the skin of a rather darker red on the sunny side than its parent; the flesh is also rather more firm, equally rich, juicy, and of a luscious flavor; it parts freely from the stone. The tree is very productive, and is extensively planted for supplying the markets with fruit, its size, fine appearance, and other qualities, causing it to be much sought after. It ripens about the middle of August.

MONSTROUS LEMON. PR. CAT.

Largest Lemon. Lond. Hort. Cat.

This tree is of vigorous growth, and produces small flowers; the fruit is of the largest size, and in the gardens of two persons at New York has weighed seventeen ounces; the flowers are but thinly scattered over the branches, and the tree does not bear well, unless the situation is a sheltered one; the fruit is late in ripening, and in this latitude seems to require the warmth of a city or a favorable sheltered situation, to perfect its maturity. This variety was first discovered in the garden of Mr Tiebout, of York Island, and was sent, some years since, to the London Horticultural Society, with several hundred other varieties of fruits, at their express desire.

HEATH. PR. CAT. COXE. LOND. HORT. CAT.

Heath clingstone. Lond. Hort. Cat.

The flower of this tree is of small size, and the leaf has smooth edges; the fruit is very large, of oval or oblong form, terminated by a mamelon at the extremity; the skin is white with a partial tinge of cream color when the fruit acquires its maturity, and those most exposed to the sun have a slight touch of pale red next the sun; the flesh is peculiarly rich and highly flavored, very tender, melting, and abounding in a greater profusion of juice than almost any other peach, it strongly adheres to the stone which often divides, so as to

expose the kernel. The tree is hardy and of vigorous growth, and so abundant in bearing, that it is often necessary to thin out the fruit on young trees, to prevent their being exhausted thereby, and their growth consequently impeded or stunted. It requires the ground around it to be kept cultivated or mellow, which will cause the fruit to be large and fair, and it is found to be in general longer-lived than other trees of its class. The fruit begins to ripen in September, but by being carefully placed on shelves in the fruit-room, it may be preserved till November, and the juice acquires an additional richness after being thus preserved some days, but if kept too long in that state, it shrivels and loses a portion of its juice and fine flavor. It is in great repute for preserves in sugar and brandy, and there can scarcely exist another peach superior to it for these purposes.

The following history of its origin from the pen of William Prince, the present senior proprietor of the Flushing Nurseries, differs from that of Mr Cox— it is possible that two seedling varieties originating in different places may have produced fruit so similar as to blend them with each other.

The original tree was discovered growing wild on the farm of the late Judge Willet, of Flushing, and it was called Heath clingstone, from the circumstance of its being found in a barren field or heath, as the old English settlers sometimes termed such lands as were left uncultivated. My father cultivated it many years before the revolution. It has the peculiar property of perpetuating itself from seed with but a partial variation in most cases from the original; the fruit of some of the seedling trees being rather more firm, and that of others varying a little in the period of maturity, but the whole having a general affinity.

KENRICK'S HEATH. PR. CAT.

This freestone variety I received from the Messrs Kenrick, who obtained it from the late Gen. Heath, of Roxbury, near Boston. The flowers are of medium size; the fruit is oblong, with a deep cavity at the insertion, and a slight mamelon at the extremity; it has also a groove, or suture, extending almost from the base to the summit, which is sometimes very deep, but in general only slightly depressed; the skin is a greenish yellow, touched with reddish purple on the sunny side, and sometimes of a purplish hue around the insertion; the flesh is greenish, extremely juicy, of a pleasant subacid, but not high flavor, and is occasionally somewhat stringy; the stone separates from the flesh and is apt to split. This fruit is one of the largest cultivated in New England, frequently weighing half a pound, and sometimes more, and is strongly marked by peculiarity of appearance; it ripens at Boston about the 20th of September, and in this vicinity a week earlier; the tree is of the most vigorous growth, and produces good crops.

MUSHROOM.

The uses of this vegetable do not appear to be well understood in this section of country. It belongs to the 22d Class (Cryptogamia) and 6th Order, (Fungi) Genera, Agaricus; species, Campestris L. Gillis pink color, stem white, with volva.

Mushrooms are to be found in pastures during the month of September, and when well prepared are relished by most people. When served up as

an accompaniment with beef steak, we consider them a luxury. When boiled, stewed, broiled or pickled, they are excellent; and from them is prepared one of the finest *catsups* brought upon the table. From the near resemblance which the mushroom bear, to the toad stool, which is a poisonous plant there is a strong prejudice against them with many who are not sufficiently acquainted with them to distinguish between them in all cases.

As the season has now arrived for gathering them, we will give such directions as we hope will be sufficient for those who may wish to gather them, to prevent any mistake which might lead to injurious consequences. Those who are not well acquainted with them should select those of middle growth, when they may be distinguished by the following characteristics: The stem white and surrounded with a volva or wrapper a small distance below the top, which should bear a resemblance to an open umbrella. The gills underneath should be of a bright flesh or pink color, with a pleasant smell. The small buttons or young ones when they first come out of the ground are considered most delicate, but are not so readily distinguished from the deleterious kinds, by those unacquainted with them, as when they are more expanded. On the contrary the deleterious kind most common is of a dingy white, above and beneath, and has a sickly nauseous smell, sufficient to distinguish it from the other. When gathered mushrooms should be put into cold water and washed clean from any dirt which may adhere to them, after which, for general instruction cook them as oysters.—*Genesee Farmer*.

From the Western Ploughboy.

MR SAWYER.—In the fore part of May last, I had a valuable horse seized with the bots, and in a few moments was evidently in the greatest agony imaginable. My wife immediately referred me to the cure published in the second number, page sixteen of the Ploughboy. I immediately tried it, but was compelled to sweeten the milk with sugar. In a few moments after I drenched my horse with about three pints of it, he evidently was better and relieved of his distress; got up, shook himself, and whiskered after other horses.

At this time a horse doctor arrived, whom I had previously sent for, and like a bold Jacksonian, said he went the 'whole hog' for the spirits of turpentine. I told him I thought the horse better, but left it for him to say, as I was no horse doctor. He insisted on giving the spirits of turpentine by drenching. My horse's head was then reined up, and a half pint of the spirits turpentine poured into his right nostril, (as he refused to swallow it when turned into his mouth) and the effect was distressing. I observed to the doctor, the turpentine would be most likely to go into his lungs while his head was in that position; but the reply was no; with a nod of wisdom, as if the gods directed him. But, alas! for my poor horse! The application was a fatal one. He was seized while in the hands of the *know-every-thing*, and yet know-nothing doctor, with a distressing cough; it continued, and on the fourth or fifth day, his lungs were in a high state of inflammation, his breathing was laborious, his eyes were glassy, his thirst insupportable, his hoofs dry and crumbling, his mane began to fall off, thin stranguary ensued, dimness of sight, stiffness of the joints, serous blisters were on various parts of his body, deafness, suffusion of

mucus in the bronchia or windpipe, total blindness and death. Thus ended the services of a most valuable horse, that fell a victim to the caprice of a braggadocio mountebank. Let the owners of property be careful, who they employ to doctor their horses, as well as themselves and families.

Since the death of my horse, I have conversed with a very intelligent man, who tells me he lost a very valuable horse by drenching with spirits of turpentine, in the same manner, and that he died with precisely the same symptoms. He is a man of undoubted veracity, by the name of Johnson, and lives in this county.

N. B. I have tried the milk and honey of late in a case of bots, and it produced immediate relief. I believe it to be an infallible remedy when followed with physic, it is a remedy that carries reason with it and no other should be made use of.

Yours,
DANIEL ROBERTS.
Sandy Bluffs, Morgan co. Ill.

MODES OF FARMING IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS COMPARED.

In the Western States it is not uncommon for a farmer to have six, eight, or ten hundred acres under cultivation, in grass, grain, and other crops. We have frequently seen 200 acres of corn in one field in Ohio and Indiana. Corn in many places is raised without hoeing. Harrowing and ploughing once or twice are considered sufficient to secure good crops.

These statements will be almost incredible with our brethren at the East, who consider one or two hundred acres as much as any farmer can manage to advantage. On the other hand, some of our Western farmers will be astonished at the statement made in the preceding article, where it is said that 50 or 100 acres support large and respectable families in many instances in New England. The general opinion in the Western States is, that the Eastern farmers labor severely. 'This,' says Mr Niles, 'is a great mistake; they have much leisure because they do not waste time. With them, there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. Their houses and cattle are attended to with clocklike regularity. Nothing is put off till tomorrow which can be done today. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease.—These men are seldom in a hurry, except in harvest time. And in the long winter evenings, or severe weather which forbids employment out of doors, one man makes corn brooms, another shoes, a third is a cooper or tailor, and if necessary, he can display his Yankee ingenuity in all these trades combined, or anything else which necessity requires. 'One woman spins, another weaves, another plait leg-horn or grass bonnets, and a fourth makes lace,' while the fair daughters are attending to the concerns of the larder. 'Little children and the aged persons knit stockings.'—*Southern paper*.

The First Saw-Mill.—The old practice in making boards was to split up the logs with wedges; and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy matter to persuade the world that the thing could be done in any better way. Saw-mills were first used in Europe in the 15th century; but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor-saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman, in

1663; but the public outcry against the new-fangled machine was so violent, that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did a Dutchman before. The evil was thus kept out of England for several years, or rather generations; but in 1768, an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time the public would be less watchful of its own interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however, were on the alert, and a conscientious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces. Such patriotic spirit could not always, last and now! though we have nowhere seen the fact distinctly stated, there is reason to believe the saw-mills are used in England.—*N. Y. Paper*.

Coal.—*Lackawanna Coal cheaper than any other species of fuel.* In the city of New York, where the consumption of fuel is immense, it has become of great consequence to ascertain which species is, relatively, the cheapest, and from the following statement, which we extract from Burrill and Clayton's Price Current, Anthracite, (Lackawanna) it appears, has the advantage over every other sort of fuel.

Liverpool coal, at \$10 per chaldron, delivered, is for 36 bushels, twentyseven and three quarters cents per bushel.

Lehigh coal, at \$9 50 per ton, delivered is for 28 bushels, thirtyfour cts. per bushel.

Schuylkill coal, at 9 50 per ton, delivered, is for 29 bushels, thirtytwo and three quarters cents per bushel.

Lackawanna, coal, at \$8 per ton, delivered, is for 33 bushels, twentyfour and a quarter cents per bushel.

It appears, therefore, that the

Price paid for 36 bushels of Liverpool coal, will purchase 41 and a quarter bushels of Lackawanna.

Price paid for 29 bushels of Schuylkill, will purchase 39 bushels of Lackawanna.

A ton of Anthracite coal is estimated to be equal to six cart loads of hard wood (N. Y. measure).—*Ulster Sentinel*.

Smoking.—The saliva serves the important purpose of mixing and preparing the food for the stomach; hence it ought not to be unnecessarily squandered by frequent spitting. The strange custom of smoking tobacco is on that account extremely hurtful, as it weakens the organs of digestion, deprives the body of many useful fluids, and has a direct tendency to emaciate it, particularly in young persons and those of lean and dry fibres. To these it is the more detrimental, that it promotes not only the spitting of saliva, but likewise other evacuations. The practice not only vitiates the digestion, but impairs the understanding, and stupefies the powers of the mind.—*Dr Willich*.

In reply to a request in the New Haven Advertiser, for a remedy for sheep or cattle poisoned by eating wild cherry leaves, S. J. Tufty, Esq. Saybrook, Conn. recommends a liquor strained from the leaves of the plantain bruised, and a little hot water poured upon them, used as soon as it is cold. A gill is sufficient for a sheep; but for a bullock he has never tried it.

A health peach was recently raised on the Mineral Spring farm, Richmond, weighing 10 oz. and measuring 10 1-4 inches round.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1831.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Potatoes. Judge Buel of Albany, who is a practical as well as a scientific cultivator, says it were better that the sun never should shine upon potatoes—they should be housed with all the dirt that adheres to them. It is even beneficial to add more dirt to potatoes in the bin or cask, to exclude external air as much as possible; their surface should be kept moist, and the atmosphere which surrounds them as little above the freezing point as possible.

Leaves for Manure. In many situations it will be an excellent practice to rake together all the leaves of trees and mould which has been produced by their decay, which can be procured at a reasonable expense, and cast them into your barn yard, as a layer to absorb the liquid manure from your cattle. Likewise it would not be amiss to place quantities of them under cover, in situations where you can obtain them in winter to use as litter for your stables, &c. They do not rot easily, but they serve as a sponge to imbibe and retain urine, and convey to the field much food for plants which, otherwise, might be lost.

Winter Apples. Gather winter apples by hand in the middle of fair days, and by putting them down in sand, well dried, it is said you may keep them till apples are again in season. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry. Brande's *Quarterly Journal* informs that apples may be kept the year round by being immersed in grain, which receives no injury from the contact. If the American apples were packed among grain they would arrive in Europe in much finer condition.

Seed Corn. Select your seed corn from the field, cutting fine, fair, sound ears from such stalks as produced two or more ears, taking the best of the two.

Field Beans. Pull your beans; and such as grow on land which you intend to sow with wheat or rye should be removed to the borders of the field, or on to the field adjoining, in small heaps to cure lest your sowing should be too long delayed.

Preservation of Roots. Previous to the commencement of severe frosts you should take up with as little injury as possible, the roots of your turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, &c, &c, and they may be preserved according to McMahon as follows. 'On the surface of a very dry spot of ground, in a well sheltered situation, lay a stratum of sand two inches thick, and on this a layer of either sort, covering them with another layer of sand, (the drier the better) and so continue layer about of sand and roots till all are laid in; giving the whole on every side a roof-like slope; then cover this heap or ridge all over with about two inches of sand, over which lay a good coat of drawn straw up and down, as if thatching a house, in order to carry off wet, and prevent its entering the roots; then dig a wide trench round the heap and cover the straw with the earth so dug up, to a depth sufficient to preserve the roots effectually from frost. An opening may be made on the south side of this heap, and completely covered with bundles of straw, so as to have access to the roots at all times when wanted either for sale or use.

Some people lay straw or hay, between the layers and roots, and immediately on the top of them; this I do not approve of as the straw or hay will become damp and mouldy, and very often occasion the roots to rot, while the sand would preserve them sweet and sound.

All these roots may be preserved in like manner in a cellar; but in such a place they are subject to vegetate and become stringy earlier in Spring. The only advantage of this method is, that in the cellar they may be had when wanted more conveniently during winter, than out of the field or garden or from heaps.

Note. All the above roots will preserve better in sand than in common earth; but when the former cannot be had, the sandiest earth you can procure must be dispensed with.

ISABELLA GRAPES.

Mr WILLIAM BATES of Cambridge, Mass. has two Isabella Grape Vines, planted in 1827, when they were but one year from the slip, and about the size of a quill, that have borne this year 2500 bunches of fruit, as near as they can be computed from counting the produce of several branches, and averaging the whole. This inestimable variety of grapes, in our opinion, has never been overrated. If they are only suffered to remain on the vines till fully ripe, they are delicious. They should not be gathered in New England till about the 1st of October, and if they have had two or three frosts, so much the better. As they have a fine appearance, and seem to be ripe early in September, they are then frequently gathered, are extremely sour, with a hard pulp, and of course have thus acquired with many a doubtful character. But for vigor of growth and abundant yield, it certainly exceeds any other vine cultivated in this country. It requires no protection in the winter. Gen. Swift has raised from a single vine eight bushels for several successive seasons. Four vines set out in Bristol, R. I. in 1823, produced in 1826, five bushels of fruit. In some instances larger products have been known, and many vines are now to be met with in various parts of the country, producing astonishing crops. The fruit may be dried as raisins; and to our own knowledge they have been kept in good order till January in dry saw dust. When this wholesome, pleasant fruit can be raised with such facility, every farmer should feel it a duty to plant out one of the vines, as the expense would not exceed 50 cents.

Sweet Potato Squashes.—We were kindly presented by Mr J. Winship of Brighton, with several very elegant squashes, which have received the above appellation. We found them very fine, particularly for pies. A few of the seeds for gratuitous distribution may be had at the Farmer Office.

As the toast of Gen. DEARBORN at the Horticultural Dinner, was accidentally omitted last week, and an error made in Mr Cook's, we now insert them both correctly.

By H. A. S. Dearborn, President.—*Rural and Intellectual Cultivation*—the rival labor of Hercules in the Hesperian Garden, rewarded with golden apples and the fruits of immortality.

By Zebadec Cook, Jun., Esq., First Vice President, (after the President had retired).—H. A. S. DEARBORN, the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—The scientific and practical Cultivator—the annals of our Institution attest the value of his labors; the gratitude of his co-operators is cheerfully and liberally accorded him.

From the Essex Register.

ESSEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Agricultural Exhibition for the County of Essex, took place on Thursday last at the South Parish in Andover.

The day was highly favorable—the attendance numerous,—and the Exhibition in all its parts well sustained.

The Pens were entirely filled with animals exhibited for Premiums among the number were

- 14 Bulls,
- 7 milch Cows,
- 8 Heifers,
- 10 or 12 Yearlings,
- 12 pairs of Steers,
- 24 pairs of working Oxen,

and many other good animals, exhibited from the neighborhood, though not entered for premium.

A team of one hundred and fifty pairs of working oxen, principally from the North Parish in Andover, paraded the streets, and marched and counter marched, with as much precision, to say the least, as many other troops we have seen, and were viewed with as much interest. Great credit is due to the enterprising farmers of this flourishing town for their public spirit in bringing forward this interesting exhibition. It far exceeded anything of the kind, we have before witnessed, in this or any other County.

There were a few good swine in the pens—but this part of the exhibition was not equal to that of former years.

We understand, that no premiums are offered by the Society for fat cattle or sheep, and this accounts for none such being exhibited. At a time when sheep yield the farmers best profits,—in a County so well calculated to raise them as are many parts of Essex, we were a little surprised that this animal should not be thought a fit subject for premium. If we mistake not, very much may be done to improve flocks of sheep, by care in their selection, and judicious management.

The exhibition of domestic manufactures was not equal to some former years. Many of the articles were of good quality and deserving premiums. As the Society have always been disposed to be liberal in their rewards to the ladies, it is to be regretted that they on their part should be so backward in displaying the evidences of their industry. We doubt not that the ladies of Essex are as industrious as any others—we only wish that they would prove it so.

The following is believed to be, a correct statement of the premiums awarded:—

DAIRY.—Butter.

To Wm. P. Endicott, Danvers, 1st premium,	\$12
Jacob Osgood, Andover, 2d prem.	8
Ralph H. Chandler, do. 3d prem.	8
Margaret Wardwell, do. gratuity,	5

PLOUGHING.—Double Teams.

To Ralph H. Chandler, Andover, 1st prem.	12
Abijah Northey, Buxford, 2d prem.	10
Jedediah H. Barker, Andover, 3d prem.	8
Moses Pettingill, Topsfield, 4th prem.	6

Single Teams.

To Andrew Nichols, Danvers, 1st prem.	10
Joseph Kittridge, Andover, 2d prem.	8
John Pike, Danvers, 3d prem.	6

POTATOES.

To Richard Jaques, Newbury, 1st prem.	7
Samuel Gray, Andover, 1st prem.	7
Cyrus Follansbee, West Newbury, 2d prem.	5
James Locke, Andover, gratuity,	3
Asa T. Newhall, Lynnfield, gratuity,	1
Moses French, Salisbury, gratuity,	1

CIDER.

No premiums were awarded—as none of sufficiently good quality was presented—the following gratuities were given:

To John Cole, Boxford, a gratuity,	5
Kidder and Swift, Andover, a gratuity,	3
John Foster, do. do.	3
Daniel Foster, do. do.	1

ANIMALS EXHIBITED.

Bulls.

To Joseph Poor, Andover, 1st prem.	15
Samuel Jenkins, Jr, do. 2d prem.	10
Joseph Symonds, Boxford, 3d prem.	5

Cows.

To Samuel Noah, Danvers, 1st prem.	15
Isaac Osgood, Andover, 2d prem.	10
John Torrey, Newbury, 3d prem.	5
Ralph H. Chandler, Andover, gratuity,	4
Ebenezer Jenkins, do. do.	4
Samuel Hood, Topsfield, do.	2

Working Oxen.

To Isaac Osgood, Andover, 1st prem:	8
Moses Pettingill, Topsfield, 2d prem.	5

Steers.

To Richard Heath, West Newbury, 1st prem.	10
Wm. P. Endicott, Danvers, 1st prem.	5
do. do. for 2 year olds, 1st prem.	5

Swine.

To Pierson & Gordon, Andover, for boar, 2d prem.	3
Pickering Dodge, Jr, Salem, breeding sow, 1st prem.	5
do. do. pigs, 2d prem.	3
George French, Andover, pigs, 1st prem.	5

The Milch Cows exhibited by Mr Noah, of Danvers, and Osgood, of Andover, were animals better worthy of premiums than any others that we saw.

Mr Noah's Cow, without any extra feed, other than that obtained from a common pasture, gave from the 2d of May to the 27th of Sept. 605½ lbs. of milk—measuring 586½ gallons—being an average produce of four gallons per day. The milk is of a superior quality. Mr Osgood's cow gave in the month of June seventeen quarts a day—and there was made from her milk in one month, fifty pounds of good butter.

There was awarded in premiums and gratuities, *Seventy-four dollars*, by the Committee on Domestic Manufactures—the particulars of which will hereafter be published.

OFFICERS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
ELECTED SEPT. 29, 1831.

EBENEZER MOSELY, of Newburyport, *President*.

Hobart Clark, of Andover,
James H. Duncan, of Haverhill,
James Gardner, of Lynn,
Solomon Low, of Boxford,

Vice Presidents.

Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, *Treasurer*.
John W. Proctor, of Danvers, *Secretary*.

Trustees.

John Adams, of Andover,
Daniel Adams, 3d, of Newbury,
Stephen Barker, of Andover,
Andrews Breed, of Lynn,
Henry Colman, of Salem,
Jeremiah Colman, of Newburyport,
Hector Coffin, of Newbury,
William P. Endicott, of Danvers,
Daniel Fuller, of Middleton,
Nathaniel Felton, Jr, of Danvers,
David Gray, of Andover,
Jonathan Legalla, "
Berja. Jenkins, jr, "
Joseph Kittredge, "
Amos Kimball, of Boxford,
Daniel P. King, of Danvers,
Paul Kent, of Newbury,
Asa T. Newhall, of Lyonfield,
Moses Newell, of West Newbury,
Daniel Putnam, of Danvers,
Jesse Putnam, of "
Jeremiah Spofford, of Bradford,
Richard Stewart, of Haverhill,
Erastus Ware, of Salem.

Attest. J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Althaus, and Forest Trees. Among the former are
Black Hamburg, }
Oval Purple, }
Round Black, } 2 to 4 years old—have borne fruit
White Muscadine, } the present year.
White Chasselas,
Constantia.

Black and white Moscatel—one year old. The patent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 26 lbs.

Barcelona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.

Polomino, }
Mantaua, } Procured for me by the Consul at
lana, } Cadiz, and said to be the most valuable
De Pesta, } Grapes produced in Spain.

Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabella, }
Catawba, } Native.

Bland, }

With many other sorts.

Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7½ Congress street,
Oct. 5. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

In addition to the numerous Greenock of other Trees, Shrubs and Plants, particular attention has been paid to the following, which are now offered at reduced rates in large quantities.

Grape Vines, of the finest kinds, for wine, and table fruit, among which are the choice Rhenish, Champagne, and Burgundy varieties, at \$25 per 100, and other Wine Grapes, at \$12.50 to \$20 per 100.

Isabella Vines, 3 years old, \$25 per 100, and one year old, \$20 per 100.

Catawba Grape Vines, \$30 per 100.
Also, Scuppernon, Alexander, York Lisbon, York Madeira, Vinne, &c, at \$25 per 100.

Spanish Chestnut trees of large size; Spanish and English Filberts of large size; Greenack Quinces and other varieties of bearing size; Madeira Nut or English Walnut of large size; Gooseberries of the largest kinds, of bearing size; Dutch Currants of large size; White and Red Antwerp Strawberries, strong plants of the true large kind; Almond trees of the finest kinds; Fig trees of large bearing size; Mulberries of all the finest kinds, including the *New Chinese*, or *Morus multicaulis*, the latter at 75 cts. each, or less in quantities; English White Thorns, and Washington Thorns; Royal Oak, with beautiful foliage, and famous for timber, trees 4 feet high, \$10 per 100, or \$50 per 100. Fifty varieties of the finest Strawberries, at very low rates, by 100 or 1000. Above 600 varieties of the most splendid Roses, including 100 kinds of Chinese Monthly Roses. Also of the Camellia Japonica, or Japan Rose, above 70 magnificent kinds at reduced prices. Roses by the 100 or 1000 for Rosewater plantations, will be furnished at low rates.

The Fruit Trees are of superior size and vigor, and most of the Plum trees are on the celebrated *new stocks*, and Peaches, Nectarines, and Plums can be furnished, budded on the famous *French Almond stocks*.

Their Treatise on the VINE, describes 250 kinds of Grapes and their culture.—Their Treatise on HORTICULTURE contains descriptions of a great variety of Trees and Plants, and directions for cultivating them;—and their PONOLOGICAL MANUAL, just published, contains full descriptions of above 600 varieties of Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, &c, besides other Fruits, so that all persons can make their selections, with a knowledge of the qualities.

All letters requesting information will be promptly replied to, and orders can be sent direct to them or to the subscriber, either of whom will furnish Catalogues of the Establishment when desired.

Oct. 5.

lis

J. B. RUSSELL.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. □ Watches repaired and warranted.

Oct. 4.

if

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Aug. 3.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. 1st Jan.

Green House Sashes.

For sale 30 or 40 Green House Sashes, second hand without glass,—each sash about 8 feet long. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. 4t Sept. 7.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, and Carter, Hendee & Bibeck, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary. copy
August 3.

Bulbous Flower Roots.

For sale by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A few Double Crimson Peony Roots—50 cents each. Large white Lily Roots, extra size, 12½ cts each—\$1.00 per dozen. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Iris, &c.

Wanted,

An able bodied laborer, who has had experience in the management of hot beds, and forcing early vegetables for market. Apply at his office. Sept. 28.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 3.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 7401 Beef Cattle, 1155 Stores, 2665 Sheep, and 1355 Swine. Probably 100 Cattle, mostly Stores, were reported last week. Business was remarkably brisk. The barrellers nibbled a little, but not anxious to purchase many. Large numbers, however, of Cattle, Sheep and Swine were sold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We shall quote for prime, 4 75 a \$5; good, 4 4 50; thin, 2 75 a 3 75.

Stores—Buyers were plenty and prices rather advanced.

Working Oxen—More were at market than we recollect of having before seen in one day. We noticed sales of pairs at \$45, 50, 60, 62, several at 70 and 75, one at 80 and one at 85.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at \$15, 13, 22, 23, 25 and 27.

Sheep—Remarkably brisk and an advance was effected. We noticed sales of lots at \$1 67, 1 83, 2, 2 25, 2 37½, 2 64, 2 75, and 3.

Swine—Selected lots, two thirds Barrows, at 41 a 41; lots of old Barrows at 4 a 41; and one entire lot of 350. Sows and Barrows, at 2½. Retail price 41 a 5 for Sows, 51 a 6 for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Sept. 30.—Market for

Beef Cattle this week full as brisk as last, and no alteration in prices—1000 head in and all sold at \$5 50 a 6, and a few very fine at \$7. Sheep and Lambs about 2000 to 3500 in market, sales very brisk—no variation in prices. Sheep \$2 50 to 5; Lambs \$2 to 3. Fat Hogs rather more plenty, and prices a trifle lower: quote, \$14 a 41; Store Hogs \$1. Sales of Cows and Calves 29 a \$35.—Daily Advertiser.

□ In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as all the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

PRODUCTIONS OF ST THOMAS.

☞ The following description of the fruits of St Thomas we have taken from a manuscript account of the Island, its plantations, vegetable productions, animals, &c, furnished us by an intelligent and observing young man, for a few years attached to our Establishment, now a resident at St Thomas.

FRUITS.

Forbidden Fruit is one of the largest fruits known here; is about 18 inches in circumference, round like an orange; of a light yellow color, and resembles the orange much in taste.

Mangoes are one of the richest and most delicious fruits in the West Indies; are a native of the East Indies, and were first brought here about 30 years since; are shaped like an egg, and about the size of a very large pear; the skin is thick and smooth; the color yellow tinged with red; the flesh is of a rich orange color, and in flavor somewhat resembles a peach, having a rich combination of acid and sweet, and very juicy; the tree is very beautiful, of the shape and size of a cherry tree, with broad leaves.

Guavas are a small but delicious fruit, and grow wild on bushes which resemble the American black alder; they are about the size of a large plum; of a yellow smooth skin, and the flesh a light red color; the flavor is similar to a ripe gooscherry.

Bananas are about the size and shape of a cucumber, but more pointed at the ends; the color is yellow, the skin thick, which peels off very easily; the flesh is soft and very sweet and nutritious; they grow in clusters of from 10 to 20 on a stalk; the trees grow to the height of 12 feet, covered with leaves from 10 to 12 feet long, which grow in abundant clusters.

Pomegranates are much celebrated for their beauty and their delicious juice; are perfectly round, the size of an apple; the color a rich scarlet; spotted with yellow and black; the skin smooth with a beautiful gloss; the inside is curious, being composed of small separate pieces of flesh, with transparent skin, about the size of a currant, but oblong; the tree resembles the orange tree.

Sour Sops are a large, irregular shaped fruit; color green; flesh white, very soft and juicy, and has a pleasant mixture of acid and sweet, resembling the strawberry; the trees have a rich, dark green foliage.

Shaddocks are what I should call mammoth oranges; resembling that fruit much, but are twice as large.

Pine Apples I need not describe; I would remark, however, they have a much sweeter and more sprightly taste when eaten here fresh.

Cocoa Nuts grow here in abundance. The tree is a sort of palm, from 40 to 60 feet high, with leaves on its tops only, appearing like immense feathers 10 to 15 feet long, by 3 broad, and winged—the upper ones erect, the middle ones horizontal, and the lower ones drooping. The nuts hang in clusters of ten or a dozen together. Many of the roads are lined with these trees, which make a beautiful and romantic appearance.—When green the fruit is very fine; the meat, instead of being hard, is a soft jelly, and the water is very sweet.

Messibles grow on vines, and are about the size

of a peach; the skin brown and rough; the flesh excessively sweet, soft, and full of juice.

Tamarinds grow in pods of a brown color, about the size of large beans. Some kinds are comparatively sweet, and some are so acid as to take the skin off the mouth and tongue.

Coy Meats are round, the size of a peach, are yellow and purple, skin smooth, flesh sweet and rich.

Sugar Apples are a curious fruit; shape irregular; the color a light green; and the size about that of an apple; the flesh is not solid, but composed of small long pieces growing together, which come apart when eaten; the fruit is full of juice and sweet with little acid.

Marmey Apples are a large fruit, with a rough, brown skin; they are about the size of a cocoa nut, but more round; the flesh is somewhat harder than an apple, and of a dark orange color, the taste resembles the apple, mingled with the flavor of the peach.

Gooseberries (as they are called here) are about the size of a cherry; the color a light yellow when ripe; they have a strong acid taste, and make excellent tarts and pies. They grow on branches on large trees.

Grapes. There are three kinds which grow here; the malaga, and a small black kind, the latter very sweet; there is also the Sea Grape which grows on large trees by the Sea Shore.

Sherries resemble our black Tartarean cherries very much; of the same size and color; the taste acid, with little sweet. They make excellent pies, and tarts.

Plums.—These are about the same size as the Plums in America; the color is red, and the taste much like the sheries.

Bell Apples grow on vines, and are of the size of a small apple. The skin is yellow and smooth; they are very sweet and rich; the method of eating them, is, to bite off one end and suck out the inside, they being very soft like the Guava.

Alligator Pear is a very valuable fruit, particularly for the table. The shape, color and size resemble exactly our Winter large Pears, only the skin is smooth; in the centre is a large round seed; the flavor has no acid or sweet, but a rich, buttery taste. When used for the table it is peeled and eaten with pepper and salt; the flesh is very soft. The tree grows to the size of our pear trees.

Kinneps are about the size of a Plum, with a thick green skin, which peels off whole; when off, the flesh looks like the yolk of an egg: the taste is a mixture of acid and sweet—are very juicy.

Pomrose, a small green fruit, having a delightful fragrance; they are hollow inside, with two large seeds, which rattle when shaken. They have a sweet spicy taste, combining the rose and nutmeg.

Bread Fruit are of the size of a child's head; when roasted and eaten with salt and butter, they serve for bread. They are hard and white like a yam.

Pawpaw.—This fruit grows on a small tree resembling the castor-oil-bean plant, but larger; it is of the size of a small musk melon. It is cut into slices, like citron, and preserved in syrup.

The following kinds I have not seen, and cannot describe, viz. Custard Apple; and Granadilla, which grow very large on vines.

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its stringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states:

"It is use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera, which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate any other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts per bottle. Aug. 3.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A splendid collection of Tulip Roots, now in fine order for transplanting, comprising some of the most beautiful varieties now cultivated in this vicinity, viz:

Marbled or mottled, dark stamens.
White and Purple, ditto.
Yellow and Purple, ditto.
Double Yellow Rose.
Double pale yellow flamed, (Passe non plus ultra.)
Crimson, yellow centre and yellow stamens.
White, shaded with red, dark centre and stamens.
Fine large yellow, with yellow stamens.
Double white, with red shades, (beautiful.)
Double orange brown, (very large.)
Double peony rose.
Double coffee color.
Parrot tulips, of several colors.
Fine biblooms, (striped on white ground.)
Fine hizarres, (striped on yellow ground.)
Fine Rosy, on white, &c, &c. Price 12½ cts. each—\$1 per doz.

The above are of large size, and are raised from superior imported roots, some of which cost \$1 each.

Also, common tulip roots, of all colors, and of good size, price \$5 per hundred, suitable for those commencing a large tulip bed.

Also, Double White and Yellow sweet scented Narcissus—12½ cts. each—\$1 per doz.

Mixed Crocus roots—50 cts. per dozen. Aug. 3.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1831. NO. 13.

COMMUNICATIONS.

UNDER DRAINING.

Ma Editor.—In a late number of your paper my friend Judge Buel, in an article on "underdraining" was pleased to speak in favorable terms of my practice in this species of improvement, of my culture in general, and to ask for some communication on the subject. As no one in our country has more successfully blended theory with practice in the various departments of husbandry than Mr Buel, I appreciate this notice from one so competent to make improvements and so happy in his manner of detailing them to the agricultural community.

As regards underdraining and the many benefits resulting from it, my observation and experience fully corroborate all Judge Buel has said in its favor—indeed without this salutary and simple operation no inconsiderable proportion of many valuable districts of our country must continue little better than waste. It is generally total loss of labor to the farmer who attempts to cultivate wet lands in our rigorous climate, and by draining, these useless inhospitable acres have been found of the kindest and most productive character.

Having a surplus of stones on my estate beyond what fences require, I use the smaller and ill formed for drains; they have the advantage of brush in durability and of tiles in economy. My drains are for the most part 3 feet in depth, 2 feet in width at top, sloping to one at bottom. The bottom stones are largest and are carefully placed to allow the water to flow freely beneath, while above the small stones are thrown in at random, so that when leveled they are beneath the plough. Over these swingle tow, shavings or straw may be strown, after which the earth can be replaced by the spade or plough so as to present a rather higher surface than the grounds adjacent and the business is accomplished.

It is very essential that the descent be easy, neither too quick or too slow, and that all surface water be excluded, as it would speedily choke and destroy the underdraining.—I estimate the average cost of such drains at 62½ cents the rod.—It should be remarked, that underdraining is adapted to lands presenting sufficient declivity to carry off the springs and it is only the under water that is meant to be drained in this manner, while open ditches are adapted to the bottomlands for the conveyance of surface water.—I will state what appears to me the prominent advantages that the cultivator may promise himself by a thorough system of draining.

In the first place, he creates as it were so much additional terra firma, and adds essentially to the health of all around him by correcting the ill tendencies of excessive moisture.—He can cultivate reclaimed lands several weeks earlier and as much later in each year than those that are unreclaimed, his crops are better and more sure. The labor of after tillage is much diminished. The stones that impede the plough and scythe are removed, and not the least essential benefit, is the constant supplies of water which may be insured in any field inclining to moisture, which with reference to animals will, as a permanent convenience and advantage, fully compensate the expense of drains.

I have just put down a field of wheat which has required extensive underdraining. I will sketch a diagram of it for your readers. This field has required 250 rods of stone draining, and I hope to be remunerated the whole expense in the surplus crops of the two next years, to say nothing of the pleasure of witnessing the finest grains and kindest grasses taking the place of hull rushes and wild grass.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

HENRY W. DELAVAN.

Ballston, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1831.

SKETCH OF A FIELD UNDERDRAINED.



The outer lines are fences.

CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATO IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I have not heard of this valuable root being cultivated to any extent in this vicinity, or in this latitude, nor do I believe that there has been any proper attempt made. The last season I applied for a small quantity of seed, to Mr Russell, the publisher of the New England Farmer, through his agent, and by some means, I received them quite too late to plant, and the potato much decayed and what few were sound were dried and wilted, and had little appearance of any vegetable life; I however planted them all together, hoping I might find some of them to vegetate, and then to plant them in proper order. By the last of June I found a small portion of them had vegetated, and accordingly planted them, and tended them as well as I knew how, and had but a small crop as might be supposed; and was not a little pleased even under these unfavorable circumstances to have experienced the fact of raising about two bushels of small sweet potatoes.

After making use of about one half of them, I knew no better way to save the residue for seed, which were the smallest of them (and small indeed too) than to put them into a cask in my cellar, well mixed and covered with dry sand. Supposing them to be well taken care of, I did not look to them until the last of the winter, when

to my very great disappointment I found the seed to have settled and become quite moist, and every fibre of the roots entirely decayed.

From all these circumstances I concluded if I could procure seed in good season, in March or early in April, that they might be started in a hot bed, or some similar way, to plant as soon as the spring frosts were over that they might be grown to full perfection. I accordingly applied as before. As it happened they did not reach me till late, and they had then begun to decay. I was not able to plant them before the last of May, about one month earlier than the last season, which has operated greatly in favor of a crop. From one peck of seed, (not more than half of which were sound and vegetated) and notwithstanding they were planted very late, I am favored with a plenty of perfectly sweet potatoes, much better than any I have ever been able to obtain from the South or Middle States, and I think finer than ever I found there, having frequent opportunities of proving them. My little crop is very gratifying to be sure, for my family are numerous and all excessively fond of them; my average yield is a bushel from eight hills, which gives me about twenty bushels, produced on light loam.

I have seen in the New England Farmer some advice for keeping this valuable vegetable. The method most highly recommended, I think, was pulverized charcoal, which, if a safe way, is at best a very disagreeable one. I should feel myself very much obliged if I should be advised from any one through your paper, of the most safe and proper way of keeping them, also whether there should be any selection for seed, and what kind. Yours. A. R.

Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 4, 1831.

Sweet Potato slips are not generally received in Boston from the South, for sale, till about the middle of April. It would be useless to try to get them sooner, for if they become in the least chilled on the voyage, they decay almost as fast as they are opened to the air. No economical method of preserving the slips for seed through the winter in New England has yet been discovered to our knowledge.—Ed.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

Mr FESSENDEN,—About two years ago, you published in the New England Farmer, on the authority of some French agricultural Journal, a new method of preserving potatoes for several years, fresh and fine, viz. by burying them in a dry situation several feet below the surface of the ground, so as to be entirely out of the influence of the heat requisite to produce vegetation.—It would no doubt be highly gratifying to many to learn, what has been the result of any experiments that may have been made, to test the efficacy of this new method of preserving that invaluable article of human subsistence. If you have received any satisfactory accounts on this subject, you will lay your agricultural friends under new obligations, by placing them before the public, and of whom, no one will be more obliged, than

A CONSTANT READER.

Keene, N. H. Sept. 29, 1831.

PAWTUXET FAIR.

The following reports were made by the respective Committees, to the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, at the Annual Fair held in Pawtuxet last week, and the following premiums were awarded.

ON NEAT STOCK.

The Committee on Neat Stock beg leave to report the following Premiums, as adjudged by them:

To John Foster, of Smithfield, for the best Bull,	\$12
Samuel Baker, of Warwick, for second best,	10
John Jencks, of Smithfield, do.	3
To John Green (S. W.) of Warwick, best Bull Calf,	5
To Arnold Aldrich of Smithfield, for second best,	3
To Timothy W. Dexter of Cumberland, third best,	2
To Wm. Waterman, Jr. of Coventry, fourth best,	1

The Cows offered had no certificates accompanying them, and are not entitled to Premiums.—

The Committee recommend the following Premiums:

To Christopher Smith of Barrington, for the best Cow,	5
To John Arnold of Cranston, for second best,	2
To Charles Heaton of North Providence, for the best 2 year old Heifer,	6
To A. G. Alverson, for second best,	4
To Samuel W. Greene of Providence, for the best yearling Heifer,	4
To Christopher Smith of Barrington, for second best,	2
To Andrew Angell of Johnston, for third best,	2

GEORGE BURTON,
DEXTER C. ARNOLD,
LEWIS DEXTER,
WILLIAM LIPPITT,
THOS. W. GREENE.

The Committee beg leave to recommend, that 75 cents be paid to the owner of each and every Cow, Bull, Heifer and Calf, that have been placed in the Pens this day, as a compensation for driving their stock during the storm, the day and night previous to the Show. Excepting, however, those on which a Premium has been awarded.

ON HORSES.

The Committee on Horses beg leave to report that they have attended to the duties assigned them. Your Committee regret to observe a want of competitors in Stud Horses. Two only were exhibited for Premium; the young Yankee, owned by John C. Fenner of Johnston, and the young Highlander, owned by Benedict Kinyon of Richmond. Your Committee do not consider either of the horses entitled, to the Society's Premium, but would recommend that the sum of five dollars be paid each.

To Bates Harris, Esq. of Cranston, your Committee award the first Premium of eight dollars on the best Mare and Colt.

To Abner Sprague of Cranston, for the second best, a Premium of six dollars.

Your Committee were happy to observe quite a competition for the premiums on Mares and Colts, and should have been happy to have noticed several of them in a more satisfactory manner.

Your Committee were happy to see exhibited by Mr Edward Eldridge of Mass. a very fine Stud Horse, (Sportsman) of English blood, sired by the celebrated horse Bussorah. Sportsman will stand the ensuing season at Brighton, near Boston, during the month of May, after that at Pomfret, Connecticut.

CHARLES ELDRIDGE,
For the Committee.

ON WORKING CATTLE.

The Committee on Working Cattle beg leave to report, that after viewing a number of yoke of Oxen, they have awarded the following Premiums, viz:

The first Premium to Caleb Congdon of Cranston,	\$8
Second Premium to Samuel Budlong of Cranston,	6

Third Premium to Stephen Angell of Cumberland, 4

On three year old Steers the Committee find a greater number than has been heretofore exhibited; they award as follows, viz:

The first Premium to Harris Kelton of Johnston,	\$6
Second Premium to Peleg Potter of Providence,	4
Third Premium to Enos Weeden of Johnston,	2

On two year old Steers, the Committee find the like improvement as to number and quality; they award as follows, viz:

The first Premium to Philip Arnold of Warwick,	\$5
Second Premium to Amasa Burlingame of Gloucester,	4
Third Premium to Harding Knight of Cranston,	3
To Thomas B. Sprague of Johnston, for one yoke of yearling Steers, the Committee recommend to pay one dollar.	

ELISHA OLNEY, for the Committee.

ON SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Committee on Sheep and Swine report as follows: that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and find very few animals of either kind entered for premiums, which we have no doubt was owing to the inclemency of the weather, and after a minute examination, have awarded the premiums as follows, viz:

To Charles Potter of Providence Island, the 1st premium for the best buck of half Saxony blood,	\$6
To Henry Potter of Cranston, for 2d best do.	4
To Henry Potter of Portsmouth, for the 3d do.	2
To Charles Potter of Providence, for the best ewes, six in number, the 1st premium of	2
To Henry Potter of Portsmouth, for the 2d best do.	2
To Isaac Randall of Johnston, for the best boar,	6
To Arthur Greene of Cranston, for the 2d best do.	4
To Richard Brown of North Providence, for the best pigs, two in number,	6
To Arthur Greene of Cranston, for the 2d best do. three in number,	4
To Andrew Angell of Johnston, for the 3d do. two in number,	2

All of which, is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HOLDEN, for the Committee.

ON PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match report as follows, viz:

Freeman Fisher of North Providence, first premium,	\$9
Isaac Randall of Johnston, second premium,	8
Thos. Budlong of Cranston, third premium,	7
Stephen Whipple of N. Providence, fourth premium,	6
Jonathan Cooke of Foster, fifth premium,	5
Henry Jennison of Cranston, sixth premium,	4
Peter J. Briggs of Johnston, seventh premium,	3
Earle Baker of Warwick, eighth premium,	2

There being four other competitors, and the work being all very well done, the Committee recommended to the Standing Committee to allow to the other four, viz: Arthur Greene, Henry Searle, Joseph Aborn, and Alden Knight, a Premium of one dollar each. The shortest time of performance 22 minutes, the longest 25 minutes, all without drivers.

ON SHOP MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Shop Manufactures have awarded the following premiums:

To William Bullas, Providence, for files,	\$3
To Ambrose Ferron do. for fine Steel Slate,	3
To Robert Orrel, do. for fine Reeds,	3
To Geo. A. Rogers, do. for improved Lock,	4
To Noah Smith, Jr. do. for Razor Straps,	2
To Niel. Sheldon, do. for Beaver Hats,	3
To J. M. Butts, do. for imitation, do.	3
To Jas. J. Chase, Cranston, for Looking Glasses,	2
To Allen Brown, Providence, for white oak Work Stands,	5
To Nathl. G. Helme, do. for Iron Safe for Books,	5
To John Sherman, Warwick, for Corn Shelter, (if not patented),	3
To Geo. A. Harrison, Pawtuxet, for box White Lead, a very superior article,	5
To Hall & Mitchell, Providence, for Boots,	5
To Jno. Fenner, Cranston, for the best Rakes,	5
To Anthony & Walker, Olneyville, for the best Roller Skins, Call Skins,	4

To Anthony & Walker, do. for the best Sheep Skin,	4
To Jas. Greene, East Greenwich, for Fish Lines,	1
To Wm. C. Force, Providence, for Snuff Boxes,	1
To R. Inman, Burrillville, for Pitch Forks,	3
To Waldo Stone, Cranston, for bevel gearings,	2
All of which is respectfully submitted by	
JAMES F. SIMMONS, for the Committee.	

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Household Manufactures report that they have examined the articles presented for premium and exhibition, and have awarded the following Premiums on the same.

The articles presented were not as numerous as at former exhibitions, owing to the state of the weather for two days previous to the Fair; but their quality demonstrate an improvement in Household Manufactures. But there were several articles presented for exhibition, which were not entitled to Premium, by the regulations of the Standing Committee, but which the Committee think worthy of honorable mention—these were 2 pieces of Satinet, presented by Henry Carpenter of Piskeville; 23 pieces of Calico, by Charles Potter, manufactured at Tiverton; and 5 pounds of blue mixed knitting Cotton, by Wescott & Abbot of Johnston. The Premiums awarded are,

To Roxana Greene of Warwick, for the best piece of Carpeting,	\$8
Eliza Thompson of Warwick, for the second best,	4
Sally H. Arnold of Warwick, for the third best,	3
Wm. L. Greene of Warwick, for the best Woollen Stockings,	2
S. F. R. Stafford of Warwick, for the best Linen Stockings,	2
E. W. Gardiner of Warwick, for the best Worsted Hose,	2
E. R. Cleaveland of Coventry, for the best Woollen Flannel,	5
Eliza Thompson of Warwick, for the second best,	3
Richard Waterman of Warwick, for the best Blanketing,	5
Almira Greene of Warwick, for the second best,	3
Thomas Bullfinch of Smithfield, for one Hearth Rug,	2
L. M. Ware of Providence, for one Wrought Muslin Cape,	1
Mary S. Fiske of Providence, for the best Lace Veil,	1
Eliza Thompson of Warwick, for a pair of Woollen Blankets,	2
W. Tiffany of Coventry, for one Counterpane,	2
Harriet F. Ashton of Providence, for one Wrought Cape,	1
Roxana Greene of Providence, for Crickets,	2
Thankful Clark of Providence, for Rug,	1
" " " for Mat,	1
" " " for Table Carpet,	50
" " " for Cushing Covering,	50
Ellen S. Smith of Providence, for two Lamp Rugs,	1
Garah Smith of Cranston, for Children's Socks,	1
Sally H. Low of Warwick, for Half Hose,	1
Nancy H. Green of Warwick, for Woollen Hose,	1
" " " for Woollen Stocking Yarn,	2
" " " for a Counterpane,	2
Mary E. Holden of Warwick, for a Counterpane,	2
Lacy Warren of Warwick, for Linen Thread,	1
Miss Easton of Providence, for a Rug,	1
" " " for a Rug,	50
" " " for Cricket Covers,	50
Mary S. Richmond of Providence, for Wrought Reticules,	1
" " " for White Lace Veil,	2
" " " for Black Lace Veil,	1
Caroline C. Richmond of Providence, for a Lace Handkerchief,	50
Jane Hurlbut of Providence, for a Lace Veil,	1
Pawtuxet Female Charitable Society, for Hose and Socks, and sundry other articles,	5
Susan A. Harrison of Pawtuxet, for one Bead Purse,	50
A. M. Harrison of Pawtuxet, for a pair of Bead Bracelets,	50
E. A. Rhodes of Pawtuxet, for working a Child's Frock,	1
Aves Hunt, Deaf and Dumb, for a Knit Bedsread,	1
Providence Episcopal Philanthropic Society, sundry articles,	2
N. G. B. Dexter of Pawtuxet, for Cotton Stripes,	2

To be paid to the Weaver, 2
Miss Chadsey of Wickford, for a Hearth Rug, 1
" " " for a Counterpane, 1
Hannah C. Price of Newport, Bead Watch Guard, 50
S. W. Greene of Providence, Bead Watch Guard, 50
ELISHA P. SMITH, for the Committee.

ON BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese have attended to the duties of their appointment, and report that the specimens of Butter are more numerous than heretofore exhibited; the superior excellence of which they find it very difficult to identify. They have, however, awarded to Thomas R. Greene of Warwick, the 1st premium, \$10
To Ellis Smith of Johnston, do 9
To Thomas B. Brown of Warwick, 3d do 8
To Susan Brown of Johnston, 4th do 7
To Clarissa Webster of Johnston, 5th do 6
To Mary Budlog of Warwick, 6th do 5
To Charles Burlingame of Cranston, 7th do 2

The Committee regret to say that the specimens of Cheese exhibited are not so numerous as usual, which is no doubt attributable to the inclemency of the weather. They have awarded the first premium

To Ellis Smith of Johnston, \$8
For the Committee, WM. ANTHONY.

ON MULBERRY TREES.

The Committee on Mulberry Trees and Raw Silk respectfully report, that S. W. Greene, of Providence, is entitled to the premium of five dollars for having made the present year, 54 pounds raw silk, the only sample exhibited. That Lemuel Burges, of Wickford, is entitled to the premium of five dollars, for having raised the present year, 12,000 mulberry trees; and that E. S. Johnson, of Wickford, is entitled to the premium of four dollars, for having raised 1000 mulberry trees.—The Committee would also recommend that five dollars be granted to Joshua Collins, of Richmond, for having the last year raised seventy or eighty thousand mulberry trees. ASA MESSEUR,

In behalf of the Committee.

The Standing Committee allow and award to Wm. Lippitt of Cranston, for one barrel of Cider, \$3
Attest, R. M. GREENE, Secretary.

September, 28, 1831.
All of which is respectfully submitted by JESSE TOURTELLOT, for the Committee.

From the Concord Gazette.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Fair of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen took place, in this town, last Wednesday—and, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, there was a large collection of the yeomanry of the County. The display of Cattle this year was not quite so large as on former years, which may be attributed to the stormy weather—we counted, however, in the Pens: 9 Bulls; 2 pair of fat Oxen; 9 pair of Steers; 17 Cows; 17 pr. of Working Oxen; 7 Cows with Calves; and 25 Swine.—The Ploughing Match Premiums were contended for in good farmer-like style by 14 Teams; the result of which gave Ephraim Wheeler, of this town, for double team the 1st Premium; Isaac Brooks, of Lincoln, the 2d; Hezekiah Wetherbee, of this town, the 3d; Abel B. Heywood, of this town, for single team the 1st Premium; Henry A. Wheeler, of this town, the 2d; and Ichabod Stow, of Stow, the 3d.—The Strength of Working Cattle was displayed by 17 yoke of prime Oxen; 3 Premiums were thus awarded—Ichabod Stow, of Stow, the 1st Prem.; Eli Rice, Marlboro', 2d; Geo. M. Barrett, of this town, 3d; and Jacob Baker, of Lincoln, the 4th.

The whole number of articles entered at the Court house for Exhibition and Premium amounted to 127, and exceeded that of last year. Among the articles exhibited we noticed 10 Coverlets; 9 pieces of Flannel; 10 Carpets; 4 pieces of Woolen Cloth; 2 pieces of Diaper; 10 Hearth Rugs; 6 Straw Bonnets; 13 Lace Veils; and a large collection of fancy articles. The following articles appeared to us as deserving of particular notice:

Mary Ann Rodgers, of Tewksbury, presented for premium nine pair of *Worsted Hose*—a beautiful specimen. Mrs Jonas Moore, of this town, presented one pair of do. which were not inferior to Miss Rodgers'. Mrs Betsey Jewett, of Pepperell, exhibited 12 pair of *Woollen Socks* that told well for her industry.

A good specimen of *Thread* was exhibited by Mrs Sarah Barnes, of Sherburne, who is in her 90th year. A similar specimen was presented by Miss Abigail Flint, of this town.

A pair of elegant *Blankets* were presented by Polly Rodgers, of Tewksbury; also a fine piece of *Flannel*. Mary Richardson, of Westford, also exhibited a pair of beautiful *Blankets* full equal to those of Mrs Rodgers.

A very fine specimen of *Silk Cocoons and Silk Worms' Eggs* was presented by our enterprising farmer, Mr Anthony Wright; also a good specimen of *Cocoons* by Mr William Munroe, of this town.

Mrs Susan Hoar, of Littleton, exhibited a beautiful *Wreath of Flowers*, made of *Straw*.

Miss Lucy Howe, of Marlboro', presented a beautifully fine specimen of native *Scoring Silk*.

Two crooked-necked *Squashes* one 53 and the other 50 lbs. were exhibited by Mr Mercer, of Lincoln: three *Squashes*, raised by Mrs Moses Abbot, of Westford, weighing 266 1-2 lbs.; and several other ones of a very large kind were also exhibited.

A *Watermelon* was exhibited by Mr Phillip Spaulding, of Chelmsford, weighing 39 1-2 lbs. measuring 2 1-2 feet in length, and 2 in circumference.

Four bottles of *Castor Oil*, possessing all the freshness and sweetness of new butter, were presented by Captain Anthony Wright, of this town; it was made from the Castor Bean raised on his farm.

Capt. Francis Wheeler, of this town, presented *half a bushel* of large and handsome *Potatoes*, being the produce of one.

Mr Moody Moore of Waltham, exhibited the produce of two hills (one peck each) of the *Sweet Potato*. Mr Anthony Wright, of this town, who has cultivated this vegetable for several years, also exhibited a fine specimen.

Mr David Dickinson, of Chelmsford, exhibited a fine specimen of the *Sugar Cane*, the *Bovary Bean*, and the *Georgian Pea*; Mr D. says: 'all these articles may be cultivated to advantage by our farmers.'

Apples were presented by Mr Timothy Davis, of Billerica, and several other gentlemen, of a very nice kind considering the *unfruitful* season.

A fine specimen of *Okra*, was exhibited by Mr Philip P. Spaulding, who raised it in the town of Chelmsford.

Mr Nathaniel Jennings, of E. Sudbury, presented three *Winter and Summer Radishes*, of the turnip rooted kind; the largest weighing 9 lbs. and may be seen at our counting room.

About 30 Firkins and Boxes of Prime Butter were exhibited by different individuals.

Alpheus Smith of Lowell, exhibited a Carpenter's *Ploughing Plane* of superior workmanship; also a miniature *Fore Plane* and *Smoothing Plane*.

The Com. on Farms, &c, have awarded to Moses Sweetser, of South Reading, for the best Orchard, the 1st prem. of \$15; to Francis Richardson, of Billerica, 2d do. of \$10; the 3d prem. not awarded. To Nathan Smith, of Waltham, for the best Farm, the 1st prem. of \$25; to Moses Howe, of Marlboro', 2d do. of \$15; and to Martin Howe, of Marlboro', 3d do. of \$10.

At the close of the day the Society assembled at the Court House, for the declaration of Premiums, the choice of officers and the transaction of other business. A Committee, chosen last year for the purpose of taking into consideration the location of the Society, reported in favor of the Society's holding its Annual Meeting alternately in the towns of Concord, Lowell, Groton and Frammingham; this report elicited considerable debate and was finally rejected by an almost unanimous vote, thus putting an end to a project of dangerous tendency towards the future harmony and stability of the Society. A vote was passed thanking the Orator for his able Address, and requesting a copy for the press. A Committee was chosen to audit the Society's accounts. Col. Shattuck having declined serving as Treasurer to the Society, a vote was passed thanking him for his faithful services for the last nine years. The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and elected Elias Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, President; B. F. Varnum, of Dracut, and Abner Wheeler, of Frammingham, Vice Presidents; Josiah Bartlett, of Concord, Corresponding Secretary; John Stacy, of Concord, Recording Secretary; and Cyrus Stow, of Concord, Treasurer.

We regret that we are obliged to defer the reports, and some other details till next week.

From the Taunton Reporter.

BRISTOL CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of the Bristol County Agricultural Society was held in this town last Wednesday. The unpleasant state of the weather in the morning may have been the reason why the display of cattle and manufactured articles fell somewhat short of what they have been on former occasions. We however noticed among the articles of manufacture, some which for excellency of material and beauty of workmanship, we doubt not would compare with any which will be exhibited in the country—among which were some beautiful specimens of Britannia Ware Company, manufactured to this place by the Britannia Ware Company; likewise a miniature steam carriage, made by Mr J. W. Strange, and which was in the afternoon exhibited in motion on a circular railway constructed for the purpose. We have understood that it is entirely an invention of his own, he never having seen anything of the kind. The simplicity of its construction, with the compactness of its parts, indicate much mechanical skill in the maker; the boiler holding about a pint, was heated by lamps from beneath, and was sufficient to keep it in motion for an hour's time.

The agricultural products were much inferior we have understood, from what they were the last year; and the competition for premiums on fat cattle, working cattle, sheep, &c, were very much less than on former occasions.—In fact, there was an evident falling off from former years in almost every description of articles of manufacture and products of the earth. We cannot but hope, however, that another year will evince a renewed interest in all classes of our citizens for the promotion and welfare of so valuable an acquisition to the farmer, the manufacturer, and mechanic, as this society is calculated to be, and that another Exhibition will show a large increase of manufactured articles, cattle, &c.

Further particulars will be given next week.

Silk and Silk Worms.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. VII.

The few numbers on this subject were given to the public without the expectation of instruction, but for the purpose of diverting the attention of farmers and manufacturers to the subject. Every new object of industry requires time and experience before it can be advanced to any considerable degree of perfection. The first planters of cotton seed in the United States had as little expectation that within forty years it would become the first staple in the country, as the planters of mulberry seed now have that raw silk will become the second staple. In the Northern and Middle States the farmers have no great staples which they can produce from their lands, although in some favored sections large quantities of flour are made; therefore they have a deep interest in advancing any species of agricultural improvements, which will give them a support for their families and a reasonable profit. Every prudent man will inquire how much the crop will cost and the amount of sales, before he begins to cultivate it, and I will give him such information as I have.

On the 12th of May last, I purchased in New York one pound of white Italian Mulberry seed for six dollars, and on the 20th I planted it on light loamy land, prepared in the same manner I prepare it for wheat or barley. I planted it in rows only 18 inches apart, and covered the first six ounces two inches deep, and almost every seed perished in the ground; but the remaining ten ounces were covered only half an inch, and in forty days they came up, and twenty thousand of them are about eighteen inches higher and look well. The whole expense of cultivation has been five dollars. I do not recommend this mode of cultivation. They should be planted early in April, in rows of four feet apart, and covered only one fourth of an inch deep; for the purpose of freeing them from weeds by a cultivator. I am now preparing ground for eight pounds of seed, by ploughing it often, and dressing it liberally with leached ashes. The labor of producing the worms from the eggs, feeding them, gathering the cocoons, and the other necessary attention, may be performed in 60 days, by two women and two children, for thirty thousand worms. This is the whole expense. Can a farmer plant a more profitable crop? If he can find a market, he certainly cannot. But unless we learn the art of reeling it from the cocoons in greater perfection than it is taught at present, it will never be purchased in a foreign market. The attention of gentlemen of capital has been turned to this subject, and we have no reason to doubt that machinery will be erected, and a good market found. The customary price for cocoons in France and Italy is 25 cents per pound; in England the climate is too cold and damp for them. About five thousand pounds may be produced on an acre, which will give the farmer \$1250. In this calculation a considerable discount must be made for want of skill, an unfavorable season, and various other accidents.

Onions.—Mr Eliab Byram of this place, has raised, the past season, on a piece of land 90 feet by 59, eightyseven bushels of onions.—*Sag Harbor Watchman.*

PROFESSIONAL ECCENTRICITY.

A country farmer of immense weight came from a distance to consult the late Dr Abernethy, and having given an account of his daily meals, which showed no small degree of addiction to animal food, Mr Abernethy said 'Go away, Sir, I won't attempt to prescribe for such a hog.' He was particular in not being disturbed during meals; and a gentleman having called after dinner, he went into the passage, put his hands upon the gentleman's shoulders and turned him out of doors. He would never permit his patients to talk to him much, and often not at all; and he desired them to hold their tongues and listen to him, while he gave a sort of clinical lecture upon the subject of the constitution. A loquacious lady having called to consult him, he could not succeed in silencing her without resorting to the following expedient:—*'Put out your tongue, madam.'* The lady complied. 'Now keep it there till I have done talking.' Another lady brought her daughter to him one day, but he refused to hear her or to prescribe, advising her to make the girl take exercise. When the guinea was put into his hand, he recalled the mother and said, 'Here, take the shilling back, and buy a skipping-rope for your daughter, as you go along.' He kept his pills in a bag, and used to dole them out to his patients, and doing so to a lady who stepped out of a coronetted carriage to consult him, she declared they made her sick, and she could never take a pill. 'Not a pill! what a fool you must be,' was the courteous and conciliatory reply to the Countess. When the late Duke of York consulted him he stood whistling with his hands in his pockets, and the Duke said, 'I suppose you know who I am.' The uncourtly reply was, 'suppose I do—what of that?' His pithy advice was, 'Cut off the supplies, as the Duke of Wellington did in his campaigns, and the enemy will leave the citadel.' When he was consulted for lameness following disease or accidents, he seldom either listened to the patient or made any inquiries, but would walk about the room imitating the gait peculiar to different injuries, for the general instruction of the patient.

A gentleman who could not succeed in making Mr Abernethy listen to a narration of his case and having had a violent altercation with him on the subject, called next day, and as soon as he was admitted he locked the door and put the key in his pocket, and took out a loaded pistol. The professor, alarmed, asked him if he meant to rob or murder him. The patient, however, said he merely wished him to listen to his case, which he had better submit to or he would keep him a prisoner till he chose to relent. The patient and the surgeon afterwards became most friendly towards each other, although a great many oaths passed before peace was established between them.—*London Metropolitan.*

INTEMPERANCE.

The following statement is from Deacon Grant, a highly useful and active Director in the house of Correction, in Boston. He stated the distressing fact, that the number of commitments there, from its establishment in June, 1825, exceeded 4300, being the annual average of over 500; and many of them are women. And, said he, it is a notorious truth, that but for intemperance, not one third of those sent there, of both sexes, would have been transgressors of our laws. A very large proportion of them were sentenced as 'common drunkards.'

To illustrate the degrading influence of this vice, it was stated, that there is now in the House of Correction, an individual, who, a short time since, was an instructor in one of our public schools, employed in breaking stone, for macadamizing the streets of our city! What a contrast! There is also employed in the same way, a youth of 17, the only hope of his mother, and she a widow, under sentence for three years. When she first visited him in his confinement, Mr Grant said he was present. So greatly was the mother agitated, that it almost appeared she would sink into the earth under her affliction. How came they here? I will, said Mr Grant, tell you from their own lips,—they were ruined at some one or more of our 'licensed houses.' And he then added to these facts, which he said are stubborn things. 'This day, the father of a family of many children, inquired of me to know if any provision could be made to take care of her, who was once *all* he could wish, but now, alas! no longer the kind mother, the faithful wife! She had fallen a victim to Intemperance! While he related his sufferings, and spoke of his dear children, the tears rolled down his cheeks; and he said no tongue could tell, nor heart conceive, his sorrow! Such are the trophies of Intemperance.—*Christian Watchman.*

A Preventative of fever.—The best commentary we can offer on the murderous practice still too general in sickly districts, of the inhabitants using daily their bitters, viz: spirituous tinctures and infusion of vegetable bitter and astringent substances, with the hope of warding off fever, is for us to lay before our readers the following from a highly respectable source.—The author is speaking of the malaria fever, in the country round Rome—diseases similar to our bilious remittent and intermittent fevers.

Puccinotti attributes the severity of the Roman fevers in many cases to the use of bark, spirits and other stimulants, which are by some used as preventatives; and he relates the case of an old man, who had come from Romagna every second year, to labor during the harvest, in the Campagna o' Rome, who never had the fever; and his beverage in the morning and through the day, was cold water with a little lemon juice. This practice his father had adopted before him, with the same success; but his two sons, who would use spirits (brandy,) and even mixed with it at one time gun powder and at another time cayenne pepper, both fell victims to the fever.—*Journal of Health.*

Alabama Hemp growers and Manufacturers.—It is said that some planters in the vicinity of Huntsville, (Alabama) are turning their attention to the cultivation of Hemp, and the manufacture of Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope. So far, their prospects are said to be very encouraging, netting them a much greater profit than the growing of Cotton had heretofore done.

The Garden of Fromont, six leagues from Paris according to Siliman's Journal, contains 130 acres, and more than six thousand species and varieties of vegetables; many of them still new in France. Some of the green houses are 2000 feet in length, with glazed roofs, possessing all varieties of exposure. Many of the noble forest trees of the United States have furnished contributions to the nursery of this garden.

Tomatoes are very easily raised—make good pickles picked green—and when ripe and properly cooked, a good dish for the table. They also make a fine catsup thus: Take 1 gallon skinned tomatoes, 4 table spoons salt, 4 of black pepper, 2 of allspice, 8 pods red pepper, 8 table spoons of mustard seed. Bruise all these fine, and simmer them slowly in a pint of vinegar for three hours; then strain them through a hair sieve—to be stewed down to half a gallon of catsup—put the catsup into bottles and cork it tight. From one large hill of tomatoes (on a spot 4 feet by 2) we raised this year at least a bushel and a half of tomatoes. To peel them, pour boiling water on them when the skin will come off easily. Hogs eat them with a great relish. Quere—Might they not be advantageously used for fattening them?—*Kennebec Journal*.

Peach trees.—Mr B. Nason, of this town, who has devoted much attention to improvements in agriculture and horticulture, has this year raised peaches of a large size, and as rich in flavor as any to be found in the Philadelphia market. His trees are in a poor, gravelly soil, and sheltered from the northwest wind. Peach trees grow too fast in a rich soil, and do not bear fruit. They do best in a warm sandy or gravelly light soil, protected from cold winds. In the Spring it is believed to be a good plan to throw straw around the roots of the trees, to prevent the frost coming out too soon. After the rising sap starts the buds, a hard frost will kill them and the branches they are on. With proper care, this luscious fruit can be raised by almost every one who has a farm or a garden.—*Kennebec Journal*.

Chestnut and Walnut.—Mr Daniel Stevens, of Belgrade, in this county, has left at our office some twigs of chestnut and shagbark walnut, with very fine fruit on them, which grew on his farm. He has a number of trees, in a very thriving condition. The chestnut and walnut are not indigenous in Kennebec, and we believe not in any part of Maine; but they will grow here, probably, as well as any other kind of trees; and it is rather a matter of surprise that they have not been more generally introduced. There has been too much neglect in introducing valuable fruit and forest trees.—The walnut is valuable wood; besides a farm is much ornamented by having scattering walnut, chestnut, butternut, black cherry and other trees, at suitable distances from each other, serving for shade for cattle in summer, and yielding valuable fruit. We are glad to find that the public mind has begun to be somewhat directed to the planting of trees. It is very easily done. There are many varieties of trees which would be a great acquisition. The black walnut, which grows in many of the western states in abundance, is very useful for cabinet ware. So is the black cherry, which would grow here without doubt, as well as any where.—*Kennebec Journal*.

A large one.—A Cucumber was raised this season, by Capt. Alley of this town, measuring 16 inches in length, and 18 in circumference, and weighing 8 lbs. 9 oz.—*Sullivan Mercury*.

It is stated in the *American Farmer* that Mr Isaac Smith of Northampton co. Va. prepares Castor Oil, so that it gives a large bright flame, perfectly free from smoke or offensive smell. It can be afforded at 85 cts. Mr S. is about to take out a patent: he is father to Mr F. H. Smith, inventor of the musical instruments, the harmonicon.

From the Barnstable Journal.

The daughter of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was refused a seat under an awning to hear her father deliver a Fourth of July Oration, because 'some black blood was flowing in her veins. While the Colonel was eulogizing American equality and freedom, and repeating that "all men are born free and equal," his daughter for lack of a clear complexion, was compelled to remain in his carriage.' In remarking on the above circumstance, the *Massachusetts Journal*, relates the following interesting anecdote:

'It is a singular fact that we republicans are abundantly more exclusive in our feelings in this respect than our monarchical neighbors. In England, it is common to see respectable and genteel people open their pews when a black stranger enters the church; and at hotels, nobody thinks it a degradation to have a colored traveller sit at the same table. We have heard a well authenticated anecdote, which illustrates the different state of feeling in the two countries on this subject. A wealthy American citizen was residing at London for a season, at which time the famous Mr Prince Saunders was there. The London breakfast hour is very late; and Prince Saunders happened to call upon the American while his family were taking their morning repast. Politeness and native good feelings prompted the lady to ask her guest to take a cup of coffee—but then the prejudices of society—how could she get over them? True he was a gentleman in character, manners, and dress; but he had a black skin; and how could white skins sit at the same table with him? If his character had been as black as hell, the difficulty might be overcome, however reluctantly; but his skin being black it was altogether out of the question. So the lady sipped her coffee, and Prince Saunders sat at the window, occasionally speaking in reply to conversation directed to him. At last all retired from the breakfast-table—and then the lady, with an air of sudden recollection, said 'I forgot to ask if you had breakfasted, Mr Saunders! Won't you let me give you a cup of coffee?' 'I thank you, madam,' he replied, with a dignified bow, 'I am engaged to breakfast with the Prince Regent this morning!'

'Ye that have tears, prepare to shed them now'.—The good people of Weathersfield will please to take notice that a quantity of common red onions have been imported here from the island of Madeira, one of which we have measured, and find it twentyone inches in circumference; it weighs three pounds and two ounces.—*Journal of Com.*

A Giant of the Forest.—A white oak tree on the land of Mr Grove, near Roxbury, Letterkenney township, Franklin county, Penn. being felled and cut up, produced the following, viz:—1400 shingles, 200 felloes, 2 saw logs, one 14 and the other 16 feet long, 4 rail cuts making 60 rails, and two cords of wood.

Home Industry.—Mrs S. of the town of Mansfield, Mass. has earned since the first of March last, (six months) \$85 by making straw bonnets, for which she has received the cash, besides taking care of a family of young children, doing the cooking, washing, milking two cows, making the butter for the family, taking care of a hog, &c, &c, all during the absence of her husband, who is following his occupation in a neighboring state.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, 1831.

From the Augusta Courier.

SLOBBERING OF HORSES.

The New England Farmer of Wednesday has an article on the cause and cure of the salivation of horses, to which, respectable as is the authority, our own experience compels us to dissent. The editor concludes that salivation is produced, not by eating lobelia as has been generally supposed, but by white clover when it is very full of juice. He thinks, too, that a baiting of hay or oats, or a change of pasture, will cure the complaint.

What comes home to every man's business generally arrests his attention the most, and therefore we will relate a little experience on this point. Our own family jade—a hearty and kind creature,—has not enjoyed the luxury of grass for three years, and has always been kept in good trim on hay with very little provender. In July we had the barn filled with her year's stock of hay, sweet from the field. Soon after the horse began to eat of it, she commenced slobbering abundantly. Being quite out of patience, we set our wits at work to ascertain the cause. Some told us it was white clover, some that it must be lobelia. On making critical examination, we found that the last load put into the stable had much lobelia, but little white clover in it. To test an experiment, we, for several days in succession, previous to feeding, were careful to cull the quantum over by handfuls, and pick out the lobelia. From this moment the slobbering ceased. On giving the hay again, without picking it over, the salivation began again. So that our mind is satisfied that lobelia is the cause of slobbering in horses. Can any one tell us what will cure this slobbering without the pains of separating the lobelia from the hay? A true answer to this question would save us some trouble and vexation, and would no doubt be acceptable to the public.

Remarks by the Editor.—The article alluded to by the writer of the above is improperly attributed to the Editor of the *New England Farmer*. It was originally published in the *American Farmer*, republished by us, page 78 of our current volume, and credit given to the *American Farmer*.

There is much difference of opinion relative to the cause of the frothing and foaming at the mouth of horses in the fall of the year. This appearance is a symptom of a disorder called *Platylism*, *Salivation* of horses, *Slavers*, *Slobbering*, &c. Lovett Peters, Esq. of Westborough, Massachusetts, (who favored us with a communication on this subject, printed in *New England Farmer* vol. ii. page 58) was of opinion that the slavers in horses is caused by their eating the second growth of a kind of grass making its appearance in the fore part of July, much resembling oats, which came up in the fall after the crop had been taken off the ground. This grass is believed to be the *Spotted Spurge*, *Euphorbia maculata*, of which a botanical description may be seen in the *New England Farmer*, vol. ii. page 78.

There has been, however, a great variety of opinions relative to the cause of this disorder. J. A. Peters of Penn. thought its true cause had not been ascertained, and asserted that hay made of the second crop of grass frequently produced it, and that soiling horses on red clover, when the

grass had become a little too much ripened was sometimes instrumental in producing the same effect. Lorain's Husbandry contains several passages implying that the second crop of clover was a well known cause of Pylalism in his vicinity. The probability is that there are several sorts of vegetable poisons, which produce the same or similar effects in horses; and that to attribute the slobbering of horses *exclusively* to any one of the causes assigned for it is erroneous.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1831.

The President made the following report.

Since the last meeting of the Society, letters have been transmitted to Doct. Van Mons, of Lovain, in Belgium, announcing our grateful acknowledgments for the scions of his choice collection of pears, and the portion of his valuable Pomographic Belgique Moderne, which he so kindly presented, and requesting that he would do us the favor of sending duplicates of the former, and of such other new varieties, as were considered acquisitions by the amateurs and cultivators of Europe. He was assured that his very acceptable favors should be reciprocated and that a package of scions of our native fruits should be forwarded to him next February.

Letters have also been written to La Vicomte Hericourt De Thury, President of the Hor. Soc. of Paris, the Chevalier Soulangue Bodin, founder of the celebrated Garden of Fromont, G. C. Barneet, Esq. Consul of the U. S. in Paris, and Col. Thomas Aspinwall, Consul in London, on subjects relative to Horticulture, and especially desiring plans and descriptions of some of the most celebrated Gardens of Experiment and Rural Cemeteries, in France and Great Britain.

Letters have been received from Henry Piddington, Esq. Foreign Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, James Ombrosi, Esq. Consul of the U. S. in Florence, and Doct. J. S. Rogers of Hartford, with a box of Black Hautbois Strawberry plants. As the latter arrived last Monday they have been set out, lest they should perish, and will be distributed, next season, among the members.

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Calcutta, March 1, 1831.

To the Secretary of the Agricultural and Hort. Society of Boston.

SIR—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India have directed me to request your kind attention to the present circular.

The Society are convinced that the freest possible exchange of the natural productions of every country will be found in the end most conducive to the prosperity of all, and guided by these principles, they desire to offer both to societies and individuals in every quarter of the globe any of the Agricultural and Horticultural products of India or any information relative thereto, which may be desired, in exchange for such as may be forwarded or communicated to them. It will be most gratifying to the Society, if you can point out to them any desiderata which can be supplied from India, or if you can by any means forward to them seeds, plants, useful communications or suggestions. The Society will feel much obliged by your giving every publicity in your power to this communication.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. HENRY PIDDINGTON,
Foreign Sec. Agr. and Hort. Soc. India.

Florence, 29th June, 1831.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc. Boston.

SIR—I have received the honor of your letters of the 12th August, 1829, and of the 6th of December last, in the former of which you informed me that I had been elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and transmitted to me at the same time the Charter, Constitution, By-laws, &c. of that Institution, and in the latter advised me that you transmitted to me its diploma.

I regret that my inability on subjects relating to rural economy will prevent me from giving your Society that useful information that they might expect; furthermore, the very insufficient patronage and encouragement bestowed on the art of Horticulture by the Tuscan government, and by the Tuscan nobility and gentry, cause that the great advantages of this country, which from the variety of its soil and from the softness of its climate, might render it the spot of the finest horulan display, remain still in a great degree unimproved.

There are in Florence no conservatories of private individuals, except the garden of the Imperial Royal Academy of Georgofili, and the Botanical Garden, adjoining to the Boboli Garden, belonging to the Grand Duke. The fortunes of the nobility and gentry in Tuscany not being such as to enable them to a lavish expenditure on their grounds and gardens, and from their being inclined to expenditures of another kind.

The most remarkable plants we have in Tuscany are the different kinds of Olive trees, of mulberry trees, among which there is a new one with very broad leaves and shrubby, and also fruit trees of every kind, the most part of which from the Levant, and from the north, to wit, from Germany, and also forage plants, among which red trefoil is of the greatest usefulness with us.

Our implements do not present anything remarkable; our ploughs, and spades, being almost the same heavy ones made use of by the old Romans.

As to the cultivation of all sorts of kitchen herbs, as cabbages, salads, and the like, in the neighborhood of Florence, they are rather industrious, and they have them in a fine method. I will send your Society some seeds next winter, in order that they may reach you in the Spring.

The new trees introduced in Tuscany since a few years, are for the most part ornamental ones, the most part from America, as various kinds of ash-trees, maple trees, and oaks.

There are but a few persons in Tuscany who devote themselves to rural pursuits, and those few ones are not capable of holding a scientific correspondence. The best instructed gentleman is Doctor Anthony Taryoni Torretti, prof. of Chemistry in the Imperial Royal Lyceum, and professor of Botany and materia medica, of whom honorable mention must be made, and whose exertions are highly meritorious, though little helped and assisted by the liberality both of our Grand Duke, and of our Government. Should your Society want any information on any particular subject he will be very happy in giving it.

The most industrious Pépiniériste or nursery-gardener in Tuscany for ornamental trees is Mr Benca, a native of France, formerly gardener to Count Buterlin, a Russian; but he now chiefly imports the plants from Chambéry and from Turin, where is Mr Boudin.

As to the plants lately introduced in Tuscany,

it is not yet ascertained how they will succeed, the seeds having been lately imported from Egypt, to wit, various kinds of Acacias, and of leguminous and graminaceous plants.

The best collections consist of different varieties of citrons, lemons and oranges, which Florence has abundance of. As to flowers we have all the Camellias, and the Tuscan nobility and gentry all have some plants, but their collections are very small and imperfect.

Our best work on agricultural subjects is the *Agrarian Journal*, published by Bessieux, to which a part is joined of the Acts of the Georgofili Society.

We have no new method on anything whatsoever, except on the bringing up of the silk worms, and on the manner of making or spinning Silk.

I will procure you in the month of September, the different kinds of seeds which I shall think most suitable for you.

Begging you to be with your Society the interpreter of my sentiments of gratitude for the high honor they have conferred on me, I remain very respectfully,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES OMBROSI,
U. S. Consul at Florence.

Hartford, Sept. 24, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the return of my brother-in-law, Mr Bowdoin, to forward to you a small box containing a few strawberry plants of a kind which, with me, has proved very choice, both in regard to the quality of the fruit and the abundance in which it is yielded. The original stock was given to me, about eighteen months since, under the name of 'Black Hautbois,' and I have had this summer, an opportunity of comparing it with some other varieties which have been growing side by side, with it. In the same compartment of my garden with it, I have the common Hautbois, the Chili, the Pine Apple, the white Hautbois, the French Hautbois,—and I should give it the decided preference to either or all of them; it ripened about a week after the common Hautbois; continued to produce fruit for about six weeks; and although its quantity numerically was, perhaps rather less than that of the other, it was fully equal, if estimated by weight, as the berries are considerably larger. It is probable that its flavor might not be acceptable to all, as it is peculiar; differing from that of any other fruit with which I am acquainted; to me, however, it was very agreeable. I may also remark that the Black Hautbois suffered less from some very dry weather which we had while it was coming forward, than the other varieties which were near it.

I know not but that I am treading on ground which has been frequently passed over; but as this article is new to me, and as I found no one in this vicinity who knows it, I have ventured to send it, as at least an evidence of my desire to contribute my mite to the general stock of horticultural knowledge which is so largely indebted to the Massachusetts Society for its diffusion in this section of our country.

The 'Pine Apple strawberry,' which you were so good as to send me about two years since, I planted beside some plants which we have cultivated as the 'Chili'; we have given the same attention in every respect, to each, and I can find no difference either in the plants, or in the fruit, although I have compared them together at differ-

ent stages of their progress; they have both yielded me large fruit; I have taken several berries which measured 4 inches in circumference; one measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. May I ask you to inform me at your leisure, what distinction you notice between these two varieties, as growing with you?

It has been a matter of much regret, that I have not had it in my power to be more useful, hitherto, to the Society; circumstances have left my time since my removal to this place, much less under my control than I could have wished; I have, however, looked with great interest at the weekly report of your proceedings in the New England Farmer, and have only to hope that I may ere long have an opportunity to follow the example there exhibited by some of those gentlemen who are always foremost in the ranks, when any useful object is to be accomplished.

I have you yet received a very early and excellent potato known as the 'Van Schaick' potato? I have found it much the earliest we can procure; should you desire it, I will divide with you a bushel or two which remain for seed from a very small quantity planted for the first time a year from last spring. I am, my dear Sir,

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

J. SMYTH ROGERS.

HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

SIR—It is with sincere regret we announce to you the fate of the scions sent by Dr Van Mons to the Mass. Hort. Soc. and by their vote of the 27th of Aug. committed to our charge for recovery and preservation.

These scions consisted of 76 rare and highly valuable varieties of pears, of each sort a single twig; mostly quite new even to Europe, and especially so to America.

From the perfectly dry state in which they were received, they might unquestionably have been recovered, had they sustained no injuries from other causes; we cannot therefore ascribe their destruction to this cause alone, but rather from the black and discolored state of the bark, and even the wood itself, it evidently appeared that they had previously lost their vitality by the combined action of moisture and of heat, in a passage fatally protracted throughout the months of Summer.

But notwithstanding these unpropitious appearances, it was due to the confidence reposed in us by the Society, that the experiments should be fairly and faithfully tried with them. Accordingly after being sufficiently steeped in pure water and each being subdivided into suitable lengths they were every one of them carefully set in stocks of sizes similar to themselves, by those most certain modes of grafting exhibited to us by yourself from the volumes in the Library of the Society, and as highly approved and recommended by Dr Van Mons—modes which we had heretofore practised with such unvarying success. In the present instance however our endeavors and the resources of art proved unavailing—not one of them is living.

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servants.

ROBERT MANNING.

J. & F. WINSHIP.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Boston, Sept. 21st, 1831.

GENERAL DEARBORN,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by my friends Messrs E. & I. Fairbanks, of St Johnsbury, Vt. to

present to you, for distribution to the members of the Horticultural Society, some plum stones, which are represented as being something superior to anything of the kind, large, rich, and about 4 inches in circumference, with small stones and thin skins, the color a mixture of orange and red. The tree from which these were taken produced fruit the fourth year after planting.

Respectfully, yours, J. R. NEWELL.
Saturday morning, Oct. 8.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, specimens of large red striped Apples, an excellent fruit.—By J. B. Bales, Esq. from Newburyport, handsome specimens of very pleasant apples, called the *Moody Apple*, originally brought to Newburyport by Capt. Moody, former name lost.—By Mr. Beacon, various specimens of Spice and other Apples from New York, whose names were lost, of good appearance and various good flavors.—An Apple was received of the second crop from the same tree the present season, from Salisbury point, opposite Newburyport.

Pears.—By Mr. E. Crafts of Roxbury, one of the varieties sent by Mr. Knight to Hon. Mr. Lowell—the Tillingent, of delicious flavor.—By Mr. Manning, Beurre d'Argenson, but its genuineness is doubted, for neither the fruit nor the tree can be distinguished from the *Passe Colmar*; also another pear bearing the name of 'Van Mons', but not perfectly ripe, from a tree imported from Europe by Mr. Shaw of New York.—By Dr. Shurtleff, specimens of Spanish Bon Cretien, Moorfohl's Egg; also large green Pears, somewhat globular in shape, name lost.—By Capt. King of Medford, Rushmore's Bon Cretien and Crassane.—By Mr. John Clapp of Reading, specimens of a large good pear, sometimes called, at the South, *Platt's Bergamot*, original name unknown.—By T. B. Collidge, Esq. of Boston, a beautiful specimen of the old St Michael, perfectly free from the blast.—By Mr. John Abbot, (forwarded to the Society via Portland, Me.) specimen of the Fulton pear, which has been spoken of on former occasions; sweet, juicy, melting, and of delicious flavor. It was observed by one of the gentlemen of the committee, that to have this pear in full perfection, it should be gathered a little before its full maturity, and ripened in-doors. We have good authority for stating that this fruit is an excellent bearer; and we mention the circumstance in this place because we deem it a very important one in regard to any fruit.—By George Johnson, Esq. of Salem, a drawing of a new pear, called 'Johnson's Seedling', said, on good authority, to be very fine, and at his request the committee have renamed this fruit the FRANKLIN PEAR.

Grapes.—By Dr. Shurtleff, a specimen of his fine seedling, which has been noticed in the reports of former meetings.—By E. Vose, Esq. of Dorchester, a beautiful specimen of the 'Gros Maroc', very large oval berries, of a black color, and of good flavor; grew in open culture.—By Mr. Senior, from his vineyard in Roxbury, three fine bunches of Black Hamburg, one weighing 2 lbs.; of open culture. In behalf of the Committee on Fruits.

WM. KENRICK.

Note.—The following was omitted in the report of last week:—

By Messrs Winships, a specimen of Native Pears, from Col. J. Wilson of Deerfield, considered in that vicinity a fine fruit, but not quite melting enough to be classed with our best pears.

The Apples presented on 1st inst, which excited notice as being sweet in one part of the fruit and sour in the other, were from Mr. Elias Taylor of Charlemont.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The length of the accounts of the agricultural and horticultural shows this week, have obliged us to defer till next week, several valuable communications.

Brighton Nursery.

The Messrs WINSHIPS are now ready to execute orders for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c, Isabella and other Grape Vines, among which are the Black Cape, 2 and 3 years old; SHEPARDIA TREES, strong and healthy plants, 2 feet high, at the reduced price of 50 cts. each, sure to do well, with common culture, being remarkable for their hardiness and beauty.

Any orders left with our Agent, J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, will be promptly attended to.

if

Oct. 12.

Prime Winter Wheat.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street—

20 bushels prime Winter Wheat, raised near Lake Erie. This is a new variety, originally from the Black Sea, and weighs 64 lbs. to the bushel. A more particular description will be published in next week's Farmer. Oct. 12.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. [] Watches repaired and warranted.

Oct. 4. if

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Altheas, and Forest Trees. Among the former are

Black Hamburg,	} 2 to 4 years old—have borne fruit the present year.
Oval Purple,	
Rond Black,	
White Muscadine,	
White Chasselas,	
Constantia,	

Black and white Moscatel—one year old. The parent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 36 lbs.

Barcelona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.

Polomino,	} Procured for me by the Consul at Cadiz, and said to be the most valuable Grapes produced in Spain.
Mantau Castal-	
lina,	
" De Peta.	

Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabella,	} Native.
Catawba,	
Bland,	

With many other sorts.

Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7½ Congress street.

Oct. 5. if ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 10.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 1138 Beef Cattle, 693 Stores, 2710 Sheep, and 3132 Swine—(350 Swine were reported last week.) The storm prevented much business which probably would otherwise have been done.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote for prime 4 75 a 95, good, 4 a 450; thin, 2 75 a 3 75. Barrelling Cattle.—Not enough has yet been done to establish the price. The barrellers offer for No. 1, \$2 50, No. 2, \$3, Mess \$ 50, and appear to be determined not to advance. Some Cattle were purchased at the above prices.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Stores.—Not so many sold as usual—last week's prices were asked.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$17, 20, 23 and 25.

Sheep.—Sales were effected for lots at \$1 75, 2, 2 25 and 2 50—some prime, part Wethers, at 2 67 and 2 84; a few Wethers at \$3—about 1000 unsold. We noticed a Wether, owned by Maj. Nye of Barre, Mass. purchased by Mr. T. W. Bennett for \$10.

Steers.—More were at market than probably were ever before known in one day—a few only were sold, and prices were reduced. A lot of old Barrows were taken at 4c. a lot at 4½c. and a lot of prime Shoats selected, two thirds Barrows, at 4½c.—very little done at retail.

Erratum.—In our last week's report for the price of the entire lot of 350 Swine, it should read 3½ instead of 2½ as published.

New York Cattle Market, Oct. 7.—At market this week, 1400 Beef Cattle, 3000 Sheep and Lambs. The market altogether has been very brisk. There has been a small falling off in the price of Beef—we quote this week at \$1 a 6 75. Sheep and Lambs hold to old prices, but sold very quick. Sheep \$2 a 5, Lambs \$2 a 3. Fat Hogs \$1. Cows and Calves—sales from \$20 a 35, and several first rate a 38 a 40.—Daily Advertiser.

In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

The following extracts are from a small pamphlet lately published by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, entitled

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE,

OR, THE PLAIN
WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why does water thrown on a brisk and flaming fire apparently increase the combustion?

Because the water is converted into steam, which expanding and mixing with the flame, causes it to spread out into a much larger volume than it otherwise would have occupied.—Arnold.

Why are strong flames often seen at the chimney top of foundry furnaces?

Because the heat of the furnace is so great that the smoke burns on reaching the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Why will that part of the curtains of a room which has been exposed to the sun, be often faded, while those parts which have not been so exposed retain their original colors?

Because the oxygen which existed in a solid form in the dye of the curtains, will be rendered acridiform by the rays of the sun, and will go off in the state of oxygen gas.

Why are urns for hot water, tea-pots, coffee-pots, &c, made with wooden or ivory handles?

Because, if metal were used, it would conduct the heat so readily that the hand could not bear to touch them; whereas wood and ivory are non-conductors of heat.

Why does a gate in an iron railing shut loosely and easily in a cold day, and stick in a warm one?

Because, in the latter, there is a greater expansion of the gate and railing than of the earth on which they are placed.

Why will a vessel which has been filled to the tip with warm liquid, not be full when the liquid has cooled?

Because of the expansion of the fluid by heat. Hence some cunning dealers in liquids make their purloines in very cold weather, and their sales in warm weather.

Why is a glass stopper, sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, often released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of hot water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck?

Because the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it.

Why does straw or flannel prevent the freezing of water in pipes during winter?

Because it is a slow conducting screen or covering, and thus prevents heat passing out of the pipe. By the same means the heat is retained in steam pipes.

Why have ice-houses double walls, and why do wine coolers consist of double vessels?

Because air fills the intervals between the walls or vessels; or in some cases the space is filled with straw, sawdust or charcoal, all which are non-conductors of heat.

Why have some houses double windows?

Because the air inclosed between the two windows greatly prevents the escape of heat which is produced within the house in winter. Thus, air is an imperfect conductor of heat. Houses which have double windows are likewise more quiet than others, from the air being also a bad conductor of sound.

Why is a decanter of cold water when brought into a warm room, speedily covered with dew?

Because the temperature of the decanter is lower than that of the air immediately around it. The dew may be wiped off again and again, but will be constantly reproduced till the temperatures are equal. Upon this principle, the most convenient sort of hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the quantity of vapor in the atmosphere, is constructed.

Why are porous vessels used for wine-coolers?

Because, being dipped in water, they imbibe a quantity of it, which gradually evaporates; and, as a part of the heat necessary to convert the water into vapor will be taken from a bottle of wine placed in it, the wine is considerable cooled.

Why does the breath, or perspiration of animals (of horses in particular, after strong exertion,) become strikingly visible in cold or damp weather?

Because the vapor (invisible while at a higher temperature) is thickly precipitated, by the air with which it is mixed being too cold to preserve it invisible.

Why is profuse perspiration so cooling to laboring men, and all evaporation productive of cold?

Because of the necessity of a large quantity of caloric being combined with fluids, to convert them into vapor or gas.

Why do persons take cold by sitting in wet clothes?

Because they suddenly lose a large portion of heat, which is carried off from the body by the evaporation of the water from the clothes.

Why, in hot countries, do persons continually throw water on curtains which there form the sides of apartments?

Because the evaporation of the water absorbs a vast deal of heat, and makes the apartments cool and refreshing.

Why are assembly-rooms ventilated?

Because of the motion produced by the changed weight of air, when heated. The air which is within the room becomes warmer than the external air, and the latter then presses in at every opening or crevice to displace the former.

Why does the sulphuric acid in fire bottles so often fail in igniting the match?

Because the acid is continually attracting moisture from the air, owing to the imperfect manner of closing the bottles.

The atmosphere never dark on a windy night.—Several years since, when travelling by night in the mail coach, in the depth of winter and during the absence of the moon, I was surprised to observe, that, though dense clouds covered every part of the horizon, and not a single star could be seen, yet the night was far from being dark and large objects near the road were easily discerned. On expressing my surprise to the driver, he replied, 'The wind is very high, and during a great many years that I have been upon the road, I never knew it to be dark on a windy night.' The observation was at that time new to me; but subsequent experience has convinced me that it was true—*Loudon's Magazine of Natural History.*

Different methods of improving in Knowledge.—There are five eminent means or methods, whereby the mind is improved in knowledge, and these are—observation, reading, instruction by lectures, conversation, and meditation; the last of which is in a more peculiar manner called study. Each of these five methods has its peculiar advantages, by which it materially assists the others, and its peculiar defects, which need to be supplied by the assistance of the rest. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

A sunflower was raised in Charleston, S. C. this season, the seeded part of which was a foot in diameter.

New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal.

This is a weekly paper devoted to agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for nine years; during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and the horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known, through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants, &c;—and by a vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c, as to be found worthy a place in the Library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings of agricultural implements, &c, will be found in this journal.

The New England Farmer is published every Wednesday evening at the low price of \$3 00 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not be sent to new subscribers at a distance without payment being sent in advance.

☞ Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange, who may feel disposed to give this one or two insertions, will confer a favor that will be reciprocated with pleasure on any occasion.

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to procure a small quantity, say half a pint, of acorns from each species of oak growing in New England, with the specific, or where not known, the common name. It is desirable that they should be sent in by the 1st of November, with the contributor's name, as they are to be forwarded to the London Horticultural Society. Any reasonable expense with regard to the above will be cheerfully paid.

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J. B. RUSSELL.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1831.

NO. 11.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR KNIGHT'S NEW PEARS.

MR FESSENDEN—Having been, through accidental circumstances, brought into correspondence with THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esquire, and having been intrusted by him, with the dispersion of certain new varieties of pears, I think it an incumbent duty to state to cultivators the results of my experience as to the value of these fruits, in our climate: I mean strictly the climate of Boston and its vicinity.

His No. 1. *The Capiaumont*, of which he said nothing in praise, proves to be a healthy, vigorous tree, a great bearer, well adapted to our climate, of large size, and great beauty. It so closely resembles the old St Michael in texture and flavor, that it can hardly be distinguished from it. It supplies its place fully in situations where the St Michael has entirely failed for 15 years past. It ripens from Sept. to Nov.

No. 2. *Tillington*, is a large and noble fruit, of excellent quality. It is superior to any pear we have except the old French Pears, which are in a failing state in most gardens, out of our cities. It ripens from Sept. 15, to probably Nov. 15 in our climate. I have had some doubts, whether I, (*not Mr Knight*) may not have confounded this pear with the Urbaniste. This can only be decided when the Urbaniste shall show fruit; at any rate it is a valuable accession to our fruits.

No. 3. *The Urbaniste*, if not mistaken for the Tillington, has never been tested by me.

No. 4. *Beurré Knox*, is a great and profuse bearer. The pears are of large size, admirably adapted to the market; its flavor and texture are good, but it is very prone to rot at the core, but not more so than the Jargonelle. It is at maturity from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1 in our climate.

Nos. 5 and 6. *Napoleon* and *Marie Louise*, pears of excellent qualities, great bearers, and rich fruits, but I am constrained to say, that they show a disposition to shed their leaves prematurely, and I hesitate to say, that they will be successful permanently.

No. 7. *Forelle*. I doubt the value of this pear in our climate. It is disposed to disease. It has no very high reputation in Europe.

No. 8. *Colmar d'Hyper* (*Gloria* synonyme.) I have only seen some fine specimens from Mr Parsons' garden, as yet unripe. It is of first rate excellence in Europe.

No. 9. *Passé Colmar*. A most productive variety, well suited to our climate, the best pear I ever tasted in the month of December.

No. 10. *Hardenpont de Printems*. (*Beurré Rance* synonyme.) This fruit produced two pears this season, of large size, but as it does not ripen till April, we cannot judge of it.

No. 11. *Sylvanche verte d'Hyper* or Winter Sylvanche, is one of the noblest pears, which I have ever seen, as to size, vigor, productiveness, and good qualities. It seems to be admirably adapted to our climate. These are all, of which I can speak from observation, except the *Duchesse d'Angoulême*. This is a large and vigorous pear, not yet ripe.

I thought these remarks due to those who are now about selecting their varieties. Present hopes may be disappointed, but this should not deter me from giving all the information in my power, and this information has been given with the caution, that such a question requires. There is no horticultural vexation (I speak from personal suffering) greater, than being deceived in fruits, over which we have anxiously watched for 7 or 8 years.

Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1831.

J. LOWELL.

P. S. On the whole we may say, that the anticipation from Mr Knight's present of new fruits has been more amply realized, than we had any right to expect, taking into consideration the uncertainties arising from difference of climate and culture. Mr Parsons has specimens of the *Bonne Malinoise*, and of the *Rousseluch*, and I have two pears of the *Wormsley Grange*; but as they are not ripe, and as the scions were received under great disadvantages, the labels having been detached, and we had only to conjecture the numbers from notches on the scions, which were nearly defaced, I would not hazard any opinion as to them. I shall, however, with a due sense of the importance to nursery men, and to private cultivators, who are after all the most important part of society, probably in the ratio of 1000 to 1, state distinctly, and without partiality or prejudice, my personal experience of the fruits *not yet tasted*. I owe it to my brother cultivators, to be very explicit on this subject, to guard them against the losses and vexations, which I have suffered for more than 30 years.

The following letter is from ELIhu MARVIN, Esq. a very distinguished and intelligent farmer in the Western part of New York. Mr RUSSELL has received a few bushels of the Black Sea Wheat, described below, for sale. Its appearance certainly surpasses anything of the kind we have seen in New England, it is free from small grains, or foreign seeds, and weighs 64 lbs. to the bushel. A quantity of the Tea Wheat is expected in a few weeks.

NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

MR FESSENDEN—The celebrated Tea Wheat, mentioned in the New England Farmer, vol. vi. page 52, I procured in 1828. I have sowed it with good success ever since. This wheat is no doubt a valuable acquisition to our agriculturists, and ought to be an encouragement for every one to cultivate, for the benefit of others, every kind of seed which comes into his hands, whenever it is found to be valuable.

I have also a winter wheat brought to this country from the Black Sea, which I consider more important than the Tea Wheat, and as well suited to every soil and climate. In 1828 I had brought me about three pecks of this wheat. I selected for it a piece of ground which had been in crops about 20 years, and sowed it the middle of December. I had 25 bushels of wheat from this sowing. I sowed it four years in succession, on the same ground, without any failure in the crop. The wheat, like your Tea Wheat, is not injured, by sun or where other wheat is almost lost. It has a firm, hard straw which withstands our storms, and is not injured by the fly. The kernel is hard and firm, not subject to grow in the field from long fogs or rains. After several successful experiments in this

grain, I thought it might suit our New England soil and climate. Three years ago I sent a cask to John Humphreys, Esq. Derby, Ct. It did well; the next year a barrel to the Hon. Matthew Griswold, whose place is situated on Long Island Sound, 14 miles from New London; part of the same to R. E. Sheldon, Esq. 12 miles up Connecticut River. This wheat has been cultivated in all those places, and, as I have heard a short time since, has far exceeded their expectations.

I prefer the Tea Wheat to any other I have ever seen for *family bread*, as it does not dry, after being baked, like the common wheat of this country and has a sweet, pleasant flavor; but it will not sell in our markets, only at a reduced price on account of the dark yellow shade of the flour.

The Black Sea Wheat, which has taken the name of White Flint, from the peculiar whiteness of the flower and the hardness of the shell which contains it, is dry and particularly calculated for sea bread, crackers, and all kind of pastry cooking, and, on account of its solidity, commands the first price in market, it being about 4 pounds heavier to the bushel than what is commonly called Western or Ohio Wheat.

As the great and benevolent cause of temperance ought to be in the heart of every good citizen, I wish all our New England farmers, instead of raising rye to drink, would benefit themselves by this kind of grain, which I can assure them from real experience they will find a superior article both at their own tables and in market.

I have about 7 acres of the Black Sea Wheat which is said by those who pretend to be judges to be the best in this region; all or the most of it I should like to have sown in New England. My friends in Ct. have sent to me for a further supply of seed.

The wheat from the Black Sea I consider the same kind of wheat as the Tea Wheat; one is spring, the other winter. Neither of them are what we call *bearded*, but have a few scattering beards not over an inch in length; neither of them is liable to smut; I have seen only a few stalks in wet places and that is not like the wheat of this country, but comes on soon after it blossoms and is blown off long before the grain is ripe. The winter wheat has a stiffer straw than the spring and stands better in heavy rains, winds, &c. &c.

I have invariably had a better crop of the winter wheat than the spring on the same strength of soil, but on the high lands or dividing ridges where they have from 3 to 5 feet of snow through the winter, the spring wheat is a better and more certain crop.

Near Lake Erie our snows are about the same as on the sea board, and land which will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre will bring from 20 to 30 of the Black Sea Wheat, sown on the corn hills in December. I have sown this wheat on corn hills, wheat and pea stubble, but prefer corn hills.

I have tried sowing this wheat from the last of August to the first of June, but the best crops which I have had, or seen, were sown the last of December early sowing one bushel to the acre, late sowing 36 qts. If I sow early, I prefer the last of September, if I cannot put the wheat in at that time,

Horticulture.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1831.

Report made by the President.

When the communication from John S. Skinner, Esq. in relation to the Pinus Pinea, was read, at the meeting held on the 13th of August, I stated that I had a number of plants of that species of pine, which were produced from seeds, planted last spring, and that in the autumn they should be distributed among the members of the society.

As this valuable and beautiful tree is a native of the European shores of the Mediterranean, and has not endured the rigorous climate of the most northern nations of the eastern continent, I was doubtful whether it could be acclimated in New England; and having presented some of the plants to the Hon. John Lowell, with an intimation that they probably would require protection during the winter, he sent me the following letter.

Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1831.

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

DEAR SIR—I received your present of plants. The pinus pinea is no stranger to me, and yet I am happy to be able to make a second trial of them. I had some seeds so long ago as in the life time of Professor Peck.—I raised two plants, and kept them in my green house three years. I then planted them out under shelter of other pines. They endured the first winter well. The second was fatal to them. But I have acquired much experience since. I think I could preserve them now.—I should keep them in winter in my green house, and plant them out every year early in April. When they had attained some solidity of wood, I should leave them out, mulching their roots, and surrounding the tops with branches of pines, and other evergreens. This is a new European discovery, which I have tested and found to be wonderfully efficacious. In two or three years this pine will be as hardy as any of our own.—There are facts on this subject which have passed under my own eye, which convince me that we may naturalize the plants of the Grecian Archipelago, of Japan, and Northern China, by the aid of evergreens. It is much better screen than wooden or other artificial covers.

I here recommend to those who have the Chinese class of Roses, the varieties of which are so numerous, or who have the Rhododendron ponticum, or any other semi-hardy plants, to try the effect of surrounding them, thickly, with branches of any of the pine family. I kept a Rhododendron ponticum, in perfect vigor, by protecting it by pine branches. So I did the fig, in a building, without fire heat. There is an inflexible power in the living principle of evergreen plants, the same, which protects themselves from the frost of the severest winters, and which equally enables them to afford the same protection to other plants. The philosophy of it is no exactly definable, but the fact is so, and it is with the fact, that all modern rational philosophy has any concern, or condescends to take any notice. We do not now trouble ourselves with what ought to be the effects of any experiment, but what are its effects on trial.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

J. LOWELL.

* I have no doubt, that even plants as young as yours could be preserved in a dry cellar, giving them water very sparingly.

Besides the pleasing intelligence, that it is probable we may naturalize the Stone Pine, by adopting the method described by Mr Lowell, we have the gratification of learning, that one of our most distinguished patrons of rural and intellectual cultivation, not only continues to prosecute experiments of horticulture, with characteristic zeal, but hastens to promulgate the results for the public good. For more than a quarter of a century he has eminently advanced the science of Farming and Gardening, by practical illustrations, wit-

in his own highly cultivated and embellished grounds, while the Agricultural Repository, New England Farmer, and many other periodical publications, have been rendered interesting and instructive, by his numerous, lucid and able communications. No man in the Commonwealth has done so much to encourage a taste for useful and ornamental tillage, both by precept and example. His laudable efforts to disseminate intelligence, have been ardent and unremitting, and their salutary influence will be felt, and gratefully remembered, by succeeding generations.

In confirmation of the justness of these remarks, I submit another letter from that meritorious gentleman, accompanied by the specimen of fruit he has so kindly presented.

Roxbury, Oct. 22.

DEAR SIR—I send you a Passe Colmar Pear, which Mr Parmentier was kind enough to send me with great care. It proves to be identical with Mr Knight's. This is gratifying, as hers came direct from Flanders, I presume.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. LOWELL.

P. S. I have understood that Mr Parmentier received his Pears from his brother at Englien.

The following letter has been received from Gen. Joshua Wingate, jr. of Portland, with the new variety of pears therein named, besides an apple from a garden of choice fruit which he established some years since in Bath, and now owned by J. Robinson, and a basket of fruit from the garden of the Hon. J. F. Wingate of that town.

Portland, Oct. 10th, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR—I shall send you by the Steamboat this evening, a few Pears which grew on the farm of Mr William McLaughlin of Scarborough, who informed me that a person in Oxford County (whose name he believed was Robert Lamb) many years since raised a number of Pear trees from the seeds, all of which produced, as he understood, fruit of an inferior quality, with the exception of one tree—and from that seedling tree the scions, which were engrafted on the trees of Mr McLaughlin were obtained, and from those engrafted trees, the Pears I have sent you were picked.

I will thank you to present some of these Pears to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in the opinion of the Society, this variety is worth being propagated. If they should give a favorable decision on this Pear, scions may be obtained the next spring from Mr McLaughlin.

The Pears were picked in the last week of September, and would have been, I have no doubt, much better, if they had remained on the trees some days longer.—Those I send you are a fair sample of the sizes and quality of the Pears, as selected from about two bushels.

Mr McLaughlin's trees were engrafted in 1826.

I am, with respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. WINGATE, JR.

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

In consequence of the information, obtained by Mr Lowell, I have considered it most expedient, that the plants of the Pinus Pinea should be confided to the care of such members as possessed green houses, and have therefore, presented them to the gentlemen whose names are designated on the pots, in which they are contained, with the fullest confidence that thorough experiments will be made, to ascertain whether this pine can be successfully cultivated in this state. It is recommended that the plants be removed into larger pots, placing but one in each.

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

Brinley Place, Roxbury,
Oct. 15, 1831.

I prepare the ground, and let it be until I think the wheat will not be up before spring. I then cast on the wheat and cover it with a harrow. I think this would be the best plan to pursue on the seaboard, but a little experience will decide the point.

It is well known that what is called good wheat land is a stiff clay soil. In such a soil I should prefer the Red Chaff to the Black Sea Wheat. In this section of country we have almost every variety of soil. In a single field, in passing through my wheat I observed it did well on light sandy soil loam, which suggested the idea to me that it would be a profitable crop in New England.

From my own experience and observation I think wheat and corn are much improved by getting the seed from their natural soil. There is a region of country about 20 miles south of me where they raise very little wheat from their own seed, but by getting seed every season from near the lake they have fine crops; and we have our corns much improved by sending to the State of Ohio where the soil is better for corn than our own.

If your farmers should find it for their advantage to grow wheat in preference to rye, and should find that the seed which I send does better than their own, with due notice I can furnish you in common seasons one month earlier than the present. We have now a good threshing machine in operation which will fit for market more than 100 bushels per day.

SHEEP KILLED BY WILD CHERRIES.

Norfolk County, Oct. 10, 1831.

MR ESSENDEN—In your last paper I observed a notice of cattle and sheep being poisoned by eating wild cherry leaves. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a thing. I own a farm in N. Hampshire on which I have a considerable flock of valuable sheep, and on the same farm there are very many of the small wild red and black cherry tree stalks. My farmer is a very intelligent observing man, and I have never heard him mention the idea of the sheep or lambs eating the cherry leaves, but it is a fact that for several years I have lost very many sheep and particularly lambs before they were one year old, from some cause for which we could not account. It very probably may be from this cause. Your correspondent Mr Tully at Saybrook, and any others knowing the facts, would greatly oblige me and no doubt many other sheep owners by describing the appearances and marks of the effects produced, and enable us to judge, if this is the cause of our loss. Yours, very truly, J. P.

OKRA.—*Hibiscus esculentus*.

MR RUSSELL—I send you a specimen of this plant, which I have cultivated the past season with good success. I planted the seed in a rich loamy soil mixed with a small proportion of sand, and as early in May as I thought the ground sufficiently warm for the seed to vegetate. The plants soon made their appearance, and grew thickly. Judge BUEL mentions, in the present vol. of the N. E. Farmer, page 44, that they are liable to be attacked by the grub, but my plants all continued in a flourishing state, producing a succession of pods, which were fit for use from the first of August until the frost checked their growth.

I was gratified to find the Okra so highly recommended by the eminent horticulturist above referred to. As I find it easy of cultivation I shall give it more attention for the future.

Yours, &c. PHILIP P. SPALDING.
Chelmsford, Oct. 13, 1831.

Corresponding Members Admitted.—E. S. H. Leonard, M. D. Providence, R. I. Gen. Joshua Wingate, jr. Portland, Me.

FRUITS EXHIBED.

The Fruit presented was uncommonly fine. The principal contributors were Mr. Prince of Long Island, N. Y., J. Lowell, Esq., S. G. Perkins, Esq., and Gorham Parsons, Esq., in this vicinity.

Pears.—A pear from the garden of Dr. Jackson, name unknown.—Long Rosewater, from W. Prince, Flushing, Long Island, not in eating.—St Germain, from the same.—Colmar Souverain, large and melting, of an excellent flavor, from the same. From R. Toohy, a pear, name unknown, not in eating.—From the same, Taring, a pear not in eating.—From the same, Martin Sec, a pear not in eating.—From E. M. Richards, Monsieur Jean.—From the same, Platt's Bergamot.—From E. Crafts, Marie Louise, melting and excellent.—From Mr. J. Clapp, South Reading, a pear, not in eating.—From Mr. E. Crafts, one of Mr. Knight's varieties of pears.—From Mr. E. M. Richards, Crassane, a choice pear, fine and melting.—From R. Manning, several of Platt's Bergamot.—From the same, Holland Green, Cox No. 25.—From S. G. Perkins, Esq., a pear, supposed to be the Winter Bergamot of Cox.—From the same, Beze de Casey, good.—From the same, Doyenne d'Hiver, a beautiful pear, and a good bearer.—From Mrs. Parmentier, Brooklyn, N. Y., Passe Colmar, sent by Hon. J. Lowell, not in eating.—From the garden of Jonathan French, tree from J. Bloodgood, pear, name unknown, very fine.—From Gorham Parsons, Esq., Gloria, a pear not in eating.—From W. Prince, Ronville, (New Duhamel) or Martin Sire of Quintinye and Evelyn, Martin Sire or Ronville of the old Duhamel, and of Rozier, Miller and Forsyth, not in eating.

APPLES.—From S. G. Perkins, Esq., Nonsuch, large and fine.—From R. Manning, Wine Apple, Cox, No. 34, imported from Philadelphia, good.—From W. Prince, American Black Apple.—From the same, Gestruden, a German Apple.—From Philip P. Spalding, Seedling Apples; will keep till March; the tree a great bearer.

QUINCES.—From Mr. W. Prince, small apple shaped Quince; Musk Quince; Portugal Quince; large French Quince; pear shaped Quince; Scarlet flowering Quince, and Black flowering Quince.

From Mr. A. Prince, Fruits called SHADDOCKS.

GRAPES.—From Mr. R. Manning, Isabella Grapes, from the Garden of Mr. Stephen Driver, jun. of Salem. The vine is 3 years old, and this season produced 200 bunches of Grapes, of large size and well ripened. It is trained to the side of a building, and has been pruned winter and summer like a foreign vine. The grapes were the finest that have been presented this year, very sweet, and of good flavor.—By Edward Sharp, Dorchester, seedling Grapes, fair and good.

Fine SWEET POTATOES, by Mr R. Toohy.

A new coffee pot has been invented in Paris, by which the coffee is made without evaporation, the lamp extinguishes itself as soon as the coffee is made the water comes down on the coffee of its own accord, in a boiling state, which retains in the coffee the whole of its aroma; and in addition to this judging by the prints of the vessel, which we have seen, it makes a very handsome ornament.—*London Globe.*

Valuable Discovery.—We learn that a gentleman of this city has invented an improvement in the Fine Arts, by which the representations of portraits, miniatures, &c. are rendered more perfect and natural. This is effected by a process never before made use of, and by methods hitherto undiscovered in this or any other country. A patent for this invention, we understand, is about to be taken out; after which the public will have opportunities of inspecting specimens.—*ib.*

RAIL ROADS.

Albany and Buffalo—*Boston and Ontario.*—The project of a railroad to run parallel with the *Eric Canal* through its whole length, and on its very route appears to be seriously entertained in New York. The expense is estimated at \$7,000,000, for a single track. Notices are given of two applications to be made to the Legislature at its next session for acts of incorporation for this object, but it is supposed that the two sets of petitioners will unite in one act. The opinion is expressed in the newspapers that the stock would be immediately taken up. Wealthy capitalists are concerned in the applications.

We have heretofore said as much perhaps as becomes us, and more than was useful on the subject of a railroad from *Boston to Lake Ontario*. We do ardently desire that some wealthy, intelligent and patriotic gentleman of this good city and state, would take up this subject, and give it a careful examination. It does indeed appear to us that such a golden opportunity to increase and secure unbounded and permanent business, and a solid, and beneficial political influence was never before offered to an enterprising community; certainly it was never before rejected. What is it? No less than connecting Boston by an easier and shorter route than, from Albany to Buffalo with all the lakes, harbors and rivers and other inland navigation that New York has access to by her canal (and proposes to have with new facilities, by a railroad,)—but also with the noble Lake Ontario, one of the chains, which neither of the above works can directly touch?

Is this nothing? Does not every argument in favor of constructing a railroad alongside of the Canal apply with tenfold force in favor of such a work from Boston to all the Lakes? The bare naming of this project alarmed the people of Buffalo and they sent forth their fears and their chagrin, all natural enough, in paragraphs signifying the difficulties and depreciating the advantages of it, and running down to the lowest degree, and grievously misrepresenting the *Willand Canal*. Their excitement has now taken a much more sensible and manly direction. They have held a meeting, resolved to apply as soon as may be for a charter for their railroad, and have issued a circular upon it, which we have not seen. The report of Mr. Hayward on the Boston and Ontario Railroad contains a great deal of valuable and gratifying information. For our part we think that we could do nothing that would so attach the West to us, and induce the habit of acting with us on great political questions affecting the business and livelihood of the citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, and the whole North as to construct this Railway. Will our statesmen look at it? Mr. Hayward has reconnoitred routes, and obtained accurate surveys as far as Lake Champlain. He estimates the whole expense of a single track at about \$3,600,000, and of a double one at about \$5,000,000.—*Mass. Journal.*

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—It appears that between the 5th and 24th of September, 70 vessels of different descriptions cleared at Rondout, loaded with Lackawana coal, and bound on various destinations. 15 were bound to Providence, 3 to Portsmouth, 2 to Fall River, 2 to Salem, 1 to Newport, 1 to Bristol, 1 to New Haven, 1 to Portland, 1 to Boston, 1 to Haverhill, 1 to Plymouth, 5 to Albany, 3 to Hudson, 6 to Newburg, 4 to Athens, 1 to Manhattanville, 3 to Williamsburg, 1 to Troy, 1 to Yonkers, 1 to Greenwich, 1 to Fishkill, 1 to Poughkeepsie, and 14 to New York. One vessel carried 446 tons.

FACTORIES AT TROY, FALL RIVER, MS.

From a communication in the New York American Advocate, we compile the following information, respecting the factories at Troy, Ms. The river falls 128 feet in 150 rods, forming 9 dams, with about 14 feet fall to each. This place is at the head of Mount Hope Bay, and near Taunton river. The harbor will admit any ships which plough the ocean.

COTTON FACTORIES.

	spindles	looms	hands	lbs. cotton.
Troy Man'g co.	3892	160	150	300,000
Pocasset man'g co.	2000	65	70	84,000
Buffington's factory	500	18	20	30,000
Hawes & co's. do.	700	20	20	10,000
Chase & Luther's do.	1536	60	70	128,000
A. & J. Shove's do.	1500	46	50	100,000
D. J. Olney's do.	900	24	30	50,000
Massasoit do.	10,000	350	400	810,000
Fall River do.	3250	90	140	224,000
Dexter, Wh. & co. do.	600	20	25	44,000
T. Shove's do.	1000	31	26	52,500
Shove & Slades' do.	—	—	22	52,500
Annan company	5580	206	250	365,000

Total, 31,458 1041 1276 2,290,000

It is a safe calculation to estimate 4 yards of cloth from a pound of cotton, which would make 9,160,000 yards, amounting at an average of 10 cents, to \$916,000 00

Deduct cost of the cotton, 229,000 00
which leaves the sum of 687,000 00
produced to the country by the labor of 1276 operatives, aided by machinery.

In addition to the above, there are at the above village,—

S. Shove & Co.'s sateen factory, employing 150 hands, value of goods manufactured per year, \$195,000.

A. Robeson's print factory, where 16,800 yards are bleached and printed daily, employing 260 hands.

Fall River Iron Works company, manufacture 1000 tons of iron yearly.

O. S. Hawes & Co.'s machine shop, employs 30 hands.

Brayton, Slade & Co.'s machinists, employ 25 hands.

The water power which moves this quantity of machinery, rises in a pond, only 3 miles distant: most all the investments have been made within 6 or 7 years. The village contains about 5000 inhabitants—and 7 places of public worship. The hands employed in the factories are 318 females, who are represented as well dressed and well behaved.—*Roc. Dai. Adv.*

PATERSON, N. J.

It is stated this place is fast rising in wealth and manufacturing importance: all the dwellings in the village are full: the following new factories are now in progress or completed:

- 2 for cotton goods;
- 1 for cotton goods and making machinery;
- 1 for cotton goods and mill-wright work;
- 1 for woollen goods;
- 1 for gilt buttons and other articles.

We should say that Paterson was in the full tide of successful experiment.—*ib.*

Niles' Register estimates that the various manufactures of Baltimore, create a value of \$5,000,000 per annum. One coach factory employs 80 persons.

'Cranberry day' is hereafter to be a festival at Barnstable, Ms. The Journal states that the town authorities had forbidden this valuable berry to be taken from the bogs on Sandy Neck, until ripe, and then pay a stipulated part to the town. Sept. 20, was the day appointed, and 300 men, women and children had a fine frolic. Wet weather has probably reduced the crop one half; but from 150 to 200 bushels were picked.

Communications.

EPIDEMIC IN HORSES.

Plymouth, Sept. 23, 1831.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Having no opportunity to investigate the subject of the epidemic among horses, of which you desired me to give you an account, I addressed a letter to DR ARAD THOMPSON of Middleborough, to obtain the information you requested, and he has favored me with the inclosed reply.

I am, your humble servant,

JAMES THACHER.

Middleboro', Sept. 26, 1831.

SIR,—Yours of the 19th inst. asking information of the number of horses that have died (lately) in this town, the nature and cause of the disease, the remedies, the appearances on dissection, &c., was received on the 22d of the same. Permit me to premise that I am unacquainted with the anatomy of the horse, know nothing of the pulse in health or disease, and have never read a treatise on their diseases. It will be unnecessary for me after this acknowledgment to say that I am in no measure qualified, to write on the epidemic for the instruction of the public. In the few unconnected facts and remarks that I may make I shall not make any attempt at veterinary style. If I can present any facts or give any information, that will aid you in your reply to the Editor of the New England Farmer, I shall be highly gratified.

The disease commenced about the first of August last. The number, as near as I can ascertain, that have died may be estimated at 75. Fifty of this number may have died in the first three weeks. After that the cases became less frequent. No case has occurred that has come to my knowledge since last Monday, when one case after a short sickness proved fatal.

The number that have had the disease in a greater or less degree and recovered, may be estimated at 25. All ages from the sucking colt and upward have been equally subject to it and to its fatal effects. The duration of it was various. Some cases proved fatal within 12 hours after the indisposition was discovered, while others continued 4 days before the fatal termination.

Those that recovered generally improved before the third day.

I know some that recovered and have regained their health that were reduced very low, while others that lived through the severity of the disease, continued in a very poor and weak condition, and either died by exhaustion (the disease, probably continuing in a chronic form) or killed because their recovery to usefulness was deemed hopeless.

When the horse was first observed to be indisposed, he was dull and moping, the eye dull and heavy, ceased to eat, inattentive to surrounding objects, inaptitude to motion, when driven or moving voluntarily disposed to gyrate in a greater or less circle. The same horse when driven or led by the bridle would continually incline to the right or left and the same horse always the same way. They all had an expression of suffering, pain, or uneasy sensation. Some frequently putting the nose to the side. Some, when first discovered to be sick, were down on the side and unable after to remain on the feet. All, as the disease progressed, remained down, and occasionally making, (or having spasmodically) violent mo-

tions with the legs, and some became, perhaps 24 hours before death, apparently wholly insensible to surrounding objects, some sooner or later delirious, while others seemed to possess all the operations of instinct until their last moments. The bowels in no case within the result of my inquiry presented indications, by the discharges or bloating, that they were diseased.

We might enter into speculations on the cold winter, the wet and hot summer, in talking of the remote cause.

Some peculiar state of the grass, may with much plausibility be ranked as a remote cause of the disease, for there has been no case in this town where the horse had been fed on dry hay &c.

It is a well established fact, that almost every horse, where the condition of the system was ascertained by the detraction of blood, that fed on grass, labored under a very inflammatory diathesis; because the blood of all, with very few exceptions, bore indubitable evidence of such diathesis.

The disease in my opinion is a local inflammation of a very high grade.

From what I have heard of the examinations after death of others, and seen myself, I am of the opinion, that the stomach is the part much the most frequently primarily attacked. Popular opinion, both in this and former epidemics, located the disease wholly in the head. It has been denominated the Blind Stagers. Many perhaps drew the inference from the name that the horse was blind. I saw several charged with blindness which on examination, proved not to be blind. I believe that blindness is not a distinguishing mark of the disease. I believe it takes place in no case until the very last stages of some fatal cause.

I have seen but two examined after death. The first was a horse 20 years of age, had been sick three days, had the throat cut, being in articulo mortis, immediately before the examination both lobes of the brain presented equal traces of inflammation. The minute arteries were injured, giving to the whole surface a very faint reddish tint. No adhesion appeared on its removal. On one of the lungs a surface five by three inches showed marks of inflammation. The maw was filled with grass partly digested, and coarse Indian meal undigested which had been eaten the day before the attack. The meal was two quarts. One half of the stomach appeared in a healthy state. The other half instead of presenting the natural rugae showed a smooth surface of a very dark pink color, inclining to chocolate. The intestines had a healthy appearance, excepting where they came in contact with the inflamed maw. The other viscera of the abdomen showed no marks of having been inflamed or diseased.

The other examination was of a horse 8 years old and had been sick nearly 4 days, and in a similar state of the other was bled to death. The brain presented the same appearance (with a less degree of inflammation) with the foregoing case. The lungs showed no evidence of having been inflamed. They had a few small spots of dark extravasated blood near the surface. The peritoneum exhibited no trace of disease. The inside of the stomach presented a smooth surface or wholly deprived of all the rugae and covered by a whitish, tenacious, mucous and pus like matter. On the removal of this, the mucous membrane was ulcerated in numerous small spots; and between the ulcerations, the mucous coat had a strong pink tint, and the small arteries evidently

injured, the other viscera showed no marks of having been diseased.

At the commencement of the epidemic, popular opinion making the head the sole part diseased, the practice was directed to that part, as steaming the head, filling the ears with various substances, and throwing into the stomach as many different articles and mixtures as the different individuals who advised them could imagine. The practice was wholly empirical.

It should be observed that the horse was bled two or at most three quarts. After the nature of the disease was supposed to be better understood, and the quantity of blood that the horse in inflammation required to lose, the detraction of blood became the principal remedy with the exhibition of some mild cathartic, as *Salts* or *Oil*.

Let it be admitted that the disease is one of a high grade of inflammation; to the physician the method of cure would be readily suggested. The practice would be *sanguinary*. Blood would be drawn, not by quarts, but by gallon upon gallon. In the early stages from three to four gallons should be drawn; if it is borne without fainting, the operation should be repeated according to the severity of the case, in 8, 12, or 18 hours. But admitting the stomach the part inflamed, and highly, and comparing it with that of man, in the same condition, great confidence of a complete removal of the inflammation cannot be placed in large detractions of blood from the large vessels alone. The stomach in man, is in some measure, so isolated from the vessels of the limbs &c, (or not to speculate,) when inflamed is not so readily cured, by large bleedings, as the lungs, for instance. In this case then, local detractions of blood, and local applications, over the part affected, as epispastis after removing the hair, might be beneficial. The same remarks would I think apply to the bowels when inflamed. Admitting also that the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels, or both are inflamed, the judicious physician would not prescribe drastic cathartics. He would carefully avoid throwing upon an irritated or an inflamed surface of these organs an irritating substance. If laxatives are required they should be of the mildest kinds, mild mucilaginous liquids might be thrown into the stomach with advantage. But in case the disease has attacked other organs, as the brain, lungs, liver, plura or peritoneum, &c, and the mucous membrane, free, drastic cathartics might be exhibited with advantage. Before I made my examinations some unacquainted with the appearance of the organs in a diseased condition, made partial examinations, as of the head and thorax only, and gave very unsatisfactory accounts of the cause. The mucous membrane of the stomach, &c, had not been examined. After my examinations others were made of the stomach, bowels, &c, and reported to exhibit the same appearance of the internal coats of the stomach as I have reported mine to present. The appearance of the stomach, in those cases that I examined, when compared with the state of the other organs, carried strong conviction to my mind that in these cases, this organ was primarily affected; and that this affection was inflammation of a high grade; in the first case wholly suspending all secretion and in the second, resulting in ulceration, &c. The state of the head in man in many fevers, where the mucous membrane of the stomach is inflamed might easily admit the inference to be drawn, in both cases, that the inflammation of the brain was

sympathetic. The pain, the delirium, the sudden and great prostration of strength, and even the sudden death in many cases, may be easily accounted for, admitting the stomach as much diseased as in the cases I saw examined.

But one horse died in this vicinity among the many kept. I attributed their greater exemption, to liberal and repeated bleedings, where the blood drawn showed a predisposition to disease, and repeated until the blood lost its marks of inflammatory diathesis. The indisposition to a *straight forward motion*, before mentioned, is to me wholly unaccountable. The inflammation, as well as I could judge, was equal in both lobes of the brain. No marks of congestion, more than is common to a slight degree of inflammation, on affusion and consequent compression, was discovered on either lobe. The horses that were sick and recovered, had the same disposition to grate as those that died. An explanation of the cause of this symptom, would afford me much satisfaction.

Some of the facts which I have stated, may, I hope, be useful in aiding others in arriving at a knowledge of the cause of the disease, and the best method of prevention and cure. The speculations, inferences from facts, remarks on the treatment, from me ignorant of the subject, you will I hope consider written more for my own amusement, than for your assistance in the investigation of the subject.

I have the satisfaction, on reflection, that of all of this communication, which is visionary and useless, you will readily know how to dispose; and also that if it contains but one fact that may be turned to the benefit of the public, you will duly appreciate it.

Had my business admitted I should have more promptly replied to your inquiries; and I cannot but regret that they had not been directed to some one more competent to have done justice to a subject in which the public are so much interested.

I am, sir, with great respect, yours,

ARAD THOMPSON.

N. B. Some perhaps might prefer the warm bath instead of the epispotis unless the inflammation was in a great measure previously removed.

THREE THORNED ACACIA.

MR FESSENDEN—A friend of mine in this vicinity, with myself are about to set hedges in the ensuing spring, of the Three Thorned Acacia and are anxious to know the most suitable distance at which the quicks should be placed. And a row of them being already in the place designed for a hedge, whether it would be preferable to transplant them, or to fill up a few vacancies and let them remain. They are from the seed last spring and from 18 inches to three feet in height, and one plant measures about 4 feet. Perhaps Judge BEEZ would be able and willing to furnish the requisite information, with such directions for the management as his experience may have suggested, and oblige a number of your readers.

Providence, Oct. 14

As we consider Three Thorned Acacia one of the most valuable plants for live fences in New England, being of vigorous growth and free from the attacks of any insect, we should feel obliged to Judge BEEZ or any other competent person who would furnish us with practical directions for the management of the plants from the seed till they are three years old in the hedge.—ED.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The following is an official list of Premiums as communicated by the Committee.

MANUFACTURES.

To Mrs Hannah Adams, of Pepperell, for the best Carpet, \$8 00

Mrs D. Richardson, Tyngsboro', next, 5 00
Naomi Kilbridge, Tewksbury, next, 3 00
Mary Emerson, Chelmsford, best woollen Coverlet, 4 00
Olive Prescott, Westford, next, 2 00
Polly Rogers, Tewksbury, best woollen Blankets, 3 00
Mary Richardson, Westford, next, 2 00
Elvira Merriam, Concord, Half Hose, 2 00
Lucy H. White, Lincoln, best Hearth Rug, 4 00
Caroline Brooks, Cambridgeport, next, 3 00
Mrs Thomas S. Tuttle, Littleton, next, 2 00
Stephen Jones, Ashby, best piece plain Cloth, 6 00
Betsey Jewett, Pepperell, next, 4 00
" " best piece Cassimere, 6 00
James Filton & Co. Draught, best piece of Flannel, 5 00
Polly Rodgers, Tewksbury, next, 4 00
Mary Adams, Chelmsford, next, 3 00
Ann Hartwell, Littleton, best Straw Bonnet, 3 00
Mary D. Hartwell, next, 2 00

BUTTER AND CIDER.

Ann S. Wilder, Stow, first premium on Tub Butter, 10 00
Michael Crosby, Bedford, next best, 8 00
Cyrus Wheeler, Concord, first on Lump Butter, 6 00
Ann S. Wilder, Stow, next best, 4 00
Nathan Grout, Sherburne, best Barrel Cider, 8 00

LIVE STOCK.

Ichabod Everett, Billerica, best Fatted Ox, 8 00
Silas Conant, Concord, next best, 5 00
Nath'l S. Bennett, Framingham, best Bull, 12 00
Augustus Tuttle, Concord, next best, 8 00
Eldridge Robbins, Acton, best Bull Calf, 5 00
Peter Page, Shirley, next best, 3 00
Wm. Felton, Marlboro' best 3 year old Steers, 8 00
Winthrop E. Faulkner, Acton, next, 5 00
David Blood, Pepperell, best 2 year old Steers, 6 00
Eli Rice, Marlboro', next best, 4 00
" " best Heifer, not having had a Calf, 6 00

Hezekiah Cheney, Concord, next, 4 00
Dexter Alden, Lincoln, best Heifer Calf, 5 00
Moody Moore, Waltham, next best, 3 00

WORKING OXEN.

Ichabod Stow, of Stow, for 5 year old Cattle, 12 00
Eli Rice, Marlboro', 4 year old " 10 00
Geo. M. Barrett, Concord, 5 " 8 00
Jacob Baker, Lincoln, 6 year old, 6 00

SWINE.

John Mackay, Weston, best Boar, 8 00
" " best Breeding Sow, 8 00
" " Store Pigs, 6 00
Joseph Darby, Concord, 2d Store Pigs, 3 00
MILCH COWS.
Levi Warren, Stow, best Milch Cow, 12 00
Geo. M. Barrett, Concord, 2d best, 10 00
Luther Conant, Acton, next best, 8 00
David Hartwell, Concord, 2 year old Milch Heifer, 8 00

LEATHER.

Peter Fletcher, Stow, best Calf Skins, 4 00

INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Alpheus Smith, of Lowell, for a superior Plough " 2 00
John M. Hartwell, Littleton, for a superior specimen Pennmanship, 1 00
Moody Moore, Waltham, quantity of Sweet Potatoes, 2 00
Moses Abbot, Bedford, 4 large Crook-Necked Squashes, 1 00
John Dudley, Weston, 4 do. 1 00
Anthony Wright, Concord, quantity of Sweet Potatoes, 2 00
" " 4 bottles Castor Oil, 5 00
Josiah Stone, Framingham, for 2 large Squashes, 1 00

The Committee recommend to the Farmers of Middlesex, a very excellent cast-iron Plough, as in their opinion equal to any in use, presented by Joseph R. Newell, of Boston.

FRUIT.

Timothy Davis, Jr. of Billerica, fine specimen of Baldwin Apples, 1 00
Eber Howe, Marlboro', do. 1 00
Nathaniel S. Bennett, Framingham, Isabella Grapes, 1 00

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Ephraim Wheeler, Concord, 1st prem. 17 00
Isaac Brooks, Lincoln, 2d do. 10 00

Hezekiah Wetherbee, Concord, 3d Single Teams, 7 00

Abel B. Heywood, Concord, 1st prem. 17 00
Henry A. Wheeler, " 2d 10 00
Ichabod Stow, of Stow, 3d 7 00

The exercises in the Meeting-house were unusually interesting; they consisted of—1. an Anthem; 2. Prayer by Rev. Mr GOODWIN; 3. Hymn; 4. Address by JOHN M. CHENEY, Esq.; 5. Anthem.—Mr Goodwin's Prayer was appropriate, fervent and scriptural, and was listened to with devotional silence. Mr Cheney's Address was written in a clear and forcible style, and was replete with the best advice to those for whom it was prepared—the *Farmer and Mechanic*. A copy has been requested for the press, and we hope it will soon be in the hands of every one. Mr Shepard provided one of his best dinners for the Society, at which were present several gentlemen from the neighboring counties. The table was provided with the Black Hamburg Grape, by Hon. Mr WINSHIP of Brighton, who was present; ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. presented a rich repast of the Isabella and Catawba Grapes; Messrs WM. BECKMINSTER, and NATHANIEL S. BENNETT, of Framingham, also presented a fine lot of the Isabella Grapes.—*Yeoman's Gazette*.

BRISTOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers chosen at the last meeting.—Roland Howard, President; Pitt Clark, Otis Thompson, Roland Green, and Francis Baylies, Vice Presidents; William A. F. Sproat, Recording Secretary; James L. Hodges, Corresponding Secretary; and Samuel L. Crocker, Treasurer. The Committees of the last year were for the most part re-chosen. Roland Howard, Esq. the President, was appointed to deliver the address at the next annual Show. We regret that we are still obliged to postpone the publication of Reports on the Best Cultivated Farms, Mulberry Trees, Live Stock, &c.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Cattle Show for the District of Montreal took place on Thursday last, on the *St Ann's Common*. The horses, mares, horned cattle and sheep, were numerous, and many of them shewed that much attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of cattle throughout the district. The specimens of domestic manufactures were not so numerous as last year. We saw only four pieces of woollen, and two pieces of linen cloth; one of the latter was the best piece that we have seen of Lower Canada manufacture. We were much pleased with a very simple machine for lifting and carrying stones from arable land; we understand it has been tried by several farmers, who all speak favorably of it. We would feel much pleasure in noticing some of the most improved animals on the ground; but as the decision of the Judges will be laid before the public in a few days, in deference to their opinion we will await their announcement. We heard that a sample of hemp of Canadian growth was exhibited: this article will, we hope, meet with more attention in future: it cannot be doubted that, if properly cultivated, it would become a source of wealth to the country.—*Montreal Courant*.

Mount Vernon.—In a communication contained in the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, it is said to be announced in the city of Washington that Gov. Cass, the present Secretary of War, has recommended the purchase, by government, of this distinguished seat, to be appropriated as an asylum for the few surviving soldiers of the revolution, and their families whose age and pecuniary circumstances render them dependent on public bounty, and whose past services and conduct entitle them to the support and gratitude of their country.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, 1831.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FARMERS' EVENINGS.

There is no part of our time, which can be more profitably employed than the evenings of autumn and winter. In the evening every work for the next day whether for fine or rainy weather, should be arranged, as well as the proper minutes, accounts &c. of the preceding day duly recorded. Besides these, the farmer would do well to have a book for miscellaneous observations, queries, and calculations for comparing different ways of effecting the same objects—estimates of the different kinds of food, which he may be able to give to his cattle, with such inquiries, doubts, or propositions, worth attention, as he may have heard in conversation.

Loose pieces of paper are apt to be mislaid or lost, and when a man wishes to avail himself of them, for examining a subject previously discussed he loses more time in searching for the memorandums than would be sufficient for making half a dozen new ones. But by entering such matters into a book you preserve them for future consultation and use, and will be able to derive advantage from former ideas, which would otherwise escape from the most tenacious memory.

FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

A celebrated agricultural writer says, 'There is not a single step in the life of a farmer that does not prove the advantage of his keeping regular accounts;' and yet there are very few who attend to this important branch of rural economy.

A few rough memoranda, often scrawled with chalk over the fire-place, or behind the door, are too often the only records which a farmer makes of his dealings either by way of barter or ready money; and he knows as little about his circumstances, and the amount of what he would be worth provided his debts were paid as he does about the Chinese language, or the most approved method of calculating eclipses.

The advantages resulting from clear and accurate accounts are properly appreciated in other pursuits in life, but it is doubtful whether they are greater in any occupation than in that of farming. Sir John Sinclair has given some maxims on this subject, which are in substance as follows.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK.—Every farmer, who desires to know correctly to what profit he does business, should provide himself with a book, which he may call his *General Stock Book*, and in this, some time in December, he should register the result of a general survey of the condition and worth of his whole property including all his debts and credits. Having such a book to refer to at all times and on all occasions will afford much satisfaction to his mind. In the first place he should order in all his tradesmen's bills, and in the meantime he may take an examination and account of all his household goods, horses, cattle, poultry, corn, grain, in straw or threshed, hay or other fodder, wood, manure, wagons, carts, ploughs, and implements of all kinds—the state of his fences, gates, drains, &c. and make an estimate of the necessary repairs. Minutes being made on waste paper, the particulars may be afterwards entered into the *Stock Book*, with such a degree of minuteness as may be judged necessary. After this general register, a Dr. and Cr. account may

be drawn out, the balance of which will exactly show the present worth of the estate.

The form of the account may be as follows.

Stock Dr.

On the Dr. side should be entered all the farmer owes, and on the Cr. side all he possesses and all that is owing to him. He must write everything at what he judges the fair present worth, was it then sold; manure and tillage performed must be valued at the common rate of the country.

If a farmer wishes to be very correct in his calculations of the profit and loss of a lot of stalled oxen for instance, or the crop of any particular field, his readiest method is to make an account for either one or the other in his ledger of Dr. and Cr. On the Dr. side let him place the cost, including every minute particular, and on the Cr. side the returns. On the sale of the articles the account is closed, and the balance demonstrates the profit and loss.

Contra Cr.

Mr Cheney's Address.—A gentleman who was present at the delivery of this Address, at the Concord Cattle Show, and who is well qualified to form a correct opinion of such performances, has assured us that it was of a high character, and was received with much approbation. We hope its publicity may be extended, and should be happy to give it a place in our columns.

Mr Mackay's Breed of Swine.—It will be noticed in this day's paper, that Capt. Mackay has again taken a premium on his swine at Concord. We have had the curiosity to look over the files of the *New England Farmer*, and find that he has taken \$168 within the last six years, at the Shows in Brighton and Concord, in premiums on his invaluable breed of Swine. He has been indefatigable in procuring the finest animals from Europe, and by judicious crossing has produced a breed that we think are unrivalled for smallness of bone, fine flesh, lively condition, and kindly disposition to fatten easily and early.

From the Taunton Reporter.

SWEET POTATOES.

Letter from Doct. Deans of Easton, describing his manner of cultivating Carolina Potatoes, addressed to the Committee on Agriculture at the Cattle Show in this town last week.

GENTLEMEN—The slips, from which the Potatoes were grown, of which those herewith presented are a specimen, I obtained at Mr Russell's New England Farmer Seed-store in Boston, about the middle of April last, and directly placed them in a hot-bed for the purpose of sprouting; in the course of 12 or 14 days a part of them were sufficiently forward to be placed in the hill, the remainder were permitted to remain a week or ten days longer, before the sprouts were sufficiently grown to be removed. The place I selected for planting them, was a *light sandy loam*, too dry and barren for the ordinary purposes of cultivation. After ploughing, I proceeded to construct the hills, mixing in each about one half a common-sized wheel-barrow load of compost manure. The hills were made with an elevation of from 12 to 18 inches, with an average of something like three feet across the base, and flattened at the top sufficiently to admit the insertion of two slips from 8 to 10 inches apart. I prefer this method to the more common one of inserting them into the south side of the hill, as the tubers will more readily penetrate the body of the hill. I find, however they

rather incline towards the south side, invited, no doubt, by the greater warmth of that section of the hill.

From the result of this year's experiment, I am apt to think the hills need not be elevated so much as mine were, as it increases their liability to be affected with the drought; but as the past season has been unusually wet, I had but few hills that seemed to suffer from this source.

The growth of these potatoes I find are at first exceeding slow. It was as late as June before they all showed themselves above ground; but when they once 'get under way' they come forward very fast. Great care should be taken to keep the hills clear of weeds, for if permitted to take deep root, they not only impoverish the hill, but in pulling them up, we are apt to disturb the growth of the Potatoes. If from heavy rains, the earth should get washed away so much as to leave uncovered any part of the tubers, or the fibrous expansion of the roots, they should be carefully earthed, if the vines should not be so much extended as to render the thing impracticable.

In planting these potatoes, they should be but slightly covered, say from one to two inches, according to circumstances. If the weather should be dry, they should be imbedded so deep as to be surrounded by moist earth; and should the weather continue dry for some days after removing the slips from the hot-bed to the hills, care should be taken to see that they do not become so dry as to suspend vegetation; as in that case an additional covering of earth will become necessary.

Observing that the vine was apt to take root where the joint came into contiguity with the moist earth, from whence small tubers were grown, I thought to take advantage of this circumstance, by forming other hills from the vine. I accordingly put a handful of earth upon a few vines as soon as they became of sufficient length; and after the roots had entered the hill a few inches. I made two small hills and put a couple of these in each, and the vines directly shot forth in tolerable luxuriance. On opening the hills with a view of ascertaining the result of my experiment, I found tubers equal in size and goodness with those grown directly from the slips, as the Committee will perceive from the sample herewith presented. I intend another season to ascertain if possible, what advantage may be taken from this process under more favorable circumstances, and my researches I shall most likely make known to the Society at their next annual meeting. My researches the past season have been somewhat limited from want of experience; but it has in my own estimation, been sufficiently flattering to warrant another trial. I obtained from 5 hills, selected as being the best among 50, two bushels and a peck, of a size and quality such as are herewith exhibited, which I think but little if any inferior to those imported from the south.

For the information of those who may hereafter attempt raising this kind of Potatoes, without previous experience, I would suggest the propriety of dividing the slips on removing them from the hot bed, so that there shall not be more than two sprouts attached and then place two of these in a hill elevated about one foot from its base and if the soil be sterile, let it be richly supplied with well digested manure.

All which is respectfully submitted by, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL DEANS.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES, in NEWTON, near Boston, a most extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Grape Vines of the best foreign sorts, and 25 finest varieties of Strawberries, including the most rare, productive and esteemed.

Also about 400 varieties of the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and superb hardy roses, including Silver Firs, varieties of Spruce, Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Catalpas, Mountain Ash with beautiful clusters of red berries in autumn and winter, Purple Acacia, Three Thorned and Thornless Acacia, Butternuts, Almonds or tree of Heaven, Elms, American and Dutch, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, &c. do. Napoleon from St Helena tree, Honeysuckles. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra size, for ornamenting highways and commons.

WHITE MULBERRIES, genuine sort for silk worms, by the 100 or 1000 for Plantations.

ISABELLA and CATANBA Grape Vines, either singly or at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000.

CHINA ROSES, CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANEUMS, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed either to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, are regularly received by the daily mail, and will be promptly attended to, or they may if more convenient be left with J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, where also, catalogues may be obtained gratis on application. But purchasers are invited when convenient to call and examine the trees, &c., for themselves, and make their own selections; but when this is not convenient, then let them forward their orders, relying that the very best possible selection will be made for them. Trees when destined for a distant place, are carefully packed either in clay or moss, and mats, and delivered whenever ordered in Boston free of any charge for transportation. Oct. 19.

Prime Winter Wheat.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50 1/2 North Market Street—

A few bushels of the celebrated Black Sea Winter Wheat, described by Mr Marvin, in this week's New England Farmer, and raised by him near Lake Erie; price \$3 per bushel. It is thought this will prove a valuable acquisition to New England; the seed is of remarkably fine appearance, wholly free from small grain or mixture with other seeds, and we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine it. Oct. 19.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

PEAR SEEDLINGS, of vigorous growth, and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 18 inches in length, price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Oct. 19.

Economic Oils.

SAMUEL DOWNER has for sale at his Oil Factory, at the head of Foster's wharf, (in the building lately occupied by John Trull, as a Distillery,) the following oils:

Imitation Winter Sperm Oil, made expressly and only for the Argand or Circular Wick Lamp, burns well, is free from crust, and will stand the cold as well, or better, than winter strained sperm.

Imitation Summer Oil, burns well in any Lamp, and quite free from crust.

Double Refined Whale Oil, also burns well in any Lamp.

N. B. The above mentioned Oils will not in any manner injure Lamps, and should they not, on trial, give satisfaction, will be taken back and money returned.

Also for sale—Olive Oil, 1st and 2d quality. Neats Foot, &c. do. Gas Oil, (so called) prepared from Alcohol and Spirits Turpentine. Single refined Whale Oil; Common, &c. do.; and Foots, suitable for Yessels' Bottoms, or Soap Grease. It Oct. 19.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted to purchase, or hire, a good Farm within seven miles, south or west of Boston, containing forty to eighty acres of land, with genteel dwelling house, good barn, &c. Apply to J. B. Russell, Farmer office, Boston—if by letter, post paid. It Oct. 19.

Knowledge for the People.

This day published by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, *Knowledge for the People, or the Plain Man's and Amusing research.*

Part I.—Domestic Science; containing upwards of 100 facts in Social Economy.

Part II.—Will consist of Zoology: Quadrupeds: illustrating their habits and peculiarities.

Part III.—Origins and Antiquities.

Part IV.—Zoology: Birds.

Part V.—Popular Chemistry.

Part VI.—Sports, Pastimes, and Superstitions.

Part VII.—Mechanics.

Part VIII.—Zoology: Amphibia, Insects, Reptiles and Worms.

Each Part to consist of 72 pages, to be continued monthly; price 12 1/2 cents each.

To be followed by Man, which will occupy a distinct part. Phenomena of the Weather. Botany. Surface and Interior of the Earth. Discoveries and Inventions. Arts and Manufactures. Phenomena of Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism.

Sold throughout the United States by all Agents for Library of Entertaining Knowledge. Oct. 12.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c. &c., which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. [Watches repaired and warranted. Oct. 4.

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Altheas, and Forest Trees. Among the former are

Black Hamburg, }
Oval Purple, } 2 to 4 years old—have borne fruit
Round Black, } the present year.
White Muscadine,
White Chasselas,
Constantia.

Black and white Moscatel—one year old. The parent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 26 lbs.

Barcellona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.

Poloimio, }
Mantua Castal- } Procured for me by the Consul at
lana, } Cadiz, and said to be the most valuable
" De Peta, } Grapes produced in Spain.

Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabelly, }
Catanba, } Native.
Bland, }

With many other sorts.

Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7 1/2 Congress street.

Oct. 1. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Amunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. It Jan.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention.

BENEZER WIGHT,
16, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.
August 8. copf

Bulbous Flower Roots.

For sale by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A few Double Crimson Penny Roots—50 cents each. Large white Lily Roots, extra size, 12 1/2 cents each—\$1.00 per dozen. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Iris, &c.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 62, North Market Street, and Carter, Hendee & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq.

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased.' It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Zlatavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle. Aug. 3.

Brighton Nursery.

The Messrs WINSHIPS are now ready to execute orders for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., Isabella and other Grape Vines, among which are the Black Cape, 2 and 3 years old; SHEPARDIA TREES, strong and healthy plants, 2 feet high, at the reduced price of 50 cts. each, sure to do well, with common culture, being remarkable for their hardiness and beauty. Any orders left with our Agent, J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, will be promptly attended to. It Oct. 12.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 17.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 1071 Beef Cattle, 1653 Stores, 3730 Sheep, and 3198 Swine. A few Stores, about 200 Sheep and 1305 Swine were reported last week.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Sales brisk and quite as good prices as at week were obtained; a few yoke extra were sold at about \$3 25, prime 4 25 a 5, good at 4 25 a 4 50, and thin at 2 75 a 3 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—The barrellers appear disposed to pay a trifle more; we quote for No. 2, 2 50, a 2 75; No. 1, 3 a 3 25; Mess 3 50 a 3 75.

Working Oxen—Sales were effected at 50, 57, 60, 62, 68, 75, 80 and \$85.

Stores—Sales of a large number were effected and many more will probably be sold tomorrow.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$16, 17, 20 1/2, 24, 23, 30 and 32.

Sheep—Lots of store Sheep were taken at 1 25 a 1 50; lots to be slaughtered at \$1 75, 2, 2 13 1/2, 2 25, 2 33, 2 50 and 2 75. Some wethers at about 3, and a few extra at \$5 each.

Swine—Considerable doing; one entire lot of 850 Shoats, half Barrows, were taken at 4c.; also one lot of 115 half Barrows at 3 1/2c.; also one entire lot of 120, half Barrows, at 4c.; one selected lot of 50, half Barrows, at 4 1/2c.; two lots of old Barrows of about 20 each, at 4 1/2c. Retail price, 4 1/2 a 4 1/2 for Sows, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Oct. 14.—At market this week, 900 head of Beef Cattle, which, on account of bad weather, although not as good a supply as last week's, were rather dull sale; we however do not alter quotations, as last week's prices were fully sustained, \$4 a 6 75. Sheep and Lambs—there were about 3000 in, and notwithstanding the weather, sold quick at old prices: Sheep 2 a \$5; Lambs 2 a 3. Fat Hogs—market well supplied, and sales brisk at \$4; Cows and Calves are in demand, and sell quick at good prices.—Daily Adv.

In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

'HARVEST HOME' IN ENGLAND.—The English papers speak highly of the crops in that country. Harvest had commenced unusually early, crops abundant, and the weather favorable for securing them.

MISCELLANY.

The following extracts are from a small pamphlet lately republished by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, entitled
KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

OR, THE PLAIN

WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why is lime most generally contained in natural waters?

Because there are few springs which, during some part of their subterranean course, do not come in contact with calcareous earth, and there is no substance which appears so readily soluble in a variety of menstria. The presence of lime uncombined in any natural waters, is, however, conjectural.

Why are ice and snow waters of superior purity?
 Because they contain no gas or air, or saline substances, such having been expelled during freezing.

Why is the Thames water of such extreme softness?

Because, from observations at and below London bridge, as far up as Kew and Oxford, it is supposed that the waters seldom change, being probably carried up and down with the turn of the tides for an indefinite period of time.

Why are the objections to Thames water removed by filtration?

Because its impurities have no influence in permanently altering the quality of the water, which is good; and, as they are only suspended, mere rest, especially such as is given by filtration, will restore the water to its original purity.

Why are leaden cisterns unsafe for holding water for culinary purposes?

Because, if the water has stood in them for several days undisturbed, a small coating of white rust may be seen at the upper edge of the water. On every fresh addition of water this rust is washed off; and, if there be the slightest degree of acidity in the vessel, the rust of lead will be dissolved in the water, and thus an insidious poison will be conveyed into the stomach. This rust, or oxide, as it is chemically called, is produced by the lead combining with the oxygen of the water.

Why is ice broken before it is stored in wells?

Because it may reunite in the interior; in a long frost it diminishes considerably in bulk, as it forms itself into a compact mass, by freezing in the well.

Why should ice be taken from the sides of the well, and the centre left till the last?

Because, if the ice is first taken from the middle, you disturb the body, and the air thus introduced will destroy more than you consume.

Why does water boil in a vessel on the fire?

Because the parts of the liquid next the fire get heated, and rise up through the colder parts which are heavier; and this is found to be the principal manner of communicating heat to all parts of a liquid: for, if the heat is applied at the top, it can only with great difficulty be conducted through the liquid either sideways or downwards; but when applied below, the parts, as they are heated, become enlarged and lighter; they rise to the top, and heat the others in their progress, while those others, being still somewhat heavier, sink down, and are heated fully in their turn. By degrees, the whole liquid gets so hot that the parts next the bottom are converted into steam or vapor, which rises through the rest of the liquid in bubbles to the top, and there flies off till the whole liquid is evaporated.

Why should the bottom of a tea-kettle be black, and the top polished?

Because the bottom has to absorb heat, which is aided by rough and blackened surfaces; and the top has to retain heat, which is insured by polished ones.

Why is meat preserved by drying?

Because all bodies, to ferment, must be more or less moist. Thus, a piece of meat, with all its natural juices, will soon putrefy; whereas bodies completely dry cannot be made to undergo any kind of fermentation.

Why is habitual drinking especially fatal to the interests of cooks?

Because nothing so soon destroys the palate or taste, which is necessary even for the most experienced cook, to ascertain the flavor and seasoning of their soups, sauces, &c.

Why does charcoal prevent meat, &c, becoming tainted?

Because it absorbs the different gases of putrefaction, and condenses them in its pores, without any alteration of their properties or its own.

Why is baking of all modes the least advantageous of cookery?

Because meat thus dressed loses about one third of its weight, and the nourishing juices are then, in great measure, dried up. Beef in boiling loses 26 lbs. in 100 lbs.; in roasting it loses nearly one third.

Why is beer believed to be of the same antiquity with wine?

Because the word beer seems to be of Hebrew origin: thus, the Hebrew for corn, with a very slight modification, sounds like *bre* in *sabre*, or *ber*. The Hebrew language modified itself into the Phœnician, and that again into the Saxon; accordingly the Saxon *bipe*, barley, resembles its Hebrew parent: hence we have the English *beer*, the French *biere*, and the Italian *birra*. The Saxon word has been retained in English; for there is a kind of barley called *bere*, or *bigge*. The English word *beer* was, a few centuries ago, spelt *bere*; and *beer* has at all times been made from barley; *bps* are a modern improvement. We may therefore incline to believe, that the etymology of the word not only proves the remote antiquity of the beverage, but traces the invention to the family of Noah.

Why is the month of October an unfit time for brewing, although famous for the manufacture of English beer?

Because in October river water is generally unfit for use, it being then loaded with vegetable decompositions and living animalcules, neither of which are favorable to the fermentation.

Why does the water of stagnant ponds produce better beer than that of the finest springs?

Because, probably, of its softness, whilst its impurities are separated in the course of the fermentation.—*Neuman.*

Father and Son-in-law.—“Be easy,” said a rich invalid to his son-in-law, who was every hour perplexing him with complaints of his wife’s misbehavior. “Be easy, I say; as her behaviour is so very blameable, I will alter my will, and cut her off with a shilling.” The old man heard no more of his daughter’s failings.

Silver Mines.—It is reported that valuable silver ore has been, within a few days, discovered in great quantities in the county of Schoharie.—*Albany paper.*

Silver ore has lately been obtained from a vein at Lubec, Me. which is said to yield 140 ounces to the ton.

New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal.

This is a weekly paper devoted to agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This Journal has been published for nine years; during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and the horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a Journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known, through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants, &c.—and by a vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this Journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c., as to be found worthy a place in the library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings of agricultural implements, &c., will be found in this Journal.

The New England Farmer is published every Wednesday evening at the low price of \$3.00 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not be sent to new subscribers at a distance without payment being made in advance.

¶ Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume.

¶ Persons with whom we exchange, who may feel disposed to give this one or two insertions, will confer a favor that will be reciprocated with pleasure on any occasion.

Notice.

The subscriber wishes to procure a small quantity, say half a pint, of acorns from each species of oak growing in New England, with the specific, or where not known, the common name. It is desirable that they should be sent by the 1st of November, with the contributor’s name, as they are to be forwarded to the London Horticultural Society. Any reasonable expense with regard to the above will be cheerfully paid.

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J. B. RUSSELL.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly hand bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer’s office.

Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

¶ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing will be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1831.

NO. 15.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ICE HOUSES.

Mr FESSENDEN—I have experienced much difficulty in keeping ice through the summer;—having tried for several years, but cannot keep it longer, than from the middle of July to the 1st of August. My ice house is built on a gravelly knoll and the soil in the vicinity is of a gravelly loam—the worst kind I apprehend, in which to locate an ice house. It is lined on the out side with clay and is covered with a shingled roof. The ice put into it has generally been of a good thickness and put in at a proper time. Why I have had no better success in preserving ice, I cannot tell, except it be the general character of the soil around it, which, as I observed, is *gravelly*.

As this is the season to build or repair ice houses for the approaching winter, I wish to inquire, through the medium of your paper, of those that are conversant with the subject and have had good success in keeping ice—What are the most approved methods of constructing ice houses, in general? What is the best kind of soil in which to build them? Is a wall of stone or brick or a wooden frame best for the body of the building? What size for a family of 8 or 10 persons? Is it best to have them entirely covered with earth, or with a shingled roof? Should it be nearly *air tight*, during the warm weather, or should there be a free circulation of air over the ice? What would be the effect of lining ice houses on the inside with powdered charcoal or coal dust?

An answer to any or all of these queries and any general remarks upon the subject of constructing ice houses and preserving ice, from any of your numerous correspondents would much benefit a constant reader of your useful periodical, from Franklin County, Mass. C.

By the Editor.—We should be happy to receive and publish information on the subject of the above communication from any persons who have a practical or theoretic knowledge of this important branch of economy. In the meantime we will offer some remarks, which may be worthy of some attention, though not the result of personal experience.

The whole art of preserving ice consists in guarding the ice house against the admission of heat. Heat is excluded from ice in a well constructed ice house, in the same manner, or by attention to the same principles by which animate bodies, vegetables, &c. are guarded against frost. The thing to be preserved, must in either case be surrounded by substances through which heat cannot pass. Those substances through which heat cannot pass, or through which it passes slowly are called non-conductors. Such are wool, fur, wood, &c. Substances, which transmit heat freely, such as the metals are called conductors of heat. The last mentioned, though heavy and apparently solid, permit heat to pass through them, like water through a riddle. If we wish to keep ice we should proceed to fence against external heat, in the same way that we would guard against

cold. Even air, which is capable of motion, and can have communication with the earth or atmosphere must be excluded from ice; for though air is not a conductor it is a carrier of heat. It will pick up particles of heat, say from the earth, or from water, or from anything else which is above its own temperature, and carry and deliver them to ice, or anything which is below its own temperature.

Mr Thomas Moore, of Montgomery County, Maryland, has written a treatise on this subject which gives the following directions for constructing an ice house.

The most favorable situation is a north hill side, near the top. On such a site open a pit twelve feet square at top, ten at bottom, and eight or nine feet deep. Logs may be laid round the top at the beginning, and the earth dug out raised behind them, so as to make a part of the pit. A drain should be made at one corner; the spout to carry off the water should descend from the pit, except a short space at the outward extremity, which ought to rise with a curve, so that the depressed part will always stand full of water, and prevent communication with external air. Dig holes in the bottom of the pit, and set therein four perpendicular corner posts, and an intermediate one on each side; let the inside of these posts form a square of eight feet in the middle of the pit. Then in order to avoid dampness from below, cover the bottom three or four inches with dry sand, if it can conveniently be got. The next thing to be done I consider as the most material, and also expensive part of the business; which is fixing a proper floor for the ice to rest on. In order to do this, let three or four sleepers, supported at their ends be placed across the square included by the posts, their upper edges about a foot from the bottom, but so that the plank laid thereon may have a descent of a few inches towards one of the sides next the drain. The plank should be two inches thick, and about half seasoned, jointed, grooved and tongued or lathed, and grooves cut near the joints in the upper side so as to prevent any water from going through. The floor must extend a little without the inner sides of the posts, so that the water, dripping from the sides, may fall on the floor. Then fix a plank or spout at the lower end of the floor, in such a manner as to convey the water into the drain. The floor being completed, begin at the bottom, and plank up on the insides of the posts with, 3-4 or 5-8 planks lapping the lower edge of each a little on the one below, so that the water may be kept on the inside; this done to the top of the post, (which should be even with the top of the pit) and the inside will be completed, except that it will be proper to cover the floor with loose plank previous to putting in the ice. The roof may be composed of any materials, and in any form that will defend the contents of the pit from wet, from the direct rays of the sun, and also admit a free circulation of air. I do not think any could answer the purpose better than one made of thatch, supported by posts a few feet from the ground.

The mode of filling the house remains now to be considered; and on this much depends.

Early in the winter fill the interstices between

the ice chamber and the bank with clean dry straw closely pressed; this being done early will prevent the earth from freezing, which would be injurious to the sides of the pit. The ice should be collected in the coldest weather; let it be exposed at least one night to the atmosphere after it is removed from the water, which will reduce its temperature many degrees, if the weather is severe. When put into the house, it should be beat small, and I think it would be useful frequently to sprinkle it with a watering pot whilst putting in, the mass would by that means be rendered more compact. When the chamber is filled, cover the whole with a good thickness of straw; but I suppose it would be best to cover the ice first with planks, supported by the sides of the chamber, only leaving a door to descend through.

Such a house as has been described, will contain about ten tons, and I am persuaded will be found sufficient to afford an ample supply for almost any private family.

This is nearly the kind I had in view when I estimated the expense would not exceed twenty dollars, and if we calculated on a great part of the work being done by the family, which in the country in general it very well may, the actual outlay in many places need not be five dollars. Those who are less sparing of expense, if they choose, may wall, or what is better plank up the sides of the pit, and finish the roof in a style of elegance.

In level situations, where a drain cannot be conveniently dug out from the bottom of the pit, I should suppose it would answer very well to inclose the ice by a mound raised entirely above the surface of the earth, through which the water may be discharged; in other respects to be similar to the foregoing description. This perhaps would not be quite so cool a repository as if under the surface of the earth; unless the mound was very thick; but I am persuaded that the loss of a very few degrees of temperature bears very little proportion to the advantage resulting from dryness.

If it were certain that the floor would be perfectly tight, the passage of heat to the ice would be rendered still more difficult by confining a quantity of dry ashes, saw dust, straw, or some other nonconductor between the floor and the bottom of the pit.

Willie's Domestic Encyclopedia says: A chimney to convey away the heated moist air is an essential requisite to all ice houses not much used, and which are placed in unfavorable situations. It is the want of this chimney, which occasions the disappointment of many persons, anxious to preserve ice in summer.

Loudon says (*Encyclopedia of Gardening*, page 390.) Ice is kept on the continent in cellars, at a greater or less depth from the surface according to the climate. These cellars are without windows, surrounded by very thick walls, and entered by double and treble doors, sometimes placed in angular or circuitous passages, and always with intervals of several feet between them. Sometimes precautions are taken to carry off any water which may arise from a partial thaw by forming gutters across the floor and covering it with a grating of

Agricultural.

BRISTOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee appointed to examine and consider the claims for premiums for the BEST CULTIVATED FARMS, offer the following Report:—

There was but one claimant, HENRY GARDNER, Esq. of Swansea. On the 12th of July we examined his farm situated on Gardner's Neck, so called, lying between Cole's and Lee's rivers about two miles west in an air line from Fall River, having a full view of that village and the parts adjacent. The farm consists of 40 acres, of which 10 are mowing, 12 pasturage, 2½ orcharding, and the remaining 15½ tillage, including the buildings and appropriate yards. The farm is divided into small lots, nearly square, of three or four acres each, by strong stone walls, five feet in height on every side, except those lots which bound on the rivers. The public road running a southerly course on the height of land, divides the farm nearly in the centre, and a private road, part of which is walled on both sides, divides it into north and south compartments, leaving the lots on each side, which circumstance gives an easy access to any part of it. The soil is alluvial with a good proportion of sand and loam. About 300 loads of manure made of seaweed, besides fish and other matters from the stables are used on the farm annually.

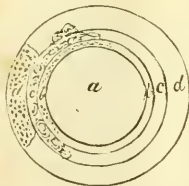
The annual produce of the farm is about 15 tons of English hay, 100 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of onions, 800 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of turnips, and cider, apples, pears, peaches and culinary vegetables in abundance for family use. The stock consists of 4 oxen, 2 cows, 4 young creatures, 1 horse, 20 sheep and 6 hogs. Four oxen are fattened yearly on grass, turnips and potatoes, producing about 4000 pounds of beef. The 6 hogs are fattened on meal, one third of rye and two thirds of Indian corn. This mode of fattening swine, Mr Gardner thinks is the best, the rye having a tendency to keep the bowels in a good state.—The six swine usually produce 1800 pounds of pork.

Mr Gardner has no particular mode of raising corn, but manures his ground designed for that article very highly. As to rye he observes some rotation of crops. He plants his potatoes early in the Spring, gathers them in the last of August or first of September; then immediately ploughs and sows the ground with rye. In July following the rye is reaped and the stubble turned in with the plough and turnip seed was sown on the top. In this manner, remembering always to keep the land highly manured, he raises about thirty bushels of rye to the acre, and from 200 to 300 bushels of turnips from the same acre and in the same year.

The orchard consists of good fruit trees, which are large, thrifty, well pruned, and so near together as to shade the ground in such a manner as that few weeds would grow. In fact such is the cultivation of this farm, that very few weeds were observed by the Committee. The barn is 24 by 56 feet and sufficiently high to hold thirty tons of hay. The barn yard is in front of the barn, a southern exposure. Adjoining the barn yard are the yard and sty for the swine.

The expenses of labor, &c, in cultivating his farm are about two hundred dollars annually.—

strong lattice work, leading to a cess-pool in the passage, whence the water can be taken out by utensils without opening the inner door; but very frequently full confidence is had in the coolness of the situation, especially if the surrounding soil be dry. Where the surrounding soil is moist, a frame work or cage of carpentry, grated at bottom, is constructed in the cellar, so as to be from one to two feet apart from the floor, sides and roof, and in this the ice is as perfectly preserved as in a dry soil. Ice is kept in the cellars of confectioners, and also by some of the market gardeners, in houses with a very thick covering of straw or reeds.



To keep ice in stacks or heaps in the open air an elevated circular platform (a) is raised of earth; on this the ice is piled up in a conic form during a severe frost, and the addition of water enables the builder to form the cone very steep. On this cone wheat straw is laid a foot in thickness, (b) over this a stratum of fagot wood or spray (c) and finally another thick stratum of thatch or long litter of any sort (d). In this way ice will keep a year, care being taken to expose it to the air as short time as possible in obtaining supplies.

The form of ice houses, commonly adopted at country seats, both in Britain and France is generally that of an inverted cone, or rather hen's egg with the broad end uppermost.

The proper situation for an ice house is that of a dry spot of ground, as wherever there is moisture the ice will be liable to dissolve; of course in all strong soils, which retain the wet, too much care cannot be taken to make drains all round the house to carry off moisture. The situation should likewise be elevated, that there may be descent enough to convey off any wet that may arise near it, or from the ice melting.

Mammoth productions.—A gentleman, presented us, on Monday last, with a pair of Mammoth Radishes, which grew upon the premises of Mr JOHN CUCKELL, of Oxford township, in this county. One of which weighs five pounds and a quarter, and the other four pounds and a quarter. A small family might subsist on them for a month or two. For ourselves we can say, that Chester county cannot beat Mr Cuckell's radishes.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Productive Squash Vine.—We are informed that Solon Whiting, Esq. of Lancaster, Mass. raised this season 225 lbs. of crooked necked Squashes from a single seed.

Large Potato.—A long red potato, raised the present season, by A. Otis, Jr. of Barnstable, weighed, after the dirt was washed off, three and three quarters pounds, exclusive of three lateral prongs, broken off in digging.

The amount of yearly produce, exclusive of supporting the family, is about 675 dollars, leaving a yearly profit of 475 dollars beyond the expenses.

Your Committee were highly gratified with the neatness, good cultivation and management of this farm; and although Mr Gardner had no competitor, yet the Committee recommend a premium of ten dollars and volume of the New England Farmer.

ROLAND GREEN,
ALFRED BAYLIES, } Committee.
JACOB DEANE,

From the Yeoman's Gazette.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruits and Forest Trees, respectfully make the following

REPORT:

In the month of September last, they proceeded to examine the several Farms, Orchards, &c, duly entered for Premiums, which were as hereafter mentioned.

FOREST TREES.

The only application for a premium for Forest Trees, was made by Mr JOHN B. CLARKE, of Concord, for his plantations of White Oaks.—His Oaks cover somewhat more than an acre of ground; were sown broadcast, and harrowed in, part in 1827, and part in 1829, but have not received that attention, necessary to give them a vigorous growth, being almost entirely covered with grass and herbage.

The Committee commend the object of Mr CLARKE in this experiment, but do not think him entitled to a premium.

ORCHARDS.

1. The Orchard of Mr NEHEMIAH HUNT, Jr. of Concord. This Orchard contains about 120 trees; raised by himself, planted in 1819, grafted at the ground in 1821, and set out in 1826, 1828, 1830 and 1831. The Trees are set in rows one and a half rods apart. There has been nothing peculiar in the mode of cultivation. A little more attention to the trimming and shaping the trees your Committee think would add to their appearance and value.

2. The Orchard of Mr JAMES EUSTIS, of South Reading, contains barely Trees enough, in different parcels, to entitle him to a premium. Some of them look well but others evidently want attention.

3. The Orchard of Mr MARTIN HOW, of Marlboro', covers about two acres of ground and contains about 90 Trees; they were set in 1827, in rows, 30 feet apart; all engrafted in the nursery. The trees have not obtained a very large growth, but the Committee think, by a continuance of cultivation and a little more attention to pruning and shaping the tops, Mr How will make a very fine Orchard of it, in a few years.

4. The Orchard of Mr ROBERT CHAFFIN, of Acton. This Orchard covers two pieces of ground, one contains about two acres, on which are 114 Trees, and the other three fourths of an acre, on which are 34 Trees; the first were set in 1826, and the last in 1828. The trees are in rows, one and a half rods apart. Mr Chaffin's trees are thrifty, but the formation of their tops is very indifferent; whether owing to the species of fruit, or want of attention, the Committee are not able certainly to determine;—they are inclined, however, to think both these causes combined effect

this result. The Committee were sorry to find this defect, for it was apparent Mr Chaffin had spent considerable time in endeavoring to improve his Orchard.

5. The Orchard of Mr FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Billerica, contains 131 Trees, covering about two and a half acres of strong soil. The trees were engrafted in the nursery, and were set out in 1825, in rows, two rods apart, at which time they were very small. The ground has been cultivated four years, at two different times, since they were set. They are remarkably thrifty and large, measuring on an average perhaps four inches in diameter. They have been very much improved by pruning the present year, and the tops now present a good form.

6. The Orchard of Mr MOSES SWEETSER, of South Reading, contains 95 fine Trees, set two rods apart and cover about two acres. They were engrafted in the nursery, and were set out in 1827. All the trees but nine are the Baldwin Apple. They have been skilfully trimmed, and of course the tops have a good formation.—They average about three inches in diameter and are remarkably thrifty. This Orchard presents a good model for the farmer to imitate, and we presume Mr Sweetser will charge nothing for the *patent*.

The Committee have the pleasure to be able to state that they have carefully examined each Orchard, they have before described, for the borer, but have found none, except in the Orchards of Messrs Sweetser and Eustis in South Reading, and there but few.

The Committee remark, generally, that the vast importance of constant cultivation, and of forming the tops by pruning, do not seem to be sufficiently appreciated. These points require the attention of every farmer, who is growing apple trees.—Trees should always be set at least two rods apart, in our opinion.

Upon a deliberate consideration of the claims of the several applicants, the Committee have unanimously agreed to award the 1st premium of \$15 to MOSES SWEETSER, of South Reading; the 2nd premium of \$12 to FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Billerica; and not to award the 3d premium.

B. F. VARNUM, *Chairman*.

MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, at Pembroke, on the 12th inst, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz.

RICHARD BRADLEY, of Concord, *President*.
THOMAS D. MERRILL, of Epsom, *V. President*.
RICHARD GREENOUGH, of Canterbury, *Treasurer*.
JAMES WILSON, of Pembroke, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Joseph Low, *Concord*; Hall Burghin, *Alenstown*; Jona. Ayers, *Canterbury*; James Blake, *Chichester*; Page Eaton, *Henriker*; Reuben Johnson, *Boscawen*.

From the record of proceedings we copy the following:

On motion of PHILIP CARRIGAIN, Esq.

Voted, That the Society are deeply impressed with the sudden and melancholy death of our late worthy member, ROBERT AMBROSE.

His spotless integrity, the amiableness of his disposition, and the active, liberal and useful virtues he displayed in the various relations of public and private life, made his person and character so much known, beloved and respected, that his sudden demise was not only sorely felt in the distressed circle of his immediate kindred and

friends, but extensively and deeply lamented and regretted.

Voted, That the foregoing resolution of this Society be communicated to his widow and parents, in testimony of our sincere sympathy with them, under this afflicting bereavement.

On motion of PHILIP CARRIGAIN, Esq.

Voted, That the Society are deeply impressed with the sudden death of our late worthy member, Dr EBER-NEZER LERNED.

Having once ably and acceptably sustained the office of President of this Society, and since its organization having been always a zealous, persevering, and scientific promoter of its best interests, his loss will long be deplored by the Society; and from his skill as a Physician, urbanity of manners, and virtues as a citizen, by the community at large.

Voted, That this resolution of the Society be communicated to his widow and children, in testimony of our condolence with them, under this afflicting dispensation.

The next annual Meeting and Cattle Show will be held at Dunbarton.

PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, 1831.

Olney Thompson, best farm, \$10 and one vol. of New England Farmer.

John Berry, next do. 8 and one vol. of New England Farmer.

Peter Bartlett, next do. 6 and one vol. of New England Farmer.

Nathan Ballard, jr. next do. 4 and one vol. of New England Farmer.

Charles Hutchins, 2d best Garden, one vol. of New England Farmer.

Joshua Laue, best corn, \$1 and one vol. New England Farmer.

Thomas Amcs, best rye, one vol. New England Farmer.

do. do. best wheat, \$1 and one vol. of New England Farmer.

John West, Improvement on grass land, \$1 and one vol. of New England Farmer.

Charles Butters, best working oxen, \$5 00

David Ambrose, next do. 4 00

James Mann, next do. 3 00

John Peverly, next do. 2 00

James Mann, next do. 1 00

James Mann, best pr. 3 year old steers, 2 00

John Peverly, next do. 1 00

Benj. Simpson, best 2 year old, 1 00

James Mann, next do. 1 00

James Mann, 1 best yearlings, 2 00

James Mann, best bull, 3 00

James Peverly, next do. 2 00

Daniel K. Foster, best bull calf, 2 00

John Peverly, next do. 1 00

Olney Thompson, best milch cow, 3 00

Charles Hutchins, next do. 2 00

Olney Thompson, next do. 1 00

James Mann, best two year old heifer, 2 00

James Peverly, next do. 1 00

Warren Story, best breeding mare and colt, 3 00

Moses Chandler, next do. 2 00

Joseph Barnard, best Saxony Buck, 2 00

Stephen Sibley, next do. 3 00

Stephen Sibley, 10 best Saxony Ewes, 2 00

Joseph Barnard, 10 next do. 2 00

Benj. Simpson, best boar, 2 00

Aaron Whittemore, best sow, 1 00

do. do. 2 best pigs, 2 00

John Jarvis, best filled cloth, 3 00

Richard Bradley, best carpeting, 3 00

Hiram Blown, next do. 2 00

Caleb Reynolds, best hearth rug, 1 00

Miss Ann Emery, best blankets, 1 00

John Head, best linen, 2 00

Benj. Whipple, next best, 1 00

Stephen Chase, best sewing silk, 1 00

Mrs Nancy Dudley, straw bonnet, 1 00

Mrs B. Emerson, best cotton and wool coverlet, 1 50

Miss Arendt Mason, wool coverlet, 1 00

Miss Mary Kimball, counterpane, 1 50

Ruel Walker, calf skins, 1 00

Esra Allen, Breaking up Plough, 2 00

Aaron Whittemore, Butter, 2 00

James Haseltine, Ploughing, 3 00

Benj. Simpson, do. 2 00

John G. Simpson, Ploughman, 1 00

John C. Kimball, Teamster, 1 00

Premiums recommended and ordered to be paid if the funds of the Society will permit.

William Gault, garden,	1 00
Richard Porter, on corn,	1 00
Benj. Gale, improvement on land,	2 00
Miss Priscilla Morrill, hearth rug,	50
Miss Eleanor Eastman, veil,	75
Miss Mary C. Stinson, do.	50
Mrs Sam'l Moore, lace cap,	50
Timos. Chandler, raw silk,	1 00
Stephen Chase, do.	50
Miss Alara Kemp, quilt,	1 00
James Wilson, elder,	1 00

WHITE BEANS.

As this is a valuable production of the soil, and the time of harvest is approaching, a few suggestions as to the mode of harvesting, &c, may be of some consequence to the farmer.

As the small white Bean is the most saleable, and commands the best price in the market, care should be taken in harvesting that other kinds be not mixed therewith. Care should also be taken to keep the ripe separate from the unripe, as two bushels which are ripe and clean are worth more than the same quantity together with the addition of a bushel of unripe mixed with them.

It might be well (in harvesting) to divide the bushes or vines into three separate parcels. First—select such as are fully ripe. Secondly—those which are nearly ripe; and the third, embracing the remainder, together with the poorer part of the two first qualities, which might be separated in winnowing, and would be of some value to the sheep. By observing this or some better course, the farmer would find himself amply rewarded for the extra expense and trouble.—*Augusta Cour.*

Hogs.—We saw at Mr Edward Walker's establishment in this town, on Thursday a lot of nearly eighty of the largest and fattest hogs we have ever seen, weighing between three and four hundred lbs. each. It was with great difficulty some of them could move about. The same gentleman, we are told, killed a superior lot of hogs, about a hundred, last spring. He has also, now, a fine lot of about ninety store pigs.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Hartford Agricultural Society.—A meeting of this efficient Society is advertised to be held this day for the choice of officers, and to consider a proposition for extending the benefits of the society, so as to embrace the best productions of Horticulture, including Orchards of White Mulberry and Fruit trees, Cotton and Woollen Manufactures and all branches of the Mechanic arts.

Turnips and Cabbages.—One of our subscribers Isaac Whitney, Esq. of Sherburne, has presented us with some cabbage heads of his own growing which measure 2 feet 10 inches in circumference and weigh 14 pounds each, exclusively of the loose, external leaves—and several large turnips, one of which, measures 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference.—*Boston Traveller.*

Wool.—The Imports of Wool into this city for the two first quarters of 1831, are 1,116,751 lbs. The Imports for the third quarter are estimated at \$80,000. Total Import for nine months, 1,916,751 lbs.

The Journal des Connaissance Usuelles states that several persons in France have been nearly poisoned by the use of mouldy bread, and it adds also, that in some instances death has been produced by rancid bacon.

From the Delaware Journal.

LIME AND GREEN CROPS AS MANURE.

We were much gratified with a visit, on Tuesday last, to Woodside farm, the residence of S. Canby, Jr. situated in this neighborhood, between three and four miles from this borough. We spent about two hours in walking over the farm and looking at the arrangements. The farm is between 180 and 190 acres, and under its present course of improvement, promises, in a short time, to be one of the most productive, as it is one of the most beautiful, in our State. The extensive farm yard struck us as a model of utility and convenience—the capacity and general arrangement of the out buildings, including the barn and sheds—the mode of dividing the horses and cattle into different yards, each of which is supplied with water by horse power, which is also applied to getting out the grain, wheat, corn, &c.—altogether constitutes the most complete farm-yard that we are acquainted with, and well deserving the inspection of farmers in this age of agricultural improvement. Mr Canby has directed his attention particularly to the rearing of a dairy stock, for which the character of his farm, which is finely watered, and has abundant meadow land, furnishes peculiar facilities. His stock is already considerable, and among them we saw some remarkably fine animals of the Teeswater or short horn Durham breed. Albeit, being unskilled in flocks and herds, we could not fail to notice and admire the features which distinguished this foreign species of the milky tribe from the native stock—the small head and neck, short horns, fine outlines, and magnificent udders, from whose beautiful source so many of our comforts and luxuries flow. In the course of our walk, Mr Canby pointed out three fields, one of which was then covered with a luxuriant crop of clover hay, that had just been cut. He stated that these fields, had, in the course of two years, been brought to the present flourishing condition, by the aid of lime and green manure alone. As it occurred to us that a knowledge of the method by which this effect is produced, would be useful to our farmers in those parts of the country where stable manure is not to be obtained, we here record the process adopted by him. In the autumn of 1818 he selected these three fields, which were worn out and exhausted by previous cropping. After ploughing, thirty bushels of lime were used to the acre, and the fields were sown with rye. Late in the succeeding May, the rye was ploughed in, thirty bushels of lime to the acre again spread on the land, and two bushels of corn sown broad cast. In the early part of September the corn was rolled down with a heavy roller and ploughed under, harrowed immediately after ploughing, sown with wheat early in October, and harrowed in. The crop of wheat, after this preparation, was nearly equal to that produced in the fields prepared with stable manure. One of these fields brought by this process from the lowest ebb of sterility, in the brief period of little more than two years, was, within our own view, as we have observed, covered with a heavy crop of grass just cut, and the other two furnished abundant pasture for all the stock of the farm! We should invite our agricultural friends in the middle and lower parts of the state, where stable manure is not accessible to all, to try this experiment. Let a farmer set apart, for this purpose, five or ten acres, if stone lime cannot be had,

shell lime probably can; use double the quantity of this. The expense, we are assured, is trifling, compared with the price of stable manure, even where it can be had, and that the expense will be paid by one or two crops.

From the American Journal of Geology.

THE ACCLIMATING PRINCIPLE OF PLANTS.

The valley of the Euphrates was doubtless the native region of all those fine and delicious fruits which enrich our orchards, and enter so largely into the luxury of living. We thence derived all the succulent and nutritious vegetables that go so far to support life; and even the farinaceous grains appertain to the same region. The cereal productions began in that same valley to be the staff of life.

Our corn, our fruit, our vegetables, our roots, and oil, have all travelled with man from Mesopotamia up to latitude 60°, and even further, in favorable situations. The cares of man have made up for the want of climate, and his cultivation atoned for this alienation from their native spot. The Scandinavians of Europe, the Canadians of North America, and the Samoides of Asia, are now enjoying plants which care and cultivation have naturalized in their bleak climes. Melons and peaches, with many of the more tender plants and fruits, once almost tropical, have reached the 45th degree of latitude in perfection, and are found even in 50°. Rice has travelled from the tropics to 36°, and that of N. Carolina now promises to be better than that of more southern countries. The grape has reached 50°, and produces good wine and fruit in Hungary and Germany. The orange, lemon, and sugar-cane, strictly tropical, grow well in Florida, and up to 31½°, in Louisiana, and the fruit of the former much larger and better than that under the equator.

Annual plants grown for roots, and vegetables, and grain, go still farther north in proportion, than the trees and shrubs, because their whole growth is matured in one summer; and we know that the development of vegetation is much quicker when spring does open in countries far to the north, than in the tropics. In Lapland and on Hudson's Bay, the full leaf is unfolded in one or two weeks, when spring begins, although it requires six or eight weeks in the south. Nature makes up in despatch for the want of length in her seasons, and this enables us to cultivate the annual plants very far to the north, in full perfection. The beans, pumpkins, potatoes, peas, cabbages, lettuce, celery, beets, turnips, and thousands of others, seem to disregard climate, and grow in any region or latitude where man plants and cherishes them. The fig is becoming common in France; the banana, pine-apple, and many other plants, have crossed the line of the tropics; and thousands of the plants valuable for food, clothing, and medicine, and such as are cultivated for their beauty, fragrance, or timber, are extending their climates, and promise much comfort and resource to man. Plants lately introduced, whose cultivation has not run through many ages or years, have acquired but little latitude in their growth, and show but little capacity to bear various climates, because time has not yet habituated them to such changes, and human cares have not imparted to them new habits and new powers.

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

HYACINTHS.

As among the amateurs of the Hyacinth, there are many who are ignorant of the care which is necessary for the cultivation of this plant, whether in the open air, or in the parlor, it will no doubt be acceptable to them to receive some instructions respecting the treatment necessary to be pursued, in order to bring this beautiful flower to perfection.

Of Hyacinths in the open air.—In this case the flower requires a dry soil, more or less sandy, in a bed which, during the winter is elevated a foot or a foot and a half. The bulbs should be placed in the ground during the month of September or October, at the depth of about five inches, and to preserve them from the cold, should be covered with the leaves of trees three inches in thickness; this covering should be removed in March, and replaced with a covering of old tan of the thickness of an inch, to preserve the bulb from frost.—After flowering, and when the leaves begin to grow yellow, the bulbs should be raised and preserved in a dry airy place until the following September or October, when they should be again planted.

On the cultivation of the Hyacinth in Parlors.—For this purpose China vases are to be preferred. The common earthen flower pot may also be used; but in this case the old are to be preferred to the new, as the small fragments which so easily detach themselves from the latter, are apt to injure the roots. The earth should be light and sandy, and the bulb buried in such a manner, that merely the point shall appear above the surface. The pot should then be planted in the open air, in some sunny spot, to the depth of three inches; then they should be covered to the depth of three inches with leaves, that they may be easily removed in case of severe cold. In November they should be removed to the house, and placed in a sunny spot; they should be a little watered, but so little, that the surface of the earth should be rather dry than moist; the water to be contained in a saucer, in which the pot should be placed.—Those who are afraid of injuring the vases, by burying them, should at least leave them in the open air as long as possible, observing strictly what has been said relative to the watering.

The best time to plant these bulbs is in September or October.

The Narcissus and Tulip require nearly the same treatment.

To succeed in the cultivation of the double Jonquille, it is necessary to plant them in pots, after they put out their roots and leaves in open air, and then to remove them to some airy and sunny place; the pots in a saucer, which should be always full of water, as this flower requires great humidity. The best time for planting the Jonquille is in August or September.

The frequent notices of the fine gooseberries grown in the garden of Isaac McKim, Esq. of this city, has caused numerous applications to us for the mode pursued in their culture. The following brief but comprehensive article, has been handed to us by Mr McKim, and clearly describes the method pursued in the successful cultivation of his gooseberries. There appears to be but one omission, and that was probably considered so palpably necessary as not to require special notice;—that is,

the selection of the best kinds of gooseberries for cultivation, without which all modes of culture must of course fail.—*American Farmer*.

ON THE PROPER CULTIVATION OF THE GOOSEBERRY.

When the plants are two years old take them up from the nursery and trim off all the suckers, and lower branches, leaving only one stem with a few branches at the top. Plant them in a rich light soil in a moist situation, and where they will be partially shaded by branches of trees. In the autumn, cover the ground around them with manure from the cow yard. The latter end of February thin out the branches very much, cutting them off close to the stem, taking out all such as cross each other, but be sure not to shorten the branches, for that causes them to throw out a great deal of wood and very little fruit. In the spring a quantity of young suckers will come up round the stem, all these must be cut off when green, as also any others that grow in the middle of the bush, which must be kept open so as to admit the air freely. It is also a great support to the bush to drive a stake into the ground close to the stem, as keeping it steady causes the fruit to be larger. This treatment is to be continued annually, and the fruit instead of depreciating as is usual, will rather improve in size, as has been proved by some planted 15 or 20 years ago. The ground must be spaded in the spring and kept perfectly clear of weeds.

From the Genesee Farmer.

DOMESTIC WINE.

Sir—I am gratified to find that the sample of wine I sent you was approved by yourself and friends—it was made as follows: The ripe grapes were picked from the stems and crushed, then measured, and the same quantity of water was added. The mixture was suffered to ferment in a cask, of which the head was taken out, for four days. It was then strained, and to the juice which was about 27 galls, was added 50 lbs. of Muscovado sugar, which was well stirred to dissolve it. The liquor was then put into a cask of 26 galls, which was kept constantly filled up to the bung; when the violence of the fermentation was over, the bung was put over the hole, but not driven in; some time afterwards it was stopped close, and so remained till the following March, when it was fined with white of eggs, and one gallon cogniac brandy was added. It was bottled off when 10 months old.

I am sir, your obdt. servt.

A GROVELAND FARMER.

A Malay sailor being at Mobile, some years since is said to have addressed some Choctaw Indians in his native tongue, that he held a long conversation with them, and declared there was no difference in language.—It is said in the Plymouth Memorial that he belonged to brig Columbia, of Boston, the captain of which belonged to Cape Cod and told the story.

Count Leon and suite were lately at Erie, Pa. He wishes to obtain 100,000 acres in a body, and has had Rapp's settlement in view; but it is doubtful if he can find so much good land in a body there.

In 1786 the British Government paid the Landgrave of Hesse £471,000 for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at £30 a man: the number of Hessian lost must therefore have been 15,700.

THE PLEASURES OF A CANTER.

NAPOLÉON himself, whose resource under depression of spirits, and incipient indisposition, was to put himself on diet, and mount his horse for a fast ride, would not have refused his assent to the following description of the benefits and pleasures of a canter. Next to this, in efficacy, as a cure for the blues and vapors, for the host of imaginary diseases which are too oppressive for the poor hypochondriac to bear any longer, is—do not anticipate us, kind reader, we mean neither his drowning, nor marrying, nor any such venturous deed; the first being a mark of insanity, the latter of his *malice prepense* to injure another's peace of mind—our remedy we say is to toss the invalid into a stage-coach; and commend him to some fiend in Pittsburg, St Louis, or Nashville, or any such decently remote part, so as to insure adequate jolting and attention to the safety of neck and limb, a forced look abroad at scenes as they present themselves, and some little efforts at civility, and a polite desire to please others, in order that the traveller may himself receive civility.

'A canter is the cure for every evil, and brings the mind back to itself sooner than all the lessons of Chrysippus and Crantor. It is the only process that, at the same time, calms your feelings, and elevates your spirits, banishes blue devils, and raises you to the society of "angels ever bright and fair." It clears the mind; it cheers the heart. It is the best preparation for all enterprises, for it puts a man in good humor both with the world and himself; and whether you are going to make a speech or scribble a scene—whether you are about to conquer the world or yourself—order your horse. As you bound along, your wit will brighten, and your eloquence blaze, your courage grow more adamant, and your generous feelings burn with a livelier flame. And when the exercise is over, the excitement does not cease, as when it grows from music, for your blood is up, and the brilliancy of your eye is fed by your bubbling pulses. Then, my young friend, take my advice—rush into the world, and triumph will grow out of your quick life, like Victory bounding from the palm of Jove!'—*Journal of Health*.

BEES.

The following extract from a Communication to the Bristol County Agricultural Society, shews the manner in which the writer has succeeded in excluding from his hives insects so often destructive to Bees.

'In the first place, I plant the posts of my beehouse in troughs or gutters, filled with water to prevent insects from getting into the hives, and frequently strew fine salt at the mouth of the hives to prevent the worms from troubling the bees. I have kept bees for four or five years, and have never been troubled with any kind of insects.'

JACOB SHEPARD, Norton.

By the official census, just published at Washington, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants in the United States is 12,856,407, of which 10,526,368 are whites, 319,647 free colored, and 2,010,572 slaves. By the census of 1820, there were 7,856,269 whites, 233,100 free colored, and 1,531,436 slaves. The increase of whites has therefore been 2,670,099, or 34 per cent; of free colored 86,247, or 37 per cent; and of slave, 479,136 or 31 per cent. Total increase 3,218,276 or 32½ per cent.

RAIL ROADS.

Notice has been given that an application will be made to the Legislature of Vermont, now in session, for incorporating a company to make a rail road between Bennington and Brattleboro'. This is intended to be a continuation of, or connexion with a projected rail road from Troy to Bennington. Another application will be made to incorporate a company to build a rail road from Whitehall to Rutland. We hope to live long enough to see these works completed; and if we do, we shall see them connected (or in progress) with the rail road from Boston to Lowell. The distance, now travelled, through Lowell from Keene to Boston, is but 84 miles, 4 miles farther than the direct road through Groton and Concord. When rail roads are made, it will, through Lowell, be short of the present most direct route. We can then start at 6 in the morning, do business 4 hours in Boston, and reach home at 6 in the evening!—*Keene Sent*.

The Travel from Albany—Rail Road Statistics and Revenue.—The number of passengers, arriving and departing from Albany daily, is not only much greater than is generally supposed, but is increasing in a ratio nearly incredible. Those coming in and going out at a single point will illustrate this remark.

From the 10th to the 20th August, there were 1,986 1-2 passengers passed over the Mohawk and Hudson rail road, or an average of 180 1-2 per day.

From the 20th August to the 17th September, 4 weeks, the aggregate number of passengers on that road was 9029 or an average, daily, of 322½.

This is a revenue equal to \$58,766 25 per annum. The expenses of the road are estimated at \$40 per day, \$14,600 per annum. Leaving a net revenue on \$44,166 25 or nearly 15 per cent per annum, or \$300,000, for a single track. The passengers by the canal and turnpike are estimated to exceed the number now passing on the rail road; so that the actual number of passenger to and from Albany in one direction, may be estimated at not less than 600 per day.

The above returns, it will be perceived, do not include any part of the season of the influx at the Springs. Including that season, with the Saratoga rail road in operation (and that work is rapidly progressing), and with the general abandonment of other modes of travel and transportation, which may be expected when the rail road shall be completed from one city to the other; and the number that will pass on the road will average 800 per day.

The fact is not only a striking exhibit of the number of persons arriving and departing from this city, but of the great and increasing income of the rail road company.—*N. Y. Am. Advocate*.

Hudson and Mohawk Railroad.—It was the American and not the English locomotive, which went up the day before yesterday in thirtyeight minutes and returned in thirtythree. 'Brother Jonathan,' as yet, is decidedly in advance of 'John Bull.'—*Alb. Argus*.

Mr Jabez Reed, Wilton, N. Y. has raised from a single seed this season, 26 pumpkins weighing 486 lbs. most of them fit for use. There is a loud call for them from the neighborhood of Windsor, Vt. and Claremont, N. H. where they are at a loss how to keep Thanksgiving, from dearth of pumpkins.—*Patrol*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1831.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

This Anniversary, we learn was celebrated with more than usual display on the 20th inst. Want of health prevented our attendance, (a circumstance which we regretted extremely) and we must therefore depend on report and 'Reports' for materials from which to fabricate our notice.

The Worcester Yeoman contains the only account of this exhibition with which we have as yet been favored. According to that paper the collection of animals, as a whole, was not superior to what it has been in some former years. There was a falling off in fat Cattle, and other neat stock, except working oxen and steers. These improve in number and appearance, and in excellence of discipline from year to year; and are undoubtedly superior to any exhibition of the kind in the United States.

The manufactured articles, especially those of the household kind were apparently more numerous and of a better quality than on any former occasion, particularly the Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Veils, and smaller articles.

The collection of people was thought to be greater than on any former occasion. The exhibition was distinguished by the presence of a number of eminent men, among whom were the Hon. D. Webster, A. H. Everett, E. Everett, J. Welles, &c, who by their sentiments and compliments, in speeches and toasts, contributed much to the instruction and amusement of all who were present. Many of these attend, without doubt by invitation from Gov. Lincoln, who is President of the Agricultural Society, and always presides on these occasions with promptness and ability, and deserves their thanks for his successful exertions in furthering and advancing its objects, not only in the regularity and despatch of the business of the day, but in his attention and hospitality to guests, officers, committees &c, whom he entertained at his own house.

The Address by Hon. Oliver Fiske was well written, and interspersed with frequent passages of wit and humor. We hope we may be able to present it to our readers.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

ON RAISING AN EARLY CROP OF PEAS, AS PRACTISED IN A GARDEN AT CHICHESTER.

SIR—Mr Main's letter in vol. vi. page 555 has induced me to communicate my method for raising an early crop of peas, which I have practised for the last twelve years with perfect success, and which will I think, be found on trial decidedly superior both to Mr Main's mode, and to the old one of transplanting peas, so well known to the gardeners in the neighborhood of London. My method is this:

In the first or second week in November, I select six dozen pots of the 16 size, and fill them within 2 inches of the top with light rich mould. I then sow all over the surface with the early frame peas, but not so thick as to touch each other. I make a little better than a quart sow the whole. The pots are then filled up with the same mould, and placed in a cool frame orinery, protected from frost and mice. In the first week of March (in England) they will be about 6 inches high and the pots well filled with roots. Having made

choice of a warm spot on a south border, they are now transplanted by digging a hole sufficiently large to receive the contents of each pot; care being taken not to disturb the roots, but to preserve the balls entire. They are planted in rows 4 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows, in the alternate manner or that which some gardeners term 'breaking the lines'. If the nights should prove frosty, I cover each tuft with a flower pot, and take it off every morning, which prevents them from receiving the least check. At the latter end of the month the pots are taken away, and the peas are staked, each tuft separately, and inclining a little outwards at top to allow the plants plenty of room to spread. This method is quite applicable to all dwarf growing peas, which will never be found too thick: the air having a free circulation round each tuft; they begin bearing nearer the ground than those grown in the usual way and in parallel lines, and I find them bear much better. Peas are in general sown too thickly in the drills, and by that means they are drawn up so weak that they seldom produce any pods till arrived at their full growth, and then only near the top.

From the 1st to the 10th of May I generally gather my first dish of green peas; and I find the above number of pots will supply a family, upon an average, with three dishes of green peas per week, till the first or second week in June.

The advantage of this method will, I think, be obvious to your readers; by it the plants receive no check in the transplanting; whereas in the common practice of transplanting they receive a severe check, from which they do not recover in less than a fortnight, and which of course may be considered a fortnight lost at this season of the year; nor indeed can it be expected that they will ever grow so fine as when they receive no check. C. V. R.

Chichester, Jan. 1, 1831.

ANTHRACITE STOVE.

In Poulson's American Advertiser, favorable mention is made of a cheap Coal Stove, one of which was deposited by Mr Stemberger in the late Exhibition of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

This apparatus consists of a furnace or cylinder of sheet iron with fire clay, a cast iron movable cover, a grate adapted to burning small or chesnut coal: Over the furnace may be placed, a large or small kettle for boiling clothes, or for cooking, or the cover may be put on, and it is then adapted to heating a kettle, flat-irons, or may be used as a grille for baking cakes.

An elbow joint of pipe connects the furnace with a sheet iron circular oven, through which the products of combustion pass, and from thence are conveyed to the chimney with any required length of pipe.—Some persons have objected to exposing the meat to the products of combustion, but it is believed by competent judges that meat thus cooked is better than when done or smothered in a close oven, and experience coincides with this opinion. The oven being perpetually heated is always ready for use, and is well adapted to warming the apartment.

One ton and a half of fine coal, costing \$4.50 will last six months, using it 14 hours each day, or less than three cents per day, or the fire may be kept in it during the night by covering it with ashes, at very little additional expense. The price of the stove, pipe, pans, &c, is \$6.50, and although designed for the use of the indigent, is well worthy the trial of all who study convenience and economy.

Not less than three cords of oak wood are re-

quired for six months, and being usually purchased in small quantities will cost \$21, leaving a clear saving by the use of coal of \$16 50 during a single winter.

We have seen one of the above named stoves at the store of Allen & Co. No. 72 State Street, and are much pleased with the simplicity, ingenuity and economy displayed in its construction.—Ed. N. E. Farmer.

Mammoth Productions.—Mr Philip P. Spalding of Chienford, Ms. has sent to the office of the New England Farmer a watermelon weighing 37 lbs. and Mr Nathaniel Smith of Hopkinton, Mass. a sunflower measuring 41 inches in circumference; this last production was raised in St Lawrence Co. N. Y. where much attention is paid to its culture for the purpose of extracting oil from the seed. In the field where this was gathered, one stalk was noticed which measured 11 feet in height and 8½ inches in circumference at the ground. Sunflower oil answers very well for lamps and is much preferred to any other.

FRUITS EXHIBITED

At the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1831.

By John Prince, Esq. Roxbury, Beurré de Roi Pears, they deservedly hold a very high rank among the choicest varieties.

By Mr Crafts, Napoleon Pears.

By Gen. Wingate, Portland, large Russet Seedling Pears, a very fine fruit, although it had been gathered rather too long. (See his letter in the last N. E. Farmer.) He also exhibited a handsome specimen of the Monstrous Pippin, raised by Mr J. D. Robinson, Bath, Me.

By Mr J. F. Wingate, Bath, good St Michael Pears, and a large fruit of the Purple Egg plant.

By Mr E. Vose, a basket, and one beautiful cluster of Orange Quinces, by far the finest variety cultivated in this vicinity, with which we are acquainted—also the Portugal Quince—also Black Muscat, and another variety of Grapes of very good quality.

By Mr D. Fosdick, Pound Pears and a good specimen of Isabella Grapes.

By Dr Shurtleff, a sample of Pears, name unknown.

By Mr Manning, handsome Newtown Vergalieu Pears, 'said to be native, raised from seed at Newtown, L. Island, great bearer, keeps till Dec. fine for baking and a middling good fruit for eating.'

By Mr Nathaniel Seaver, Roxbury, a branch containing four clusters of good Catawba Grapes.

By Mr D. Griffith, Portland, a specimen of native Pears, buttery, but without much flavor.

By Mr John Howland, Jr. New Bedford, Missouri Grapes, they were thought to be very good native Grapes, but did not appear to good advantage on account of having been too long confined in a close box; some cuttings for distribution, would be very acceptable. In behalf of the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

New Bedford, 10th mo. 17th, 1831.

SAMUEL DOWNER,

RESPECTED FRIEND—Agreeably to my promise, I send herewith some Missouri Grapes, which I regret are not in a better condition. As they are the first grown in this place, I have had no many tasters, that when I came to pick them there was not a perfect bunch among them. I do not consider them to be perfectly ripe, owing, as I suppose, to the situation of the vine; it being trained against the east wall of my garden, where it is deprived of the morning sun. They have however ripened better than some Isabella grapes, along side of them.

The vine is of vigorous growth, and I think promises to be as productive as the Isabella. Should they be considered by the committee on fruits, of the Horticultural Society, to be worth cultivating, I will forward some cuttings for distribution. Respectfully,

JOHN HOWLAND, JR.

Spexid d Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 503 North Market-street, direct from Van Eaden & Co., Harlem, Holland, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ cts to \$100 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12½ cts each \$1 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$6 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid color, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts each, (extra fine roots).

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cents each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with citron cops, extra sized roots, 25 cts each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cts each—per dozen, \$1.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors, 6½ cts each, 50 cts per dozen.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM—(a most singular production, fruit bearing and medicinal) 12½ cts each.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12½ cts each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price.

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 503 North Market street,

A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk—In three parts—with colored engravings. By J. H. COBB, A. M. Published by direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37½ cts. Oct. 26.

Gardener wants a Situation.

A man who served a regular apprenticeship in the garden of the Marquis of Waterford, Ireland, and can produce the best of recommendations, would have no objection to go into a family, this winter, to take care of horses and other farmer's work, with which he is acquainted. Apply at this Office. Oct. 26.

Prime Winter Wheat.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 503 North Market Street—

A few bushels of the celebrated Black Sea Winter Wheat, described by Mr. Marvin, in this week's New England Farmer, and raised by him near Lake Erie; price \$3 per bushel. It is thought this will prove a valuable acquisition to New England; the seed is of remarkably fine appearance, wholly free from small grain or mixture with other seeds, and we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine it. Oct. 19.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

PEAR SEEDLINGS, of vigorous growth, and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 18 inches in length, price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Oct. 19.

Brighton Nursery.

The Messrs WINSHIPS are now ready to execute orders for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., Isabella and other Grape Vines, among which are the Black Cape, 2 and 3 years old; SHEPARDIA TREES, strong and healthy plants, 2 feet high, at the reduced price of 50 cts each, sure to do well, with common culture, being remarkable for their hardiness and beauty.

Any orders left with our Agent, J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, will be promptly attended to. Oct. 12.

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

(PUBLISHED IN LONDON.)

The Horticultural Register, and General Magazine of all Useful and Interesting Discoveries connected with Natural History and Rural Subjects, is published monthly in London. Subscriptions received by

MUNROE & FRANCIS,
127 Washington street.

Oct. 26.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES, in NEWTON, near Boston, a most extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Grape Vines of the best foreign sorts, and 25 finest varieties of Strawberries, including the most rare, productive and esteemed.

Also about 40 varieties of the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and superb hardy roses, including Silver Fir, varieties of Spruce, Flowering Horse Chestnut, Flowering Catalpas, Mountain Ash with beautiful clusters of red berries in autumn and winter, Purple Acacia, Three Thorned and Thornless Acacia, Butternut, Ailanthus or tree of Heaven, Elms, American and Scotch, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, &c. do. Napoleon from St Helena tree, Honeyuckles. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes, for ornamenting highways and commons.

WHITE MULBERRIES, genuine sort for silk worms, by the 100 or 1000 for Plantations.

ISABELLA, and **CATAWBA** Grape Vines, either singly or at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000.

CHINA ROSES, **CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS**, **GERANIUMS**, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed either to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, are regularly received by the daily mail, and will be promptly attended to, or they may if more convenient be left with J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, where also, catalogues may be obtained gratis on application. But purchasers are invited when convenient to call and examine the trees, &c., for themselves, and make their own selections; but when this is not convenient, then let them forward their orders, relying that the very best possible selection will be made for them. Trees when destined for a distant place, are carefully packed either in clay or moss, and mats, and delivered whenever ordered in Boston free of any charge for transportation. epd1 Oct. 19.

Economical Oils.

SAMUEL DOWNER has for sale at his Oil Factory, at the head of Foster's wharf, (in the building lately occupied by John Trull, as a Distillery,) the following oils:

Initiation Winter Sperm Oil, made expressly and only for the Argand or Circular Wick Lamp, burns well, is free from crust, and will stand the cold as well, or better, than winter strained sperm.

Initiation Summer Oil, burns well in any Lamp, and quite free from crust.

Double Refined Whale Oil, also burns well in any Lamp.

N. B. The above mentioned Oils will not in any manner injure Lamps, and should they not, on trial, give satisfaction, will be taken back and money refunded.

Also for sale,—Olive Oil, 1st and 2d quality. Neats Foot, do. do. Gas Oil, (so-called) prepared from Alcohol and Spirits Turpentine. Single refined Whale Oil; Common, do. do.; and Foots, suitable for Vessels' Bottoms, or Soap Grease. It Oct. 19.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted to purchase, or hire, a good Farm within seven miles, south or west of Boston, containing forty to eighty acres of land, with genteel dwelling house, good barn, &c. Apply to J. B. Russell, Farmer office, Boston—if by letter, post paid. if Oct. 19.

(F) Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. if Jan.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WRIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary. August 5. eopt

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 103 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. ☐ Watches repaired and warranted.

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Althaus, and Forest Trees. Among the former are

Black Hamburg, }
Oval Purple, } 2 to 4 years old—have borne fruit
Rouad Black, } the present year.
White Muscadine, }
White Chasselas, }
Constantia, }

Black and white Moscatel—one year old. The parent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 26 lbs.

Barcelona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.

Polonoine, }
Mantau Castal- } Procured for me by the Consul at
lana, } Cadiz, and said to be the most valuable
" De Peta. } Grapes produced in Spain.

Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabella, } Native.
Catawba, }
Blond, }

With many other sorts.

Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7½ Congress street.

Oct. 5.

5t

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

Bulbous Flower Roots.

For sale by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A few Double Crimson Peony Roots—50 cents each. Large white Lily Roots, extra size, 12½ cents each—\$1.00 per dozen. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Iris, &c.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hendee & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 24.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 1520 Beef Cattle, 1609 Stores, 4425 Sheep, and 3246 Swine. About 200 Stores, and 950 Swine have been before reported.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We quote for a few yoke of extra at \$5 25, prime at 4 75 a 5, good at 4 a 4 50, thin 2 75 a 3 75.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 3 67 a 3 75; No. 1, 3 17 a 3 25; No. 2, 2 84, a 3.

Working Oxen—Plenty and in fair demand, many sales were effected. We noticed sales at \$50, 57, 60, 68, 72, 75, and 80.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at \$16, 19, 22, 24, 25, and 27.

Sheep—An unusual number of good Sheep were at market, and sales were slow; we noticed lots taken as follow—for Store Sheep 1 37½, 1 50, 1 62½ and 1 75; lots to be slaughtered at 1 92, 2, 2 12, 2 17, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75; a lot, part wethers, at 3 and 3 50; a lot of extra at \$4 each, and a lot at \$5 each.

Swine—Market continues full; we noticed entire lot of 290, more than half Barrows, at 4c; one lot of 80, half Barrows, at 4½; lot of 60 selected, two thirds Barrows at 4¾; a lot of 64, to close, at 3¾; many buyers are at market and will probably purchase tomorrow. Retail price 4½ for Sows, and 5½ for Barrows.

Stores—Sales continue to be made at former prices.

New York Cattle Market, Oct. 21.—At market this week 1000 head Beef Cattle, of which a much greater proportion than usual were very fine. All sold quickly at \$5 a 7. Sheep and Lambs 3000 in market, prices fully sustained, if anything have advanced—we quote Sheep \$2 a 5, Lambs 2 a 3. Fat Hogs scarce and in demand—we quote 4.50. Cows and Calves in demand, and sell quick at good prices.—V. Y. D. Ado.

☐ In the New York market only the quarters of Beef were weighed, the hinds and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hinds and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

The following extracts are from a small pamphlet lately republished by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, entitled

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE,

OR, THE PLAIN

WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why are Burton, Nottingham, and other towns on the Trent, so celebrated for their ales?

Because the water with which the ales are made, runs over a rock of gypsum, or carbonate of lime; the hardness of the water being in these, as well as other instances, favorable to the manufacture.

The same brewer cannot, with the same malt, produce an equal beer, in any other part of the kingdom.*

The Barnstable and Liverpool ales, and some others also of excellent quality, are brewed with hard water. The Derby malt, much used in Lancashire, is found to make better beer in that county than in Derbyshire, and may be supposed that the Lancashire waters, generally containing much carbonate and sulphate of lime, occasion the difference.

Why was beer first called 'entire,' and 'porter'?

Because of the following circumstances.—Before the year 1730, the malt liquors in general use in London were ale, beer, and twopenny; and it was customary for the drinkers of malt liquor to call for a pint, or tankard, of half-and-half, that is, a half of ale and a half of beer, a half of ale and half of twopenny, or half of beer and half of twopenny.

In course of time it also became the practice to call for a pint, or tankard, of three threads, meaning a third of ale, of beer, and of twopenny; and thus, the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three cocks for a pint of liquor. To avoid this inconvenience and waste, a liquor was made which should partake of the same united flavors of ale, beer, and twopenny, which was called *entire* or *entire-butt*; and as it was a very hearty and nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for *porters* and other working people hence it obtained the name of *PORTER*.

Why does porter drink better out of a pewter or tin pot, than from glass or earthen ware?

Because of the galvanic influence of the green copperas, (used to give it a frothy top,) and the metal on the lips; thus forming, as it were, the elements of a galvanic pile.

Why are hops used in beer?

Because the aroma and bitterness of the hop take off the mawkishness of fermented worts, and prevent the beer from becoming sour.

Gervase Markham says; 'The general use is by no means to put any hops into ale: making that

* A curious circumstance lately occurred in connection with one of the able treatises published by the Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge, in 'the Art of Brewing,' the author of which treatise stated that gypsum and chalk were used in the manufacture of Burton ale. The ale-brewers at Burton, conceiving themselves aggrieved by this charge of sophistication, commenced an action against the Society, in the Court of King's Bench. This action was, however, withdrawn, when it was urged by Mr Brougham, that the author of the treatise had stated this as a fact, because he had been unable to prepare ale similar to the Burton, without the admixture of these ingredients. An experienced chemist was subsequently sent to Burton, to whom every facility was afforded by the brewers, and who found that these substances were largely contained in natural solution in the water with which the brewery was supplied, and which takes its rise in a gypsum rock. With an understanding that this explanation should be published in each succeeding treatise, the action was withdrawn by the counsel for the prosecution.

the difference between it and *beere*, that the one hath *hops*, and the other none: but the wiser husbands do find an error in that opinion, and say that the utter want of hops is the reason why ale lasteth so little a time, but either dyeth or soureth, and therefore they will every barrell of the best ale allow half a pound of good hops.'—*Maison Rustique*, 1616.

Why was a pillow stuffed with hops formerly recommended for easing pain?

Because of the narcotic and stupifying effects of the hops which soon produced sleep.

Why are hops heavily pressed and closely packed?

Because it is believed to preserve their strength in keeping: if not so packed, they would become damp, and sometimes mouldy.

Why are old hops comparatively of little value?

Because the fine flavor of hops does not exist a twelvemonth. Beyond that time they are *old hops*; and are sold at a cheaper rate to the porter brewer. A year or two longer, and the bitter itself disappears, and the whole becomes nothing better than chaff. The same deterioration takes place when infused in the beer. The flavor is but of momentary duration, and the bitter principle gradually decays.

Why is the best cider made from judiciously mixed apples?

Because the requisite qualities of richness, astringency and flavor, are thus obtained, which seldom can be had from one kind.—*T. A. Knight*.

Why do not cider and perry rank as wines?

Because they contain so much malic acid, which is injurious to the fermentation requisite for wine. The acid in the grape is chiefly tartaric.

Why was the invention of wine probably coeval with the grape?

Because the delicious sweetness of the grape juice suggested its separation from the fruit, as a drink. The principle of fermentation is present in the grape: the juice, if kept a few hours, will spontaneously ferment; and the singular appearance of the effervescence, resembling boiling in the cold, would sufficiently stimulate curiosity to complete the process. The enlivening effects of the liquor when vinous, would also assist. It is, therefore, very probable, that wine was discovered nearly 6000 years since, very shortly after the creation of the world.

Why does olive oil, poured in a cask of wine, preserve it in draught?

Because the oil, spread in a thin layer upon the surface of the wine, prevents the evaporation of its spirituous part, and hinders its mixing with the atmospheric air, which would not only turn the wine sour, but change its constituent parts.

Why does wine crust in the wood?

Because of the constant evaporation, varying according to the wood of the cask, and the surrounding temperature. In casks of chestnut, it evaporates rapidly; in those of mulberry, oak, and other closed grained woods, it proceeds more slowly: it occurs, however, in all of these, which accounts for the vinous odor in a cellar where wines are stored in the wood, however thick the casks, and however careful they may be lugged.

Why is wine most liable to turn sour in spring and autumn?

Because at those seasons the fermentation is often renewed by frequent and sudden changes of temperature, which cause a corresponding expansion of condensation of the body of liquor, and of the air in the cask.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
LEVI LINCOLN,

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

Is the enjoyment of the richest Blessings of a Beneficent Providence, the People of this Commonwealth have been carried through another Revolution of the Seasons; and now, at the close of an abundant Harvest, with pious and grateful Hearts, they will seek to render to the SOVEREIGN DISPOSER of all events, the BOUNTIFUL GIVER of every Good, their united tribute of ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, ADORATION and PRAISE.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I therefore, invite them to observe THURSDAY, the first day of December next, in offices of public THANKSGIVING to Almighty God for the unmerited and unnumbered riches of his Grace conferred upon them, individually, and in their relations to the community, through the past year. Let them consecrate the Day to the Worship and Homage of their Maker, and in Christian Communion in their respective Congregations, Adore that Mercy which has spared their lives, and given them capacities and opportunities for social, intellectual, and religious improvement. In devout meditation and prayer, may they recognise the manifestations of Divine Favor towards them, in the enjoyment of Health, while Pestilence has been permitted to desolate distant places; in the preservation of Peace, while War has ravaged other Countries; in the Plenty which has supplied their wants; in the Institutions of Civil Government which have secured to them personal liberty, and the exercise of the right of private judgment; in Literary and Charitable Associations which are directed to enlightening the minds, and elevating and expanding the affections of Men; in the possession of the Sacred Scriptures, in their simplicity and purity, by which they have a knowledge of the revealed will of God, and the hope of Salvation, through the ministry and meditation of their Blessed Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ.

And while, with grateful Hearts, they recount the Blessings by which this Nation is distinguished above all other People, may they unite SUPPLICATION with THANKSGIVING to Heaven, imploring the continued smiles of Divine Providence upon our Beloved Country; that the Union of the States may be confirmed and perpetuated; that the Government may be one of Laws wisely framed, and justly administered; that intelligence, patriotism, virtue, and piety, may animate the People, and a sense of responsibility and faithfulness to duty, direct their public Officers. And may the sincerity of their acknowledgments of Dependence, and of their ascriptions of Praise, be manifested by Sympathy for the Oppressed, and an active Charity in the relief of the Destitute of their Fellow Men.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the fifty-sixth year of American Independence.

LEVI LINCOLN.

By His Excellency the Governor,
with the advice and consent of the Council.
EDWARD D. BAXOS, Secretary.
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

November 24th, is appointed for the annual Thanksgiving in New Hampshire.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agriculture Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1831.

NO. 16.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LIVE FENCES OF THREE THORNED ACACIA.

MR FESSENDEN—The rain having driven me within doors, I sit down to comply with your request, in regard to the culture of live fences.

Your Providence correspondent should take up his three thorned locusts in his seed rows, and replant, for three reasons:—1. That he may dig and pulverize his ground, an important requisite; 2. That he may size his plants; and 3. That he may insert them at regular distances. The two latter are essential to the beauty and regular growth of the hedge, and to its after management.

My practice is to plant at ten or twelve inches, generally in a single row, but sometimes in double parallel rows, one foot apart, where I require a very strong hedge. At two years from planting, autumn of 1830, I cut a part off at the uniform height of two feet. Another part I splashed, or bent and partially cut at that height, and wattled the tops horizontally to the right and left, alternately, of the contiguous plants, but all one way. Last spring I laid in a third parcel when in full foliage. All these have done well, and have made from three to five feet of new wood. I think the laying or splashing is far the preferable way, as it presents a formidable horizontal barrier, which most strengthen with the growth of the hedge. A fourth parcel, planted three years, about an inch in diameter, and 7 to 9 feet high, I design to lay this fall.

I generally manure the strip I intend for a hedge, and cultivate it with potatoes the summer preceding planting. I prefer two men and a boy to assist in planting. I draw a line where I intend to plant, and throw up a trench of the requisite depth and breadth for the roots of the quicks, and if the soil below is poor, go a little deeper, and throw in some surface soil at the bottom. The earth is all thrown to the front, and the back edge of the trench is made perpendicular, that the plants may be set upright and in a line. A boy drops the plants on the line or back side of the trench, and I proceed to plant, placing the heel of the plant against this side, and gauging it to a proper depth with my hand, when a man throws upon the roots a shovel full of earth, which keeps the quick in its position. This is repeated until the planting is completed. A second hand fills the trench; when the earth is trodden and the quicks are made to present a straight regular line. With two men and a boy I have planted 1000 and 1500 quicks in a day in my grounds.

The plan which I have resolved to pursue for after management, is to omit laying or splashing till the third year after planting, when the quicks will be about an inch in diameter, and then to lay them in at a slight angle of 10 to 15 degrees, and at the height of two feet; to cut in the side wood every summer with the bill hook; keep the lower part of the quicks free from brush wood, and the ground about them free from weeds and grass; and at two years from the first splashing, four years from planting, to repeat the operation at

the height of four or four and a half feet, when I think the fence will be complete, and require only an annual clipping with the bill hook, and become a complete barrier to every description of domestic animals.

I feel a strong confidence, that a substantial fence may be grown from the honey or three thorned locust in six, or at most seven years, from the seed, and at a less expense than it will cost to build and maintain any good dead fence for two years. Upon this last point, however, I am not prepared to give precise data. Yet I will hazard a calculation. Twenty plants are amply sufficient for a rod, of course 1000 quicks will plant 50 rods. Let us assume this as the basis of our calculation. The 1000 quicks, at one or two years old, will cost \$5. Three men will easily plant them in a day. Allow a day and a half every year for cleaning and clipping the 50 rods. This will require 9 days' labor in the six years. Estimate the labor at \$1 per diem, and it gives for this item an aggregate of \$12; add \$5 for the quicks, and it makes a total of \$17, or 34 cents per rod, as the expense of planting and growing a live permanent fence, proof against the depredations of boys and bulls. Treble this sum, and call the cost \$1 per rod what a pittance is the expense compared with the advantages afforded by a fence of this description, which shall protect your crops from depredation, and in a measure from the bleak winds of winter, and which is permanent in its duration. The lowest price of a post and board fence here is \$1 per rod. It will last 12 years, and requires 5 per cent per annum to mend and keep it in repair. I have used no extra fence for protecting the hedge. I plant near an existing partition fence, and exclude cattle while the growth is tender. Cattle will seldom eat browse while they have good pasture.

J. BUEL.
Albany Nursery, Oct. 20, 1831.

ECONOMY IN FATTENING HOGS.

I have thrown by my steamer for hog food and substituted a boiler, and I think with manifest advantage. The former consisted of a 60 gallon cask, over a potash kettle, badly set. I could only work off four or five casks a day, with great labor and trouble and the apparatus required to be luted with clay at every operation. With my new kettle, holding 30 galls. which is a thin beautiful casting, I have cooked eight and nine barrels in half a day, and much better than by the steam process. This food consists of small refuse potatoes, of which I have nearly 100 bushels, or 15 per cent of my whole crop, pumpkins and a small quantity of Indian meal. A half day's boiling serves my hog family four or five days; and it is always kept prepared in advance. The actual expense of fattening hogs thus upon the refuse of the farm crop, is 50 to 75 per cent less than feeding with dry corn.

The economy of my apparatus consists much in setting the boiler so as to have all the advantage of the fire. The interior brick work is made to conform to the shape of the boiler, leaving an interval of four to six inches between them for the fire, round the whole exterior of the kettle, with the exception of a few inches at top, where the

flange or rim rests upon the projecting brick. Thus the boiler is not only encompassed by the flame but the heat is augmented by radiation from the brick work. The fuel is burnt on a grate, which extends nearly to the kettle, four or five inches above the level of its bottom. My boiler being in operation while I am penning these remarks, I have ascertained, that a kettle of potatoes, with three pails of cold water, covered with boards, has been completely boiled in 18 minutes from the time they were put in, another boiling having been just previously taken out. My kettle was set by a son in his teens, without assistance, and was his first effort in masonry. J. BUEL.

Albany Nursery, Oct. 20, 1831.

CHINESE MULBERRY. (*Morus multicaulis*.)

We had two plants of the Chinese mulberry in our nursery last season, one budded, the other on its natural root. They both grew vigorously, and both were killed by the severity of the winter, root and branch. I mention this fact as suggesting a doubt whether this desirable plant will endure our winters. I would like to learn how it has fared in your neighborhood, during the last winter.

J. B.
Albany, 1831.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

The disease of the pear tree, termed *blight*, has been less prevalent this year than during years past. But it seems to have assumed a new character, or changed its mode of attack. In the early part of the season I discovered that the epidermis on the bodies of several trees, of two to four inches in diameter had become brown in spots, and was cracked and separating from the true bark; and in some instances I found the disease had extended to the wood. I immediately had them washed with a weak solution of chloride of lime, which seems to have restored them to health. I applied the chloride the preceding year to the stumps of some amputated branches, in some of which cases the disease had extended down upon one side of the bole of the tree. In every case the disease was checked, and the live parts have protruded beyond the dead wood. Although Mr Lowell, whom I highly respect, and whom I am ambitious to propitiate, detests all theories, I am nevertheless induced to hazard my theory in this case. It is this, that the disease is owing to a minute insect, which preys upon the bark, and vitiates and poisons the elaborated sap; and that the chlorine destroys the insect and becomes an antidote to the poison. From partial experiments I am induced to believe, that chloride will prove an efficient preventative to the mildew on grapes also. These suggestions are hazarded in the hope that they may lead others to make more satisfactory experiments.

J. BUEL.
Oct. 20, 1831.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

MR EDITOR—In a late journey to the eastward I called on Mr Enoch Boynton, innkeeper, of Newbury, and had some conversation with him relative to the growth and manufacture of silk.

He informed me that he had made the silk business a study for forty years, and was convinced of

the utility and practicability of its being pursued as a lucrative branch of business.

He stated that the inhabitants of the United States, can be clothed with silk goods with less land and less labor than with flax, wool, or cotton, and that it can be made impervious to water, for outside garments, while cotton, wool, and flax can be made useful for inside.

I perfectly coincided with him relative to converting the cocoons into silk goods with less expense and labor than cotton, wool, or flax are manufactured; for in converting cotton into goods it has to be cleansed from seeds &c; it is then broken and finished ready for drawing, and has to pass through a card called a breaker, and another called a finisher—then through the drawing, roping, process, and then spun and woven. The machinery for breaking, finishing, drawing and roping &c, is very expensive,—all of which is not necessary for the operation of silk.

Silk is first drawn from the cocoons by a reel, say like those of D'Honergue's or Du Ponceau's of Philadelphia or J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, or E. Boynton's of Newbury. It could then be taken, spooled, and twisted and doubled for such kind of goods as are intended for manufacture. Then washed and woven by water or steam power as well as cotton, wool, &c., and with much less labor than the afore-mentioned materials. He informed me he had upwards of fifty thousand white mulberry trees of 2, 3, and 4 years' growth, a part of which he would sell at extremely low prices, and of such ages and quantities as to suit purchasers.

The trees will do to take up and set out till the ground is frozen and as early next spring, as the frost is out till the month of May. He stated that he pruned a part of the aforesaid tree this year, and gave the prunings to the silk worms which produced upwards of seventy pounds of cocoons, which were stifled in an oven with a temperature of 140 down to 120 degrees by the thermometer. He took the prunings without separating the leaves and placed them among the worms to feed on, and thought they did better than if the leaves were stripped off, as the worms would climb and rest themselves on the branches—as intended by their beneficent Creator.

The improvement he has made on his silk mill, will no doubt be of utility. He run from said mill 2000 yards of different sized thread, reeled and spooled from the cocoons, and laid on spools or bobbins in such a manner as to be put into a bobbin nest for doubling and twisting for any fabric wanted.

He declines exhibiting said mill at present, for various reasons; one of which is the great hindrance it would make him, to gratify the idle curiosity of people who might call on him.

Bristol, R. I. Oct. 24, 1831. BONO PUBLICO.

Remarks by the Editor.—We esteem the above valuable information, and would take this occasion to recommend the introduction or at least the more general trial of the Chinese Mulberry, (*Morus multicaulis*) as a substitute for the white mulberry. Its properties are said to be the following. It continues low and bushy, so that the leaves can always be gathered without a ladder, and the leaves are of large size, very tender, grow in abundance, are eaten with avidity by the worms, and the silk they produce is of the first quality. This species of mulberry may be obtained by application at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 5½ North Market street, price \$1 each.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.

This plant has in different places, different common names; as May apple, Lime plant, Reuben's Mandrake, &c. It delights to grow in a rich, moist soil and in a shady situation. It will not produce large fruit until the roots have extended themselves and acquired strength. It is a singular plant, the whole, stem, leaves, flower and fruit, is formed in the earth, and nothing appears after it rises above the surface but the extension of parts. The stem is smooth, round and rises about 12 inches above the surface, has two peltate palmate leaves, deeply divided into several lobes. In the fork of the stem proceeds the flower and fruit. The flower is white. The fruit ovate in shape, is green while growing, and yellow when ripe, agreeably acid, delicious to many, and salubrious.

The roots, which are large, creeping and jointed, are medicinal and supply the place of jalap, being far less nauseous than that drug; and from this circumstance alone the plant deserves extensive cultivation.

'We have,' says Doct. Bigelow, 'hardly any native plants which answer better the common purposes of jalap, aloes and rhubarb and which is more safe and mild in its operation. The root is the part to be employed, and should be given in substance in fine powder. I have commonly found 20 grains to operate with efficacy, and not to be attended with pain and inconvenience.' 'The root,' observes Doct. Thacher, 'is an excellent purgative in doses of 20 grains. It is most advantageously used in combination with calomel or crystals of tartar. The root often operates as an antihelmintic, and as such, it is used by the Cherokee and other Southern Indians.'

The medicinal properties of the Podophyllum peltatum are well established by the above named eminent physicians.

The fruit which was exhibited in the hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the season past was of good size, but not the largest. It was grown under the full influence of a scorching sun.

R. GREEN.

Mansfield, October 10, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEANS.

Ma EDITOR.—As the bean is among the most valuable productions of the kitchen garden, it is important that the best variety should be known. I have taken some care to ascertain this point. Last spring I planted the Dwarf, or Bush Kidney, the China and the Early Canada, in separate rows, eight rods in length, and a pint of seed in each. They were fit for use in the order named, with a few days' intermission. The Kidney is a rich prolific bean; but soon in maturity and out of use and liable to mildew. The China is also good productive, and more lasting. But the Canada, in my estimation, was superior to the other kinds. As it purported to be an early kind, I planted it for a Bush bean. On discovering its propensity to ramble, I placed on alternate sides of the rows the bushy prunings of my trees, of three feet apart, heading them down to five feet in height. These were soon covered by the exuberant and vigorous shoots; but the process of maturation of the early pods was not retarded. From their first coming into use to this day, Oct. 22, there has

been no time when a supply could not be obtained for the table, for either stringing or shelling. They are still in blossom and vigor. No frost as yet has materially injured them. Nearly a bushel of pods has been lately gathered for future use. In addition to a supply for the season, from these kinds, I have gathered from the Canada a peck of dry beans, as they became liable to waste.

Running beans are the most productive; and when early, their value is greatly increased. My practice with all kinds of this description is, to support them with high brush, or untrunimed saplings. By this method their produce is materially increased.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, Oct. 22, 1831.

PARSNIPS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Sir—You have published some remarks on Parsnips in one of your late numbers. But in looking over my books, I find the means of making some supplementary observations, extracted from an edition of a work entitled '*Gleanings from the most celebrated Books of Husbandry, Gardening and Rural Affairs*,' which was printed at Philadelphia, in 1803 from the second London edition, the Philadelphia edition being 'interspersed with remarks by a gentleman of Philadelphia.' This Philadelphia gentleman was no other than the late well known Mr Bordeley, a very excellent and amiable man, who has left behind him various valuable monuments of his zeal for the public good, especially in matters concerning agriculture.

Under the head of '*Garden Parsnip (Pastinacea sativa)*' I find the following particulars in the above named work, which are copied with slight variations not affecting the sense.

'*Soil.* A rich deep loam; next to this sand; stiff or hide bound land is destructive to them. If the soil be sown it will require very little manure.'

'*Seed.* Should [in England] in February or March. It is also sown in autumn immediately after the seed is ripe. Sowing at this latter season prevents the young plants being choked with weeds. The frost neither injures the seed or plant.'

'*Culture.* If sown broadcast the plants are to be thinned to ten inches or a foot asunder. If drilled the distance of the rows to be 18 inches, the plants to be thinned to the distance of 10 inches, horse hoe twice and earthed at the second time, but not so as to cover the leaves. If the tops are cut off, but so as not to injure the crown it will increase the size of the roots.* Though left in the ground they are not injured by the frost. If housed, they are to be dug when the leaves begin to decay, which should be cut off 3 or 4 days before they are laid up. They are to be put in sand in a dry place. The leaves are dangerous to handle (especially in a morning, while the dew

*We apprehend that there is a mistake in this assertion. It has also been maintained by some agriculturists that the tops of carrots might be cut off as soon as the lower leaves begin to wither without injury to the root. But the Massachusetts Agricultural Jour., vol. iii. No. 3, p. 181-2 gives the details of certain experiments made by the Hon. J. Quincy, in which a certain number of beds of carrots were cut, and the same number of similar beds were left uncut, and the advantage was in favor of the latter, about as 8 to 5. From the result of these experiments, Mr Quincy concluded 'that the carrot forms no exception to the usual analogy of nature in the growth of vegetables,' which depend nearly as much upon the leaves as the roots. We do not believe that the laws of vegetation with regard to parsnips differ from those which regulate the growth of carrots and other plants.—Ed. N. E. Farmer.

remains on them); raising blisters full of a scalding liquor, which has proved very troublesome for several days. To be planted for seed in January. [As early as frost will permit in this country.]

Use. They are equal if not superior to carrots for pigs, as they make the flesh whiter. Clean, washed and sliced among bran, horses eat them greedily, and thrive therewith. Nor do they heat them, or fill them with disorders. They fatten sheep and oxen in a very short time. According to proposition of the Jersey board of Agriculture [in the British Channel,] a beast quite lean, will be rendered quite fat by parsnips in three months. An agreeable liquor is made of the roots boiled in water, with hops, and afterwards fermented with yeast.

WILD PARSNIPS. The root and seed of this sort are sometimes used in medicine.

COW PARSNIPS. (*Heracleum sphondylium*) *cow parsnip*, is collected in some parts of Sussex [in England] for feeding swine. Its culture has been recommended, as not only swine but cows, sheep and rabbits are partial to it. It is of an early and rapid growth, and the seeds are most easily collected. Cow-parsnip is often called *Hog-weed* from swine being so fond of it.

Thus far from the *Gleanings*, above mentioned. From what has been said in your number above referred to and in the passage in the *Gleanings* here extracted, enough, perhaps, will appear to make the experiment of cultivating parsnips in the United States worthy the notice of different enterprising persons. The *'Long Dutch parsnip'* is advertised for sale by Mr J. B. Russell, the Publisher of the *New England Farmer*. Portions of the seed of the garden parsnip, raised in England (as obtained from some seed imported from England above thirty years ago) and which appears to have undergone no degeneration whatever are placed in the hands of the Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, and the Hon. John Welles for distribution.

From Prince's Pomological Manual.

CHERRIES.

ELKHORN. PR. CAT. PR. HORT. LOND. HORT. CAT.

Elkhorn of Maryland.

This is one of the largest black cherries I have ever seen; its size varies little from that of the Black Tartarian, but it ripens two weeks later, and is peculiarly distinct from every other kind that has met my observation, the flesh, when eaten, having a liver-like consistence and being very solid. It is perhaps less highly flavored than some others, but still a superior fruit; and from its solidity is well calculated for transportation to the markets, and its ripening at a later period causes it to be very suitable for filling up the space between the ripening of the earlier Duke and Heart Cherries, and the later varieties. It was discovered by the father of the author on a tour through Maryland about thirtyfour years ago, growing, in a garden attached to a hotel who finding it very different from any that he had seen brought home some scions for inoculation. The landlord called it the Elkhorn, which name has been adopted for it. The tree is exceedingly vigorous, and its bark of so peculiar an appearance, that it may thereby be distinguished from the trees of other varieties.

REMINGTON WHITE HEART. PR. CAT. PR. HORT.

This variety was presented to the father of the

author in 1823, by Zachariah Allen, Esq. of Providence, Rhode Island, who transmitted a tree, which he stated was budded from the original one, accompanied by the following description:

'This is a new variety raised from a stone, planted about twenty years ago by Mr Remington of this vicinity. It is remarkable for being in perfection very late in the season, when all other cherries are past. The color of the fruit is yellow, tinged with carnation on the sunny side; the flesh is firm, and somewhat resembles a Bigarreau. The tree bears profusely in clusters, and the cherries are not perfectly ripe here until September.'

In addition to the above, a branch was sent from Rhode Island about the 10th of September full of fruit, which was then but just ripe. The flavor of the cherries is pleasant, but not superior, their greatest merit being the very late period of their maturity. This is the latest variety which has originated in our country, and in this vicinity ripens at the end of July or in August.

WATERLOO. PR. CAT. POM. MAG. HORT. TRANS. LOND. HORT. CAT.

This valuable variety was introduced to our country by the Hon. John Lowell of Massachusetts, to whose ardent intelligence, and liberality in horticultural pursuits, his fellow-citizens are so largely indebted for numerous interesting acquisitions, and to whom I am happy to render this passing tribute of respect. I extract the following description from the Pomological Magazine:

Raised by Mr Knight, from the pollen of the May Duke and a seed of the Ambree of Dubamel. It ripens in June. The tree partakes of the character of both its parents in a remarkable degree; the wood and leaves are those of the Bigarreau tribe, while the flowers are those of the May Duke, the stamens being shorter than the styles, a peculiarity which is universal in all the Duke Cherries. For this observation we are indebted to Mr Thompson. The wood is strong, with a grayish coticle; leaves drooping, large, wavy, with moderately deep serratures; flowers large; petals roundish, imbricated; stamens rather slender, usually shorter than the styles; fruit very large, broad and cordate at the base, convex on one side, flattened on the other with a broad suture; apex slightly depressed; skin dark purplish red, or almost black, covered with numerous minute dots of a paler color; flesh deep purplish red, darkest next the stone, from which it parts freely; tender, juicy, with a rich sweet flavor; stalks long and slender; stone small, roundish, compressed.

ALLEN'S LATE FAVORITE. PR. CAT.

This variety was presented to my father by Zachariah Allen of Providence, a gentleman distinguished for his intelligence in horticultural pursuits. The tree grows vigorously; the fruit is of fine quality, juicy and well flavored, and ripens in Rhode Island at the same time as the Black Mazzard, which, constitutes its particular value, as most of the finer varieties are then past. The fruit is sold in considerable quantities in the markets at Providence.

GRIDLEY. MASS. HORT. SOC.

Maccarty. Apple Cherry.

This variety was discovered thirtyseven years ago, by Mr Wm. Maccarty, of Roxbury, near Boston, growing in the garden of Deacon Samuel Gridley of that town. He states that the tree was then five or six inches in diameter. The flesh is firm like the Bigarreau, sprightly, and fine fla-

vored; the color is black; the size that of a medium Black Heart, but the stem is shorter and stone smaller. It comes into eating immediately after that variety, and is much esteemed as a market fruit, and possesses the advantage of bearing carriage well. Its only defect is, that when near maturity, if the weather be damp or wet, the fruit cracks open and spoils. The tree grows upright, and is vigorous when young, but is said to be subject to a premature decline from the abundance of its produce.

From the Dutchess Republican.

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.

A gentleman of this village has politely furnished us with the following extracts of a letter from his correspondent, dated,

'London, Sept. 1, 1831.

'If your wool market should become flint for a certain time, caused by opinions and various other circumstances, we yet think it will take a favorable turn for all *low wools* at no distant period, if it will at all be susceptible to regulate itself fairly with the situation of our own European markets, which latter are at the present moment in a most singular position; for Russia, Prussia, Austria, France and Holland, have each large armies on a warlike footing. The military must be clothed, for which purpose contracts to supply cloth and blankets to an enormous extent are now executing by continental manufacturers, who overrun all the districts where wools are produced, and eagerly buy up all the low wools fit for their purposes. For this reason all the *good low wools*, costing here 2s. per lb. and under, will be consumed on the continent of Europe; none or, comparatively speaking, very little, will reach this country, although so much is wanted by our own home consumers. We could now sell 1000 bales in one day of *good low German wools*, at and under 2s. per lb. to our manufacturers, but we have none to offer, and all the other commission houses are similarly situated. There are some low wools here, but we cannot call them good. During the next six months 20,000 bales of Spanish wools are expected here: these Spanish wools, then, and our own English wools, will be required to supply the loss of the German low wools. Good *clean low German wools* are 2d. per lb. higher than they were 3 months ago, but there is none here at present under 2s. The stock of fine German wools, from 2s. 6d. a 4s. 6d. is very considerable, and our expected importations will principally consist in these descriptions, for reasons described above.

'We have to add, likewise, that in consequence of the rigorous quarantine laws and cordons sanitaires, more than 100,000 cwt. of wools are locked up in the different places of growth, such as Poland, Hungary, &c. on account of the raging cholera morbus.'

The quantity of silk used in England alone amounts in each year to more than four millions of pounds' weight, for the production of which, myriads upon myriads of insects are required. Fourteen thousand millions of animated creatures annually live and die to supply this little corner of the world with an article of luxury!

An editor in Ohio extracts a *running* account from his books, for the benefit of his brethren respecting B. R. Wickham, Esq. Dr to 1 year's subscription \$2 50, and per contra, Cr. by running away—in full \$2 50.

Agricultural.

REPORTS

Of Committees at the Annual Meeting of the Bristol Agricultural Society.

ON AGRICULTURE.

The Committee on Agriculture are impressed with the fact, that the efforts which have been made to improve the useful arts, are greatly disproportioned to their relative importance. If it were not so—if the progress of each had been according to its utility, it is quite certain that Agriculture, which is the basis of all the other arts, and the oldest of all, the one which employs three fourths at least of nearly every civilized country, would now be in advance of all others. It might be expected too, that it would everywhere engross most of the public attention and interest. The Mechanic arts, however necessary and useful, are subordinate to this. To little purpose, indeed, would manufactories, labor-saving machines, steam engines or ships, be constructed, if the cultivation of the earth were abandoned. In this, in a word, is found the aliment which vivifies and sustains all the other arts. Yet, with this fact, apparent and acknowledged improvement in agriculture has always been comparatively tardy even in countries where it has been or is now most cherished. In the U. States, it is but a few years since public opinion would suffer any attempt to alter the ordinary and accustomed modes of husbandry. A more auspicious sentiment now prevails. It has been demonstrated that soils possess essentially different properties, each adapted to the growth of some grain or vegetable and unsuitable for others; that a greater variety of manures than was formerly known suited to different soils, may be made and distributed with profit; that breeds are advantageously changed or mixed; that fruits may be increased in variety and improved in quality almost without limit and with little cost; in a word, that the capabilities of the earth for production have been, and even now probably are, but imperfectly known. To develop them, the efforts of the patrons of agriculture will be always especially directed.

The committee are gratified in being able to state, that the products which it has fallen within their duty to examine, afford evidence that the work of agricultural improvement is begun, and indeed considerably advanced in this vicinity. The quantity of cheese offered is greater than has been exhibited in several years. In quality also, it has not in the opinion of the Committee, often, if at any time, been exceeded. Several lots for which premiums could not under the regular terms of the Society, be awarded, would at other exhibitions probably, have procured the bounty of the Society.

The Butter was less in quantity than has been exhibited at some past exhibitions. For the most part, it was well worthy of exhibition, furnishing very satisfactory evidence of skill and neatness in the dairies at which it was manufactured.

Three lots of honey were presented, differing very little in quality. According to the regulations of the Society, therefore, the premiums are awarded with regard to quantity manufactured by the applicants. As two premiums only are offered for honey, the third applicant having the least quantity is without any claim on the bounty of the Society. As the honey offered by him was of a quality to warrant a premium under other

circumstances, and some improvement also in the method of raising bees having been communicated by him, the Committee were of opinion that he is entitled to a gratuity and have accordingly so awarded.

The premiums awarded are as follows:

FOR BUTTER.		
1st premium to Jacob Dean, Mansfield,	\$6.	
2d do. Peter Thatcher, Attleboro'	\$5.	
3d do. Joseph Dean, Taunton,	\$3.	
FOR CHEESE.		
1st premium to Seth Hodges, Norton	\$6 00	
2d do. Edward Leonard, Raynham,	5 00	
3d do. Joseph Dean, Taunton,	3 00	

FOR HONEY.		
1st premium to Wm. Stearns, Mansfield	\$4 00	
2d do. Simeon Green, Mansfield,	2 00	
Gratuity to Jacob Shepard, Norton,	2 00	

A gratuity of two dollars is awarded to Doct. Samuel Dean, of Easton, for a quantity of sweet potatoes raised and offered by him for exhibition. No premium is provided for this product. In appearance they resemble more nearly than is usually seen potatoes of a southern growth.—Doct. Dean states that from five hills he obtained the present season two bushels and a peck of potatoes of a size and quality similar to those exhibited.

There is in the county of Bristol and in the whole of the old Colony, a large proportion of soil well adapted to the production of this root. Dry, warm and sandy land, often of little value for other products, appears to be best suited for this. Another fact should encourage the cultivation of them—the crop is bountiful and raised at small expense.

They are beyond any doubt the natural product of a more southern and warmer climate than that of New England, and consequently they depreciate somewhat in being transplanted here. It is necessary, therefore, in order to preserve their quality, to obtain, yearly, slips (which are the smallest of the potatoes and of little value for anything but planting) from Carolina. These may be procured in the Spring at Boston and perhaps other places in New England, at trifling cost.

The premiums for grain and vegetable crops will, according to the published regulations of the Society, be awarded on the first Wednesday of March next; at which time a second Report, or the completion of the one now made may be expected from the Committee.

JACOB CHAPIN,	} Committee.
HORATIO LEONARD,	
ELLIS HALL,	
CROMWELL LEONARD,	

ON WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

The Committee on WHITE MULBERRY TREES, have attended to the service assigned them and submit the following Report:—

There were seven competitors for premiums by persons living in different parts of the County. In the whole there were entered 19,458 trees, of which number there were in the judgment of the committee only about 900 fit for transplanting to the place where they are finally to stand; the greatest number being merely plants, the growth of one season, and very much crowded together.

Your Committee are of opinion that Mulberry Plants of one or two years' growth ought not to be considered as trees in the present case.—One ounce of mulberry seed will, perhaps, produce

10 or 12 thousand plants, on a very small piece of ground; and these without further cultivation would be of no use whatever. The plants should be taken up after the first year's growth, headed down, the tap root removed, and placed in rows in the nursery 3 or 4 feet apart, and 10 or 12 inches from plant to plant in the rows. By this process in three or four years they will probably be fit to remove to the place in which they are desired to stand. The object of offering a premium on any number of mulberry trees is the public good and not merely private interest. Should any person receive a premium for any number of plants raised from seed sown the previous spring, he might neglect a further cultivation of them, all of which would in this case be lost, and the community receive no benefit. It is presumed, that in the list of premiums for 1830, the meaning of 'having in a course of cultivation, and in the most thrifty condition' is that the trees shall be thrifty, of good size, and fit to be transplanted into an orchard where they are to stand.

Rescom Hart of Dighton, had 210 trees, four years old, from 8 to 9 feet in height, and very thrifty. Also 371 of three years' growth from 6 to 8 feet high; the whole under fine cultivation and fit for transplanting, besides 90 of 4 years' growth lately set out on his farm. Your Committee award to him the first premium, the sum of 15 dollars.

John Macomber of Westport, had about 200 trees fit for transplanting, some of which were 6½ feet in height, thrifty and under good cultivation, besides a considerable number lately sold. Your Committee award to him the second premium, the sum of 10 dollars.

Your Committee regret, that from the youth, size or manner of cultivation of the plants of the other competitors, they cannot recommend a premium.

ROLAND GREEN, } Committee.
ALFRED BAYLIES, }

Carolina Potatoes.—The Editor of the Essex Gazette has been furnished with a sample of eight or ten bushels of sweet potatoes, raised in the garden of the Rev. Mr Perry of Bradford. They are as large and equal in all particulars to the imported. We see nothing in the way of a general cultivation of this valuable root in this region; and should be glad of the introduction of many southern radical notions; always excepting nullification.—*Salem Register.*

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be an hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless head lands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden, and begets to the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.—*Gardeners' Jour.*

New Lamp Oil.—Mr Isaac Smith, of Virginia, has made a discovery, by which he is able to render castor oil equal to the best winter spermæti, for burning in lamps. The oil prepared for burning will cost about 36 cents a gallon.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

The annexed article is from the New York Evening Post. It appears that the yearly average of improvements in the arts, &c., in the United States, entered in the Patent Office, is about one hundred and sixty-six.

We have before us a record of all the improvements in the arts, mechanics and manufactures invented in the United States and entered in the Patent Office since the year 1793, when the first patent law was passed. It is contained in a document transmitted last winter to Congress by the Secretary of State, and comprises a list of no less than 6000 inventions, the product of American ingenuity in the course of 36 years. During that period, the plough has been made to undergo 124 improvements. 119 threshing machines have been invented. The great problem, the extraction of butter from cream without fatigue to the operator, has been solved in 80 ways by the inventors of 80 clururs; and the laundress has been allowed her choice out of 125 washing machines. 123 machines have been invented for making nails; the number of new spinning machines exceeds 100; the number of improvements in the loom is 73, and in the manufacture of hats 43. The number of steam engines exceeds 100, that of stoves nearly the same. There have been 42 new ways contrived for manufacturing combs, in which we presume is included the late ingenious invention of cutting them by a single operation, into all sorts of figures, 3 new machines for paring apples have been invented and 3 gridirons. Pencil cases, ramrods, razors and suspenders, have each been subject to various improvements. An invention has been patented under the name of 'dog power;' another termed an 'elevator of pots and kettles' and a third destined for a useful domestic purpose under the sonorous Greek name of 'Hæmagnælectophorus.'

Gas Lights from water.—An English paper informs us that a highly interesting discovery is about to come before the public, resulting from the experiments of Professor Donovan, and Mr Lowe, of Bricklane Gas works. Letters patent have been obtained for the invention; the subject is very much talked of, and the question generally asked is, how is the gas made? At present no satisfactory information respecting the process can be given; but we understand the hydrogen gas, obtained by the decomposition of water, is charged with an illuminating principle by passing through some liquid procured during the distillation of pit coal, in the ordinary process of gas making. The requisite apparatus is much more simple than that used at present. The new gas is very superior in illuminating power, and may be obtained at a much lower price. If such be the nature of the process, and if no serious difficulty arise when tried on a large scale, it is evident the invention will be considered almost invaluable.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

Steam Carriage.—An ingenious mechanic (Goulding) has completed a steam carriage, which made its first appearance, by way of experiment, at Dedham, last Wednesday. We learn from the Dedham Patriot 'at 10 o'clock it moved with rapid facility from the workshop, and ascended a rise of about 45 degrees for fifteen rods with perfect ease; then proceeded about half a mile on a level route, and returned.'

Washington Family.—The lamented Col. Warick was the last of the military Secretaries associated with Harrison, Hanson and Jonathan Trumbull in the war of the Revolution.

Of the Aids du-Camp, Col. John Trumbull (Aid before Boston, in 1775,) alone survives the long and honored list of Millin, Reed, Johnson, Bland, Taylor, Grayson, Smith, Fitzgerald, Meade, Pinckney, Hamilton, Laurens, Humphries, Cobb, Tilgham, &c., &c. Trumbull, with the venerated Lafayette, from the 'time honored' remains of the may and the worthy who were attached to the personal suite of the Commander-in-Chief in the days of trial.

Of the officers of the Guard, Cofax, Gibbs, Grimes, Nicholas, &c., all are stricken from the muster roll of Life—probably not a single soldier of the Body Guard now answers to his name.

Of the household of the first President of the United States, comprising from 1789 to 97, the Secretaries Lear, Humphries, Jackson, Lewis, Nelson, Craik, Dandridge, all are gone! The two adopted children, Mr Custis, of Arlington, and Mrs Lewis, of Wood Lawn, are all that exist of Washington's family at the outset of the present Government. Not a servant of that period is living, although one, a very aged female, still lives who was at the camp of Morristown, 1777, and the Valley Forge, 1777-S. Such is the unsparing scythe of time!

The Clara Polder, containing 12 or 13 of the finest farms in the country, from 100 to 500 acres each, was lately totally inundated by the tide, through the opening which the Dutch have made in the sea-dike to the east of the Capitale-Dam. The damage is incalculable. One thousand five hundred acres of the finest land in Europe, the harvest in the barns, the crop of potatoes, the loss of which ruins above 100 families; the plantations, the buildings are all destroyed. The land will produce nothing for many years, and enormous expense will be necessary to stop a breach made between two creeks, and which will be widened and deepened in a frightful manner.—*London paper.*

King's property.—Louis-Philippe is the richest sovereign in Europe; his private revenue amounts to ten millions of francs a year,—about four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Next to him, comes the Elector of Hesse Cassel, who enjoys a revenue of seven millions of francs; the ex-King of the Belgians is supposed to have come third on the list. No just estimate can be formed of the fortunes of absolute kings. The Grand Sultan, Ferdinand of Spain, and Don Miguel, may be considered the wealthiest of monarchs, since the whole of the riches of their subjects is at their mercy.

Botanic Garden at Calcutta.—This establishment has been placed upon a footing surpassing anything of the kind known in Europe. The spot of ground is no less than five miles in circumference, and upwards of three hundred gardeners and laborers are employed in the charge of it; the superintendence of it is under the care of Dr Wallich, a pupil of the celebrated Horneman of Copenhagen.

On Sunday morning, the Robert Fulton, locomotive engine, arrived at Schenectady from Albany, in forty minutes, with a train of eight cars, containing 147 passengers and their baggage.

HINTS AND RECIPES IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Enjoyment is not found so much in luxurious as in simple dishes. Fried apples are better and more wholesome than expensive preserves.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

A large stone, put in the middle of a barrel of meal, is a good thing to keep it cool.

Lamps will have a less disagreeable smell, if you dip your wick-yarn in strong hot vinegar, and dry it.

New England rum, constantly used to wash the hair, keeps it very clean, and free from disease, and promotes its growth a great deal more than Macassar oil. Brandy is very strengthening to the roots of the hair; but it has a hot, drying tendency, which N. E. rum has not.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them. Suet and lard keep better in tin than in earthen.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Legs of mutton are very good, cured in the same way as ham. Six pounds of salt, eight ounces of salt-petre, and five pints of molasses, will make pickle enough for one hundred weight. Small legs should be kept in pickle twelve or fifteen days; if large, four or five weeks are not too much. They should be hung up a day or two to dry before they are smoked.

A paulful of ley, with a piece of copperas half as big as a hen's egg boiled in it, will color a fine naikin color, which will never wash out. This is very useful for the linings of bed-quilts, comforters, &c.

Baked beans are a very simple dish, yet few cook them well. They should be put in cold water, and hung over the fire, the night before they are baked. In the morning, they should be put in a colander, and rinsed two or three times; then again placed in a kettle, with the pork you intend to bake, covered with water, and kept scalding hot for an hour or more. A pound of pork is quite enough for a quart of beans, and this is a large dinner for a common family. The rind of pork should be slashed.

Cider cake is very good, to be baked in small loaves. One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of cider, one teaspoonful of pearl-ash; spice to your taste. Bake till it turns easily in the pans, I should think about half an hour.

To make Rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft; add a pint of leaven; then three quarts of flour; put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel until it has risen sufficiently; divide it into three parts; then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

The editor of the Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph trims up his notice of a very respectable military review, in his neighborhood, in the following happy manner:—'It was a bitter cold day,' and it was really comfortable to see several of the officers and soldiers on duty, clothed in their "Tom and Jerry's."—One company contained nine men, seven of whom were of the same name; another mustered eleven, and the officers, and so on.'

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, 1831.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The Massachusetts Spy, of the 26th ult. gives a detailed account of the Annual Agricultural Exhibition on the 20th, from which we have abstracted the following particulars.

The exercises in the Meeting-house, consisting of remarks from the President of the Society, Gov. Lincoln, a prayer from the Rev. Mr Abbot and an Address by Dr Fiske were listened to by a numerous assembly. The spirit and animation with which the venerable orator treated his subject secured the undivided attention of the audience, and the occasional sallies of humor that enlivened his speculations, were welcomed as pleasant accompaniments to substantial and valuable matter.

The following were among the sentiments offered:

Agricultural Societies.—The march of mind controlling the mass of matter. By their potent spells they have doubled the power of a prolific substance; and infused vitality into a *caput mortuum*—miracles incomprehensible to their opponents!

Our Spindles and Looms.—Though the day of Fable may have passed away, the thread of our nation's destiny is so interwoven with the thread of the manufacturer, that the hand which cuts the one, must sever the other also.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society.—A Laboratory of Nature and Art. The science of its professors has compounded and combined principles unknown to the former, and their union has extended the vegetable creation beyond the sphere of her laws.

To this sentiment the Hon. John Welles, one of the Trustees of the State Society, responded in a few remarks, and the following toast:

The Worcester Agricultural Society.—Stifful, zealous, and indefatigable: their Show is every day and every where.

The Artisans, by whose ingenuity and skill the farmer is supplied with his improved implements of husbandry. By their contivance and workman-ship the curse of cultivating the earth by the sweat of the brow, is converted into the blessing of but a healthful perspiration.

Gold Digging.—The best tools in the business, a plough and a hoe—the best place to seek for it, above ground.

New Hampshire.—While the traveller has gazed with delight upon the magnificence of her natural scenery, the world has admired the sublime exhibition of moral power in her distinguished Son, in sustaining the Constitution of his country.

This sentiment, referring to the celebrated speech of Mr Webster in the Senate of the United States in defence of the Constitution, was received by the company with great enthusiasm, and elicited from that gentleman a train of eloquent and instructive remarks, in which, after thanking the Society for their allusion to himself and to his native State, he spoke of the means of agricultural improvement, and of the present condition and future prospects of the country. It would be useless to attempt even a sketch of the admirable views on the different topics embraced in his observations, nor would it be possible to convey an adequate idea of the manner and tone with which he descanted on the causes that threaten the permanence of the Union. We venture to say there was not a person present who did not partake of the deep and intense emotion so perceptible in the speaker himself, during this portion of his remarks.

After Mr Webster sat down, sentiments were offered which called up successively Messrs E. Everett, Greunell, Dearborn, A. H. Everett, all of

whom responded in an appropriate and spirited manner. We regret our inability to give a more particular account of these contributions to the gratification of the company. The following were among the other sentiments offered:

The Farmer's Bank.—Its capital, industry—its dividends, competence and contentment.

Intemperance.—An unjust and arbitrary assessor, whom the farmer with a righteous indignation has reformed out of office.

The American Colonization Society.—Which has discovered the art by transplanting to produce a wholesome, from a noxious vegetation.

By Hon. O. Fiske (the Orator of the day).—A constituent ingredient of a good soil, and its best use in restoring cohesion to a loose and adulterated portion of the national farm—a *superstratum* of CLAY.

The Anti-Tariff Men of the South.—While they think so much of their rights, let them not expect we shall forget our water privileges.

By Gov. Lincoln, President of the Society.—Fidelity in public officers to the duties of their stations, and the submission of candidates to the will of the People.

By Hon. E. Everett.—The fidelity of the People to those public servants, who have ably and faithfully promoted the interests of the State.

The last toast followed on the heels of the Governor's, and being understood to allude to His Excellency, was welcomed with loud demonstrations of the concurrence of the company in the justice of the application.

By the Hon. John Welles.—*The Orator of the day*.—Whose wisdom is always instructive, and cannot be too often repeated.

By a Tariff man.—From the days of Adam until now it hath been said to man, 'Thou shalt labor for thy bread.' The present doctrine is, 'Thou shalt not labor, but buy.'

By a stranger.—Whatever we may say to the doctrine, that all is fair in politics, we shall readily acknowledge that all is fair in Worcester.

The political cultivators of the national homestead.—Who have shewn by a recent experiment that most work may be done 'in breaking up' by ploughing with the beavers.

The good old days of beef broth and bean porridge.—A rich and substantial diet, which gave strength to the farmer to subdue a rugged soil; and cause and courage to defend it. His luxury was to live within his means and pay his debts.

Farmer's Pens and Scholar's Pens.—As we have seen and heard them today; the sources of supply to the wants of man—the one feeding the body, the other the mind.

Horticulture.—The art of removing half the primitive course of man. If it cannot restore him back to the old Eden, it can make a new Eden bloom around him where he is.

Season for Ploughing.—Land which is composed in part of clay, or what is called a stiff soil, should be ploughed in the fall and laid as light as possible, so as to expose it to the action of frost, which will pulverize and subdue it; and insects will then be destroyed by exposure to the rigors of winter. But arable land, which is sandy and porous should lie and consolidate till spring.

A good pickle for Beef and Pork called the 'Knickerbocker Pickle'.—Take 6 gallons Water—9 lbs. Salt, coarse and fine mixed—3 lbs. Brown Sugar—3 oz. Salt Petre—1 oz. Pearl Ash, and 1 gallon Molasses.

In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skir these ingredients well, and when cold, put them over the beef or pork.

Fattening Swine.—Hogs will fatten the faster if they can have access at will to charcoal, which they will eat eagerly, and thus acquire an appetite for food, and escape a certain disorder, which bipeds call dyspepsia.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, October 2d.

FRUITS EXHIBED.

Apples.—By Mr R. F. Phipps of Charlestown, specimens from a French dwarf tree under the name of Royal French Pippin; another specimen from a French dwarf, name unknown.—By Mr Samuel Parker of Reading, specimens of two varieties of apples, one called *Rusky Red*, and to appearance a fine sized winter fruit—the others to appearance were fine Baldwin apples, both gathered from the same limb of the *Rusky Red*.

Pears.—By Maj. E. Crafts of Roxbury, beautiful specimens of Passe Colmar of delicious flavor, scions from the trees received by the Hon. Mr Lowell from Mr Knight.—By Mr Manning, Pears supposed to be the Ambrette, but not of Cox; Louise Bonne of Duhamel; also pears name unknown, from the garden of Wm. Pettyplace, Esq. of Salem, a melting and fine flavored fruit.—By Mr E. W. Richards, Warden Pears, a good baking fruit and great bearer; also the Ambrette of Cox.—By Mr R. F. Phipps, Rousseline, Long Green Winter, Royal Winter of very fine flavor; the two last named were from trees imported from Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co.; also a pear of middle size and of excellent flavor, from another tree imported from the same source called the *Marquis*, but incorrectly.

Grapes.—By E. Bartlett, Esq., beautiful specimens of the following: White Chasselas, Royal Chasselas, Musk Chasselas, Petit Muscat, Gros Maroc.—By Mr William Emerson, Meunier or Miller's Burgundy.

Persimmons, from the Mount Vernon estate, Virginia, were exhibited by Mr B. V. French; the trees were stated to be ornamental and loaded with the fruit, which is very agreeable to the taste after severe frosts.

Mellars, from the garden of Mrs Parmentier, Brooklyn, N. Y., said to be very palatable after being ameliorated by frost.

For the Committee, WM. KENRICK.

ROTARY PUMP.—Messrs Hale, Crane & Co. of this city have obtained a patent for, and established a manufactory of, a new rotary pump which promises to be a decided and valuable improvement. Two wheels are inclosed in a casing which corresponds with them in size and which fits closely upon their sides. One of the wheels has, on its periphery floats or wings three in number, at equal distances apart—somewhat like cogs;—the other wheel has cavities into which the cogs or floats may fall, both wheels being so placed in their casing as to revolve together, and their peripheries forming a water-joint. Through the ends or heads of the casing pass the shafts which support and turn the wheels. There are two apertures in the casing, through one of which the water is drawn up by the suction produced by the motion of the floats, as they recede from the wheel containing the cavities, and through the other the water is discharged, by the approach of the floats towards it. The pump may be put in motion by the

*To those who doubt the correctness of the theory advanced by Mr Knight, that the different varieties of fruits have their periods of existence fixed, and that after a certain time comes on their old age, their declension and total annihilation, it may appear a remarkable circumstance that the Royal Winter, the Virgouleuse, the Chaumontelle, the Colmar and some others, the finest of all old Pears, should have simultaneously and totally disappeared, or nearly so, from both the Boston and Paris markets. From this fact, which is from the most authentic and unquestionable source, we infer that out of that city, and in its vicinity, the country around, these ancient and once famous fruits are as liable to blast, and as unworthy of general cultivation as in the country around Boston.

W. K.
N. B. The Parsnip Seed left by Mr VAUGHAN is to be distributed next Saturday. Also, a new variety of Beans from Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP.

hand, or other power. One 14 inches in diameter with the application of the power of two men, will raise and discharge 180 gallons per minute. A pump of this size is already in successful operation at the Simsbury mines in this State; and orders for others have been received from several States in the Union.—*N. Eng. W. Review.*

[We have seen a model of this Pump, and are much pleased with the simplicity and ingenuity of the invention, and believe it will be found a valuable acquisition to the useful arts. We are informed that some of these Pumps will soon be left for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.]

* Several communications are deferred till next week.

Fruit Trees, &c.

As the season for transplanting Trees is approaching, the subscriber offers at his Nursery, near the Court House in Worcester, the most approved variety of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Plum Trees, of good size and vigorous growth. Also, Horse Chestnut, and Catalpa Trees, for ornament and shade; Isabella and other Grape Vines; Honeysuckle, Strawberry Vines, &c.

Also, Mulberry Trees of good size, for transplanting, which may be had after a few days' notice, from another Nursery. O. FISKE.

Worcester, Oct. 19.

Grape Vine Plants,

For sale at the garden of S. G. Perkins, in Brookline, on the most favorable terms. The plants may be seen and purchased at the Garden at any time; or orders may be left with Mr Perkins at his office, corner of State and Congress streets.

The vines are from one to four years old, in fine order, with wood enough of this year's growth attached to most of the plants to make a dozen or more vines.

Chasselas, common white, or Muscadine.
Chasselas de Fontainebleau, or *Thomery*.
Chasselas d'Oré, Bar Sur Aube.
Chasselas, red.
Chasselas, Muscat.
Black Hambourg.
Black Cape.
Eperione, black.
Frankendal, do.
St Peter's, do.
Zinfandel, by some called the Black Prince; the bunches produced on this vine are very large.

Isabella.
Muscat of Alexandria.
Muscat, red.
Muscat, Grizzly.
Muscat, white frontenao.
Muscat, purple.
Constantia—the sweetest of all Grapes, and a great bearer; the berries contain but one seed—generally, and sometimes none at all. SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

Nov. 2. eplm

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences can have young quicks about 3½ feet high, for \$3 per hundred, and plants 2½ feet high, for \$2.50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.

Nov. 2.

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 50½ North Market Street, A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk.—In three parts—with colored engravings. By J. H. COBB, A. M. Published by direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37½ cents. Oct. 26.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded if Jan.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market-street, direct from Van Seden & Co. Harlem, Holland, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of HYACINTHS—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ cts to \$100 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12½ cts each \$1 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$6 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colors, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 38 cts each, (extra fine roots.)

JACQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cents each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 25 cts each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cts each—per dozen, \$1.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors, 64 cts each, 50 cts dozen.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM—(a most singular production, fruit bearing and medicinal) 12½ cts each.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12½ cts each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price. if

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Altheas, and Forest Trees. Among the former are

Black Hambourg,
Oval Purple,
Round Black, } 2 to 4 years old—have borne fruit
White Muscadine, } the present year.
White Chasselas,
Constantia.
Black and white Muscatel—one year old. The parent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 26 lbs.

Barcelona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.
Polomino,
Mantau Castal- } Procured for me by the Consul at
lana, } Cadiz, and said to be the most valuable
De Peta. } Grapes produced in Spain.

Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabella, } Native.
Catawba, }
Bland, }

With many other sorts.
Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7½ Congress street.

Oct. 5. 5t ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. [Watches repaired and warranted.]

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

(PUBLISHED IN LONDON.)

The Horticultural Register, and General Magazine of all Useful and Interesting Discoveries connected with Natural History and Rural Subjects, is published monthly in London. Subscriptions received by

MUNROE & FRANCIS.

Oct. 26. 127 Washington street.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hendee & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FRENCH, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, nassellings, - barrel,	2 00	2 50
ASHES, put first - ion,	105 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort, - "	130 00	122 50
BEANS, white, - bushel,	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, - barrel,	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1, - "	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2, - "	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, - pound,	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - "	6	3
Skimmed milk, - "	3	4
FLAXSEED, - "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, - barrel,	5 75	6 00
do. do. do. - "	5 75	6 00
Alexandria, - "	4 62	5 00
Baltimore, wharf, - "	5 00	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, - bushel,	68	70
Corn, Southern Yellow, - "	63	65
Rye, - "	75	78
Barley, - "	70	75
Oats, - "	36	42
HAY, - cwt,	60	70
HOGS LAID, first sort, new, - cwt,	9 50	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality, - "	11 00	13 00
LIME, - cask,	1 00	25
PLASTER PARIS retails at - ton,	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear, - barrel,	16 00	17 00
Navy mess, - "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, - "	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - bushel,	2 00	2 25
Red Top (northern) - "	50	75
Red Clover, (northern) - pound,	10	12
TALLOW, tried, - cwt,	8 00	8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, - pound,	63	65
Merino, mixed with Saxony, - "	70	75
Merino, three fourths washed, - "	62	65
Merino, half blood, - "	50	52
Merino, quarter, - "	45	48
Native, washed, - "	45	50
Pulled superfine, - "	63	65
1st Lamb's, - "	58	60
2d, - "	44	45
3d, - "	30	30
1st Spinning, - "	50	52

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, - pound,	8	18
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - "	6	8
whole hogs, - "	5½	6
VEAL, - "	6	8
MUTTON, - "	4	8
POULTRY, - "	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, - "	12	15
Lump, best, - "	20	22
EGGS, - dozen,	13	14
MEAL, Rye, retail - bushel,	62	64
Indian, retail, - "	82	84
POTATOES, - "	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality] - barrel,	2 10	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 31.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 1477 Beef Cattle, 1393 Stores, 4332 Sheep, and 1883 Swine.—1000 Swine, and about 400 Sheep have been before reported.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We quote for several yoke extra \$5 25, prime at 4 75 a 5, good 4 25 a 4 50, thin 3 a 4. Barrelling Cattle—Mess \$3 84, No. 1, 3 33, No. 2, 2 88 a 3 17.

Working Oxen—A few sales only noticed at \$55, 62, 67 and 73.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 16, 19, 20, 22, 25 and 28.

Stores—Sales were made of a large number two year old at \$11 a 15, yearlings at 6 a 9.

Sheep—Dull, and prices somewhat reduced; a few store Sheep were sold, price not known, lots to be slaughtered at 1 75, 1 85, 2 2 10, 2 25 and 2 50; wethers at 3 a 3 75.

Swine—One entire lot of 620 was taken at 3½ cts. one lot of 150 at 4c. one of 60 selected at 4½; at retail a 11 for Sows, 5 a 5½ for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Oct. 24.—At market 1130 to 1200 Beef Cattle, 2300 to 3000 Sheep, 250 Swine, 50 Milch Cows. A considerable number of Cattle and Sheep left unsold. Sales were, for extra Beef Cattle 6 50 a 6 75; good 6 a 6 25; fair 5 a 5 25, and Middlings 4 50 per cwt. Sheep, selected wethers \$5; extra lots good at 3 a 3 50; fair 2 25 a 3 50, and ordinary at 1 50 a 1 75 each. Swine 4 a 4½. Milch Cows sold, 20 a 25 and 29. Pork in hogs \$6 a 6 50 per cwt.—A. Y. D. Ato.

In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

From the United States Telegraph.

The following *Chronological List* of the principal Officers of the United States Government under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1789, George Washington, of Virginia.
1797, John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1801, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1809, James Madison, of Virginia.
1817, James Monroe, of Virginia.
1825, John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.
1829, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

- 1789, John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1797, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1801, Aaron Burr, of New York.
1805, George Clinton, of New York; died April 20, 1812.
1813, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts; died Nov. 23, 1814.
1817, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.
1825, John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

- 1789, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1794, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
1795, Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1800, John Marshall, of Virginia.
1801, James Madison, of Virginia.
1809, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1811, James Monroe, of Virginia.
1817, John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.
1825, Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1829, Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1831, Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

- 1789, Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
1795, Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.
1801, Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1802, Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.
1814, George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.
1814, Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.
1817, William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1825, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1829, Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania.
1831, Lewis M. Lane, of Delaware.

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

- 1789, Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
1795, Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1796, James M. Henry, of Maryland.
1800, Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1801, Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.
1801, Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts.
1809, William Eustis, of Massachusetts.
1813, John Armstrong, of New York.
1815, William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1817, Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, (did not accept).
1817, John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina.
1825, James Barbour, of Virginia.
1828, Peter B. Porter, of New York.
1829, John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
1831, Lewis Cass, of Ohio.

*SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

- 1798, George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
1798, Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland.
1802, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1805, Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.
1809, Paul Hamilton, of S. Carolina.
1812, William Jones, of Pennsylvania.
1815, Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.
1818, Smith Thompson, of New York.
1823, Samuel L. Southard, of N. Jersey.
1829, John Branch, of N. Carolina.
1831, Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.

*This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the War Department.

POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

- 1789, Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts.
1791, Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1795, Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
1802, Gideon Granger, of Connecticut.
1814, Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.
1823, John M'Lean, of Ohio.
1829, William T. Barry, of Kentucky.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

- 1789, John Jay, of New York, appointed.
1796, William Cushing, of Massachusetts.
1796, Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut.
1800, John Jay, of New York.
1801, John Marshall, of Virginia.

Attorneys General.

- 1789, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, appointed.
1794, William Bradford, of Pennsylvania.
1795, Charles Lee, of Virginia.
1801, Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
1805, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1806, John Breckenridge, of Kentucky.
1807, Cesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
1811, William Pinkney, of Maryland.
1814, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1817, William Wirt, of Virginia.
1829, John M. Berrien, of Georgia.
1831, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.

Speakers of the House of Representatives of the United States.

- 1789, First Congress, 1st and 2d sessions held at N. York, 3d session at Philadelphia; Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, of Penn.
1791, Second Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.
1793, Third Congress, held at Philadelphia; Frederick A. Muhlenburgh, of Penn.
1795, Fourth Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.
1797, Fifth Congress, held at Philadelphia; Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.
1799, Sixth Congress, 1st session at Philadelphia, 2d at Washington; Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
1801, Seventh Congress, held at Washington; Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina.
1803, Eighth Congress; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.
1805, Ninth Congress; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.
1807, Tenth Congress; Joseph B. Varnum of Massachusetts.
1809, Eleventh Congress; Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.
1811, Twelfth Congress; Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1813, Thirteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Kentucky until January the 17th, 1814.
Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for the residue of the Congress.
1815, Fourteenth Congress; Henry Clay of Kentucky.
1817, Fifteenth Congress; Henry Clay of Kentucky.
1819, Sixteenth Congress; Henry Clay of Kentucky, during the 1st session;
John W. Taylor, of New York during the 2d session.
1821, Seventeenth Congress; Philip P. Barbour of Virginia.
1823, Eighteenth Congress; Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1825, Nineteenth Congress; John W. Taylor, of New York.
1827, Twentieth Congress; Andrew Stevenson of Virginia.
1829, Twenty-first Congress; Andrew Stevenson.

A young Russian Nobleman, travelling in Germany, struck with great violence the postillion who drove him. 'Take care,' said a bystander, 'you will kill him!' 'Oh, as for that matter,' said the Russian, 'I am rich enough to answer for it. What do they charge for postillions in this country?'

FRUIT TREES.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES, in NEWTON, near Boston, a most extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Grape Vines of the best foreign sorts, and 25 finest varieties of Strawberries, including the most rare, productive and esteemed.

Also about 400 varieties of the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and superb hardy roses, including Silver Fir, varieties of Spruce, Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Catalpas, Mountain Ash with beautiful clusters of red berries in autumn and winter, Purple Acacia, Three Thorned and Thornless Acacia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or tree of Heaven, Elms, American and Scotch, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, do. do. Napoleon from St Helena tree, Honeysuckles. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes, for ornamenting highways and commons.

WHITE MULBERRIES, genuine sort for silk worms, by the 100 or 1000 for Plantations.
ISABELLA and CATWINE Grape Vines, either singly or at reduced price by the 100 or 1000.

CHINA ROSES, CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANIUMS, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed either to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, are regularly received by the daily mail, and will be promptly attended to, or they may if more convenient be left with J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, where also, catalogues may be obtained gratis on application. But purchasers are invited when convenient to call and examine the trees, &c. for themselves, and make their own selections; but when this is not convenient, then let them forward their orders, relying that the very best possible selection will be made for them. Trees when destined for a distant place, are carefully packed, either in clay or moss, and mats, and delivered whenever ordered in Boston free of any charge for transportation. ep1dt Oct. 19.

Furn Wanted.

Wanted to purchase, or hire, a good Farm with seven miles, south or west of Boston, containing forty to eighty acres of land, with genteel dwelling house, good barn, &c. Apply to J. B. Russell, Farmer office, Boston—if by letter, post paid. U Oct. 19.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

PEAR SEEDLINGS, of vigorous growth, and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$30 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 18 inches in length, price \$8 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Oct. 19.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1831. NO. 17.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ICE HOUSES.

MR FESSENDEN—Your correspondent C. whose communication was given vol. x. page 13 of the New England Farmer, complains of not being able to keep his ice through the summer, and imputes it to the soil on which his house is located. I have an ice house, which is built on the same kind of soil, which he describes, say a gravelly knoll. I dig a pit, say from 8 to 12 inches larger than I intended the frame. I dug it about 8 feet below the surface, and with the gravel, which came out of the pit, I raised it about 2 feet. My frame was 10 feet long, 8 feet wide and 10 feet deep. I planked it up with 2 inch hemlock planks, and filled the space on the outside, which was from 8 to 12 inches, with tan, and rammed it down as fast as I planked it up till I came to the top of the frame. I then put on rafters of joists 4 or 5 inches square, and lined them and filled the space with tan, as tight as it could be rammed in, and then shingled the roof. The ends were boarded up, with a door at each end, for the convenience of filling the house. My house holds about 6 cords. I fill it with square pieces of ice, as close as I can pack them. I put nothing between the layers of ice, nor on the sides, nor do I break any in pieces to fill up the spaces, except broken pieces that will not make good storage. I have filled the house to the top of the frame. I then fill the roof with shavings, and ram them down as tight as I can. I have had no difficulty in keeping my ice, and have spared as much as we have used, and have often ice in the house, when we clear it for filling afresh. I think shavings are better than straw, as they will not rot so soon by the dampness. I go to the ice house at any time of day, when ice is wanted. My ice house has no drains to it. Under the plank at bottom I rounded out a place lengthwise, about a foot deep, sloping towards the middle like an egg, cut in two lengthwise, which I think is sufficient to receive all the water that will waste from the ice. Remain with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

Medford, Oct. 25, 1831. A SUBSCRIBER.

We are personally acquainted with the writer of the above, who is a respectable and intelligent agriculturist in the neighborhood of Boston. We regret that he did not authorize us to add his name to his useful article.—Editor.

SUN FLOWER OIL.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I have read several articles in different newspapers, respecting the value of sun-flower seed, for the purpose of producing oil. The favorable manner in which this article was spoken of induced me to make a trial myself. Accordingly last spring I planted nearly one half of an acre, the produce of which was thirty bushels of good seed. So far the success was equal to my expectations. Last week I took a quantity to the oil mill of Mr Smith in Ipswich, and the most we could procure from a bushel was two quarts. We at first made several trials by grinding and pressing, but in this way the most we could get was one quart and a half-pint, from one bushel. We then heated the seed, and pressed without grinding, but

did not succeed so well; we then ground and pressed cold and procured two quarts, and this was the most we could procure in any way.

My object in making this statement, is to correct any wrong impressions that have been made, respecting the value of this article. By the above experiment I am certain it has been overrated by at least one half.

After such a decided failure I do not feel much disposed to boast about raising sun-flowers, but will just observe that mine were mostly of the single headed kind, and some of them measured upwards of four feet in circumference.

I presume the cause why it did not produce as much when hot pressed as cold, was that the hull of the seed when hot absorbed the oil more readily

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH MANN.

Salisbury, Oct. 31, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CORN STALKS—AGAIN.

MR EDITOR—I have no inclination for a corn stalk controversy, but beg leave to add the following to my communication of Sept. 28. Your correspondent from South Boston supposed my communication calculated to mislead, &c. I should exceedingly regret any such result. I have read his statement with much interest, but still remain in the dark on certain points. He states that 'cows when fed with stalks must be fed to the full, that they must be satisfied or they will stand all day impatiently watching the cornfield,' &c. and 'that they will neither eat grass nor drink water, so long as they expect anything better.' This is doubtless true, but with my cows the case was of a different character. To avoid the above evil my cows were fed with stalks late in the afternoon and also other time. They appeared to feed as usual through the day, until near the time for stalks, and when they sometimes arrived half an hour or soon, I repeatedly noticed that they found employment at feeding as before. Now if a full supply of stalks will greatly increase the milk, why should a small quantity in addition to the usual supply of grass diminish it? This is the main point concerning which I am in the dark. That my cows consumed more food, in all, on those days when fed with stalks, than before or after, I cannot for a moment doubt; and if it be a fact that grass feeding ceases to nourish the animal when her thoughts are on the corn stalks, it is certainly a fact of no small importance to the farmer. The quantity of stalks consumed by my cows as stated before, was four hills each, per day, a small pittance to be sure, but considering the luxuriant growth of the season, including an abundance of suckers, not so scanty as might be at first supposed.

It is much to be regretted that farmers (as they are called) are so much inclined to follow an old practice, taking it for granted that it is a good one. Few on this point perhaps have been more glib than myself. But in the corn stalk business think there are very many who have done as well as I have, feeding in this small way, the whe of which, so far as my late experience proves nothing, is an entire loss and something worse

into the bargain. If the best, and only successful mode of feeding, is to give them as many stalks as they will eat up clean at one time (and I do not presume to doubt it,) it is certainly time for farmers to attend to the subject; for if this theory be correct, I am persuaded there are hundreds in Massachusetts sustaining yearly loss, and though some may think even green stalks a dry subject, on paper, I cherish a hope that the above may excite further investigation and eventually benefit some others beside

Your obedient servant,

Newton, Oct. 14, 1831, E. F. WOODWARD.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRODUCTIVE CULTIVATION.

MR FESSENDEN—To number the most acres, or to see who shall possess the largest domain ought not to be the chief ambition of the agriculturist, but to strive for excellence in the cultivation of what land a man may already have in possession; to see who can make the most at the least expense, from the fewest acres; to make two and even twenty spears of grass grow where none before vegetated.

If such a strife for excellence were encouraged, we should see the man of few acres proudly standing by the side, yea lifting his head higher than his more aced neighbor. To encourage a competition of this kind, and to show what may be raised on a small spot of ground, I give below the produce of one acre, three years in succession, belonging to B. Norris, Esq. of this town, the truth of which can be abundantly verified, if required,

Yours &c, L. W. B.

Bristol, R. I. Nov. 2, 1831.

1829.

12178 bunches of onions, at 60 bushels to the thousand bunches, a common average, would be

730	bushels of Onions.
70	" Potatoes.
50	" Carrots.
20	" Round Turnips.
30	" Beets.
1	" Beans.
3200	lbs. Winter Squashes.
150	Cabbage heads.

1830

10560 bunches of Onions, equal to

638	bushels Onions.
80	" Potatoes.
30	" Carrots.
31	" Round Turnips.
26	" Beets.
3	pecks of beans.
2500	lbs. Winter Squashes.
150	Cabbage.

1831.

10363 bunches of Onions equivalent to

628	bushels of Onions.
130	" Potatoes.
23	" Round Turnips.
30	" Beets.
2	pecks of Beans.
2000	lbs. Winter Squashes.
200	heads of Cabbage.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GRAPES.

MR FESSENOEN—I have the past season, made an experiment on a fine White Sweet Water Grape (a vine somewhat extended.) As soon as the grape became two thirds grown, I picked off the leaves partially, in order to admit the sun to the fruit, presuming that it would be benefited by it, but much to my surprise it soon *blasted, cracked open and withered*, while on other parts of the vine the clusters were large, and the grapes of full size and of a delicious flavor. From this it appears evident that it is a great injury to remove the leaves, as the clusters most secluded were the largest and finest grapes. From this vine which is now 5 or 6 years old I had more than half a bushel of the most delicious grapes, and had I not removed the leaves from a considerable portion of the same, I should have probably had a peck more. If this information is of any value to others interested in the culture of this fine fruit you will please mention it, as you have fully evinced your desire to promote the great interests of agriculture and horticulture.

Yours truly, L. JENKINS.

Canandaigua, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1831.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCT. 13, 1831.

Your society, gentlemen, was incorporated for the purpose of encouraging and promoting domestic industry in this State and in the United States, in Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts. The legislature of New York evidently had in view, in this stating the object of your institution, the great subdivision which it is usual to make of the industrious pursuits of man.

It is usual to divide the industry of a country, into the three great branches of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. There are of course some important pursuits, such as mining and the fisheries, which do not exactly fall under either head. It is the great business of agriculture, to produce the food to be consumed by the community, and a part of the materials used for manufactures. The manufacturer works up the raw materials and natural products, of domestic and foreign growth, into various fabrics and articles for the use of man; and commerce carries on the necessary exchanges, between the farmer, the manufacturer, and the consumer, in different parts of the country, and between the whole community and foreign countries. That country is the most prosperous, which under good laws and a wise administration of them at home, and in the enjoyment of an intercourse on liberal principles, with foreign nations, possesses these three branches of industry in their due proportion to each other; so that all flourish together; and neither languishes that the rest may thrive.

These three great branches of industry are all, in the highest degree, important, and entitled to the favorable regard of the whole community. If we wish to form comparisons between them, (which however ought not to be done, without recollecting that they are very intimately connected together and dependent on each other) we should pronounce agriculture the most important branch,—manufactures the next, and foreign commerce the least important of the three. It was calculated four years ago in Great Britain, that the

annual amount of the grain grown in that country, (including wheat, oats, barley, rye and pulse) was 112,000,000!; and that the amount of cattle, sheep, hides, wool, butter, cheese and poultry, was about as much more, making together more than a thousand million of dollars. At this rate, the whole national debt of Great Britain, vast as it is, would not exceed five crops. If we suppose the population of the United States to amount to 13,000,000, and allow half a dollar a week as the entire expense of the agricultural produce, consumed as food and clothing by each individual, it will amount to near three hundred and forty millions per annum. Besides this, there is the food consumed by domestic animals; there is the agricultural produce, consumed for other purposes than food and clothing;—and there is the entire accumulation, or what is raised and not consumed:—an aggregate, I presume, of \$1,000,000,000.

The value of the manufacturing industry of the country is less easy to estimate; but it is vastly great. Articles scarcely thought of, in taking a general view of the occupation of the country, can be easily shown to amount, in the aggregate, to a prodigious sum. It has been lately calculated, that the manufacture of hats, in the United States amounts to \$13,000,000 annually, and that of boots and shoes to \$26,000,000. This would make the amount of hats equal to more than half the export of the great staple of cotton; equal to twice the rice and tobacco exported; and to twice the amount of the entire sugar crop. The article of boots and shoes at 26,000,000 would exceed the average of the exportation of cotton, for the last twelve years.

The amount of our foreign commerce, as consisting in the export of domestic produce, is not greatly over \$60,000,000. This is of course the product of agriculture and manufactures; and bears but a small proportion to the domestic consumption.

It was probably the consideration of facts like these, which led Adam Smith to the following train of remarks:

The capital that is acquired to any country by commerce and manufactures, is all a very precarious and uncertain possession, till some part of it has been secured and realized, in the permanent improvement of its lands. A merchant, it has been said very properly, is not the citizen of any particular country. It is in a great measure indifferent to him, from what place he carries on his trade and a very trifling disgust will make him move his capital and with it all the industry, which it supports, from one country to another. No part of it can be said to belong to any particular country, till it has been spread, as it were over the face of that country, either in buildings or the like improvement of lands. No vestige now remains of the great wealth said to be possessed by the eastern part of the Hanse towns, except in the obscure histories of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is even uncertain, where some of them were situated, or to what towns in Europe the Latin name given to some of them belong. But tangle the misfortunes of Italy, at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, greatly diminished the commerce and manufactures of the cities of Lombardy and Tuscany, those countries still continue to be amongst the most populous and best cultivated in Europe. The civil wars of Flanders and the Spanish government which succeeded them, chased away the rest

commerce of Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges. But Flanders still continues to be one of the richest, best cultivated, and most populous provinces in Europe. The ordinary revolutions of war and government easily dry up the sources of that wealth which arise from commerce only. That which arises from the more solid improvements of agriculture, is much more durable, and cannot be destroyed, but by those violent convulsions, occasioned by the depredations of hostile and barbarous nations, for a century together; such as happened for a century before and after the Roman empire in the western provinces of Europe.*

* * * * *

In descending to the particulars of the laws, which it may be necessary to enact in any country, for the purpose of building up and protecting the arts and industry of the people, they must depend partly on the legislation of foreign countries, and partly on the nature of the case. It is commonly considered, that it would be an advantageous intercourse, to exchange, without restriction, the products of agriculture in one country for those of manufacturing industry in another. But if the foreign manufacturer refuse to be fed by the agricultural produce of the consumer, who consumes his fabric, it is absolutely necessary, by a judicious legislation, to rear up a class of domestic manufacturers, who will make the exchange.

The necessity of such a legislation is farther made manifest, by considering the nature of many of the manufacturing arts. They require great experience in constructing machinery—a great outlay of capital,—and practice in all the various processes required for the production of the fabric. How much of this skill is required can only be estimated by a person who will visit a cotton mill,—and commencing from the machine-shop trace the progress of the factory from the first revolution of the lathe, by which the spindle is turned, to the completion of the building, and from the opening of the bale of cotton to the packing up of the bale of cloth. This skill is just as necessary to carry on a manufacture, as the machinery or the power that moves it. It is plain, that it must take some time to acquire it; and till it is acquired the infant manufacture cannot possibly sustain a competition with those establishments which possess the skill. So certain is this, that it has been stated, by one of the most popular writers on political economy in Great Britain, at the present day, that it is impossible that the United States should enter into competition with England in the cotton manufacture, because Great Britain has the start of us in the requisite skill. When we reflect on the infinity of detail in the business of a great manufacture,—in the contrivance, construction and management of the machinery, the preparation of the raw material and the processes, for working it up;—and what an essential difference in the result, on a large scale, is produced by a very small advantage, in any of the parts, it is obvious that unless there were some protection against foreign competition in its infancy, no manufacture previously well established in one country, could be introduced into another. Accordingly I believe it may be asserted as a proposition to which there is no exception, that there is no example of a complicated manufacture, already existing in one country and introduced into another under a system of unrestrained commerce and without legislative protection.

Such protection is necessary to prevent the con-

dition of the laboring population in one country, from regulating the condition of the same class in all other countries connected with it. It is, scarcely necessary to state, that as the laboring population, in all countries, forms the mass of the community; and as their labor must be the chief source of the public wealth, the prosperity of the country depends on the condition of this part of the population. Where the laborer receives a generous portion of the products of his toil and skill, the country is prosperous; and it languishes where his share is mean and inadequate. In most of the countries of Europe the wages of labor are depressed to the point of a meagre subsistence. It is impossible, therefore, *other things being equal*, that the industry of any other country should, without protection in the outset, enter into competition with that of Europe, till its labor is ground down to the same standard. It has been the object of the economical system of the United States, to secure to the labor of the country a just and equitable, but not an extravagant, portion of the products. Of this last evil, however, there is the less danger as it must of necessity be checked by that competition, which encouragement invariably produces. The moment a branch of industry is overplum, it is thronged, till the compensation falls to the average of other pursuits.

CANADA COTTON.

A Montreal paper gives the following account of an experiment in spinning the wild Cotton in Canada.

Among the various plants which nature in her Canadian wildness produces in profusion, few have perhaps been considered of less value than that which by the Canadians is called *Cottonier*. Cart loads, may ship loads of its seed are blown away by the wind yearly, and yet that seed has now been ascertained to be convertible to a most useful and even important purpose. For this discovery the public are indebted to the observation and perseverance of the lady of Dr Stewart Chisholm, of Glenary, in Upper Canada, who resolved upon making the attempt to spin some of the wild cotton, heretofore lost to any good purpose. This attempt has so entirely succeeded, that not only has Mrs Chisholm spun a very large quantity of the material, but has caused it to be woven into a sort of stuff, most valuable in this rude climate, for many purposes, in the habitation and cottager's establishment. We have been favored with a piece of the manufactured stuff, cut from this web, and which all persons, desirous of so doing, will be welcome to inspect at the Herald Office.

Rail Roads.—The following paragraph from the Louisville Advertiser shows the confidence entered by foreigners as well as Americans of the success of Rail Roads in this country.

Professor Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., who has been for some months past travelling in Europe, for the purpose of purchasing books, apparatus, &c, for the use of the Transylvania Medical College, has written, we understand, to a friend in Lexington, to increase his subscription of \$10,000 to the Kentucky Rail Road, to \$20,000. The Professor assures his friends in Lexington, that the whole amount of stock of the contemplated Rail Road would be readily taken in Europe. It is also stated, that he had been authorized by a Parisian capitalist to subscribe for him to the amount of \$30,000. The contracts for part of the road will be let out during the present month.

Lowell Railroad.—The location of this Railroad is nearly completed. The inclination of the road from the horizon, will not exceed in any part ten feet in a mile. It terminates in this city, near the entrance to Warren bridge, on the westerly side of the bridge. The road will enter the city by a viaduct to be erected across Charles river, east of the Canal bridge.

Machinery and Capital.—We copy the following extraordinary statement from the *Mechanics' Magazine*; it speaks volumes.—Mr Crawshaw's Iron Works.—Number of persons employed, 5,000. Annual sum expended for labor, £300,000. Number of horses employed, 450. Number of steam-engines, 8; each of 50 horse-power, but going night and day, doing the work of 21,000 horses.—Water wheels 9, equal to the power of 954 horses.—Furnaces, 84; each about 50 feet high and wide in proportion. Forges, 3.—Foundry, 1. Rolling mills, 8.—Boring mill, 1.—Annually used for mixing with the iron ore, iron stone, 90,000 tons, lime, 40,000 tons.—Annually consumed, coals 200,000 tons, gunpowder, 30,000 lbs., candles, 120,000 lbs.—One hundred and twenty miles of tram-railway have been laid down for the use of these works, besides which there is a canal of several miles, with aqueducts, bridges, &c.—Of tram wagons, made chiefly of iron, there are many thousands.—Mr Crawshaw has lately built a castle for his own residence in the vicinity of the works, which covers an area of 174 square feet, and contains 72 apartments; the locks and hinges alone cost £700.—There is a pinery attached to the castle, which is heated by steam, and costs £850 yearly; an extensive graperies also, that costs nearly as much.—*English paper.*

Canker Worm.—The Canker Grub is more abundant this fall than it has ever been known before, and if instant measures are not taken to prevent its ascent into the fruit trees, they can scarcely fail to be totally ruined next year. A mistaken notion has heretofore prevailed, that the grub did not ascend till the Spring; but the fact is, that it leaves the ground at this season, lays its eggs and dies, and the worms are hatched in the Spring. Much of the mischief, it is to be feared, is already done; but perhaps an immediate resort to tarring and other preventives may be beneficial.—*Salem Gazette.*

Manmoth Squash.—Raised this season by Mr. Task, of Fayette, Chautauque county, N. Y. A squash, weighing *eighty-six pounds*, and measuring round five feet four inches and a half. It grew in the vicinity where the Big Black Walnut tree stood, which has so much astonished the European world, and is a fair specimen of the richness of the soil in the vicinity where they grew. Fayette not outdone by the natural and cultivated product of the soil.—*Fredonia Censor.*

An American Gourd.—There is a Gourd at the Museum, the growth of the present season, under whose shade a modern Jonah or even Goliath might repose. It measures five feet four and a half inches in circumference, and weighs fifty six pounds. It was raised in Hubbardston, by Mr Aaron Greenwood, nephew of the superintendent of the Museum, from seed brought by Mr Moses G. from a place 700 miles west of Little Rock in Arkansas Territory.—*Traveller.*

THE DOMESTIC CAT DIVING FOR FISHES.

Str.—In reading that delightful little work of Mr White's, *The Natural History of Silborne*, the propensity of cats for fish, and their repugnance to wetting their feet, are remarked by the intelligent author. An anecdote or two of these beautiful but maligned quadrupeds, proving their piscivorous natures in the one case, and in the other a strong natural antipathy overcome by a still more powerful propensity, will perhaps be amusing to some of your readers, who like myself, have a regard for every thing 'which lives, and moves, and has a being.' In the centre of my father's garden was a fish-pond, stocked with various kinds of fish. Many a time and oft have I witnessed puss (and a very pretty tortoiseshell puss she was, and a great favorite withal) watching at its brink for its finny inmates, and on their appearing at the surface darting on her prey, and in spite of the wetting and ducking she encountered, bringing them in triumph to the pond's edge, and regaling on the delicious fare. This sport, I believe, she continued in the enjoyment of till the day of her death; and so amused were we with her angling powers that no obstruction was ever thrown in her way. The pond, moreover, was not, as some may imagine, sloping in its bottom and picturesque in its appearance, but it was completely a cockney pond in its *tout ensemble*, octangular in its shape, of precise equality in its depth, with a pavement smooth and regular both in the sides and base; therefore, before this puss could gratify her taste, a plunge was to be taken which was sufficient to make the stoutest cat's heart tremble.

The other anecdote relates to a cat of more extraordinary acquirements, which belonged to one of my workmen. In a large and deep pond at my premises in the Green Lanes, a stock—not of fish, but of rats—had accumulated, the destruction of which was undertaken by this uncommon cat. He was daily in the habit, for nine or ten years, of stationing himself on the margin of the water, and of jumping into the liquid element on the appearance of his game. A day seldom closed unsuccessfully, and he has been seen and known to catch and bring from the watery deep four of these vile vermin betwixt sunrise and sunset. As I said, this amusement was kept up by him for the space of nine or ten years, in fact until his rat-catching powers deserted him; and when his teeth became all extracted in the performance of his daily feats, and his master had him killed, that the miserable death of starvation might not await him. This cat was truly a sportsman, and pursued the sport solely for the love of it; he caught his game with avidity, but never eat a morsel; so that the pleasure of the chase alone had charms enough in his mind to vanquish one of the strongest antipathies of his nature.—*London's Mag.*

The editor of the *Sporting Magazine*, in his last number, gives the following advice, which may not be considered ill-timed, as on many large estates not a single Partridge survived the great snow of last winter.

'Partridges.—It has been well suggested to put the question to all farmers and liberal sportsmen, whether it is not highly expedient to forbear the taking of Partridges altogether the ensuing season? By that means only can the ravages of the last winter be repaired. No genuine lover of the trigger will draw one upon a Partridge this fall. For ourselves we are determined not to buy or taste one until the fall of 1832.'

Agricultural.

REPORTS

Of Committees at the Annual Meeting of the Bristol Agricultural Society.

ON WORKING OXEN.

The Committee on WORKING OXEN have attended the duty assigned them, and submit the following as their Report.

The whole number entered for premiums, was eighteen yoke. This is a larger number than has been entered at any previous year. Your Committee were highly gratified with the manner in which they performed. They displayed not only great strength in drawing, but great facility in backing and turning their loads, and a discipline, which required the whip to be used rather as a wand than as an instrument to inflict pain. There was scarcely a yoke that performed which did not merit a premium. One yoke of four years old oxen, belonging to Samuel A. Dean, appeared to great advantage. The limited number of premiums, however, offered by the Society, prevent the Committee from bestowing rewards where they were really deserved. This exhibition, it is believed, would not lose by a comparison with that of any of our neighbouring societies. After much consideration your Committee have awarded the following premiums, viz :

Bildad Burt, for the best yoke of oxen,	\$5 00
Horatio Leonard, 2d do.	4 00
Schuyler Shepard, 3d do.	3 00
Jesse R. Carpenter, 4th do.	2 00
Peter Thatcher, Jr, 5th do.	1 00
Luther L. Short, for the best yoke of three years old Steers,	4 00
John Padelford, 2d do.	3 00
Daniel Edson, 3d do.	2 00

SYDNEY WILLIAMS,
SETH HODGES,
LEPILLETTE SWEET,
PETER THATCHER, } Committee.

ON STOCK.

The Committee on STOCK ask leave to report that they have awarded the following premiums :

To Israel Brayton, Somerset, best fat ox,	\$10 00
Nathan Slade, Somerset, 2d do. do.	8 00
Israel Brayton, Somerset, 3d do. do.	6 00
Jesse Carpenter, Attleboro', 4th do. do.	4 00
Abner Bailey, Mansfield, best bull,	10 00
Justin Howard, Easton, 2d do. do.	7 00
Lucas Daggett, Attleboro', 3d do. do.	5 00
Benj. Shores, Taunton, best bull calf,	4 00
Artemas Stebbins, Swansey, 2d do. do.	2 00
S. B. King, Taunton, 5 best milch cows,	8 00
Nathaniel H. Williams, do. for 2d do. do.	6 00
Jesse Carpenter, Attleboro', 3d do. do.	3 00
Samuel A. Dean, Taunton, best heifer,	4 00
Edmund Porter, do. 2d do. do.	3 00
Elbridge G. Dean, do. 3d do. do.	2 00
John Sweet, Norton, best merino buck,	3 00
Peter Thatcher, Attleboro', 6 merino ewes,	3 00
John Sweet, Norton, 6 do. different breed,	3 00
Lepillette Sweet, Attleboro', best boar,	3 00
Julius Fisher, Taunton, 2d do. do.	2 00
S. B. King, do. best breeding sow,	3 00
Lepillette Sweet, Attleboro', 2d do. do.	2 00

As the Committee have no power to award premiums for horses, they recommend to the Society to allow Virgil B. Bucklin, of Seekonk, for a two years old stud, two dollars.

It not being convenient for the Committee at this time to enter so thoroughly as they could wish into the subjects committed to them, they merely take occasion to observe, that in some kinds of stock presented for premiums, particu-

larly fat Cattle, Sheep and Swine, there was less competition than was desirable. They trust, however, that there is no diminution of that general interest in the concerns of the Society which should characterize an agricultural community. Your committee may be permitted to remark that although the farmers of the County of Bristol have evinced less ambition of excellence in their agricultural operations than those of some other Counties in the State; yet, since the establishment of your Society there has been an evident improvement in the method of raising and managing stock, as well as in its general quality; and they observe with pleasure that many persons are willing to present for observation or imitation the productions of their care and enterprise, rather for the purpose of encouragement and information to others, than from regard to the premiums offered. The true object of Agricultural Associations and Exhibitions is to call forth a general interest and inquiry on the subjects which they embrace; and by presenting and comparing the results of individual experience to introduce a general improvement in the pursuits of husbandry. The man who obtains a premium for an animal derives little benefit from the amount of money received, compared with the advantage of learning how to raise and feed an animal deserving a premium. Much—almost everything depends upon raising Cattle from a good stock.—Our farmers, it is believed, pay less regard to the quality of domestic animals than their own interests demand. The additional expense of procuring breeding animals from a good stock is small, and an excellent breed once obtained is, whether for use or for the market, incalculably more valuable than an ordinary one. In a pecuniary point of view this subject deserves attention. The importation of foreign domestic animals has greatly contributed to improve our races of cattle in this country. It is known that for more than fifty years past great efforts have been made in Great Britain and France to improve the state of their horned cattle—while with us no such effort had been made. Of course it is to be presumed that those nations have improved their races, while ours have been stationary. If it should be admitted that the fine natural pastures on the beautiful, fertile, and moist hills of Worcester, that New England paradise for fine cattle, had kept up a race of cattle, vigorous, and nearly perfect in their forms, the same could not be affirmed of Bristol, or of the Southern Counties, or of the northern part of Middlesex or Norfolk. There can be no doubt that our race of *Milch cows* is generally ordinary, and our cattle at large inferior to those of England, of the Netherlands and of Normandy. The introduction of Merino and Saxony sheep into this country has been attended with remarkable effects. Your committee regret that more attention is not paid to the raising and managing of sheep in this country, only 2 or 3ots were exhibited for premiums.

Some handsome specimens of swine were presented, and a great variety of valuable bulls from which the committee found it somewhat difficult to make selections for the premiums awarded.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HORATIO PRATT,
EBEN WILLIAMS,
JACOB SHEPARD,
JOSEPH CARPENTER, } Committee.
FLOUGHING.

The Committee on PLOUGHING have attended to the service assigned them, and re-

leave to report that they have awarded the following premiums :

Lepillette Sweet, Attleboro', 1 yoke oxen,	\$7 00
Jacob Dean, Mansfield,	6 00
Schuyler Shepard, do.	5 00
Samuel A. Dean, Taunton,	4 00
Zeph. Dean, do.	3 00
Luther L. Short, do. yoke steers and horse,	5 00

The Committee recommend that the sum of \$2 be awarded to Samuel A. Dean, and the same sum to Jesse R. Carpenter, in addition to the regular premiums.

The Committee also award a premium of \$3 to Daniel Briggs, Jr, Norton, for best plough.

Second do. Jacob Dean, Mansfield, \$2
Per order of the Committee,

C. LEONARD.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE CASTOR OIL BEAN.

Mr Wright's Letter to the Committee on Agricultural Experiments.

Concord, Oct. 5, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—As you are assembled to take into consideration the agricultural concerns of the County, permit me to give you an account of an experiment which I have tried, and which has been crowned with complete success. I have for several years past been in the practice of appropriating, annually, a small piece of ground for the culture of the *Palma Christi*, or Castor Oil Bean, and I find that the crop produced is about half as many bushels as would be raised of Indian Corn, upon the same land, and under similar cultivation.

The Oil here presented has all the sweetness of fresh butter, and without any bad taste or smell; but as it has just come from the press, it has not had time to clarify itself, and assume that whiteness peculiar to imported, or the Southern Castor Oil.

I consider it the duty of those who possess any information that will advance the interests of the Agriculturists or Manufacturers of the County, to lay it before the Society, that it may be made beneficial to all; this has induced me to present this sample for your inspection. It was manufactured by Mr BENJAMIN DRAPER, of Buxboro', who had erected a press for that purpose. The kernels pressed cold yield two gallons of Oil to the bushel.

I do not think, however, that during the continuance of the present low prices of the Southern Oil, that the cultivation of the Castor Oil Bean is of any very great agricultural importance, only, as it has a tendency to develop the slumbering resources of this section of the Country. Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY WRIGHT.

Certificate from Dr Josiah Bartlett.

CONCORD, OCT. 4, 1831.—This may certify that the subscriber has, within the last two years, made frequent use of the Oil raised and manufactured by Capt. A. WAGGUT, and has invariably found it to possess all the qualities of the best imported Castor Oil.

J. BARTLETT.

Large Apple.—The Lincoln Intelligencer, a Maine paper, states in substance that an apple, called the Jackson apple was raised by an old friend of the General, at Bowman's Point, Hallowell, which weighs one pound and girls 13 inches. The Editor of the Maine Inquirer, published at Bath, states that he has seen an apple, raised in the garden of Col. Thomas D. Robinson of that town, which girls 15 inches, and weighs 22 ounces; and that he could show a bushel of apples, raised in the same garden, the smallest of which would be larger than the apple first mentioned.

From London's Magazine of Natural History.

THE ROT IN SHEEP.

Most of your readers are aware that by the frequent and repeated moistening of land the grass grows in abundance, much more quickly, and has a more luxuriant appearance, particularly when the weather is close and warm. It is this quickness of its growth which I think is the great cause of the mischief. When grown slowly, time is allowed for that bitter principle to be more fully elaborated, on which depends the good quality of our grasses, which is the case in a moderately dry season, and when also the disease does not make its appearance. But when, contrary to this, the grass grows too quickly to allow that change taking place, and it does not contain that bitterness, but has a more delicate appearance, or what is termed squashy, the sheep become diseased from the loss of that usual stimulus to the bowels, the bitter principle of well grown grass. In consequence of this they become torpid, the food not well digested, the secretion of bile sluggish; and here is the foundation of that mass of disease in the liver. How far this opinion may be correct I leave to the judgment of others; but should it prove so, the remedy will be simple when taken in the first place, that is, before the matter is formed in the liver. I presume that for the want of that stimulus to the bowels the liver does not perform its functions, and becomes overloaded with bile, part of which is again circulated with the blood; but in time, from its stagnation it becomes putrid, and matter is formed upon the liver, in small tubercles, which bursting into each other become abscesses, in which are found the hydatids or flukes. By what means they get there is at present a matter of conjecture. It is certain they are animalcule, as they have been seen to move several hours after their removal from the sheep. It may be asked by some, How are we to know the rot in its first stage? The weather, the situation of his land, together with his own judgment as to the probability of the flock becoming diseased are the shepherd's best guides. The sheep, themselves, in an early stage of the disease will appear stolid, and their eyes dim, with a tinge of yellow; i. e. having a jaundiced appearance. In this state, I should give a few doses of mild mercurials, saline aperients, and then a mild bitter infusion, such as infusion of chamomile or of gentian, two or three times a day.

To obtain the Skeletons of Small Fishes.—My method is this:—I suspend the fish by threads attached to the head and tail, in a horizontal position, in a jar of water such as is found in ponds where tadpoles abound; and change it often, till the tadpoles have finished their work; which, if two or three tadpoles are allowed to work on a fish of a small size, they will complete in twenty four hours. I always select the smallest sort of tadpoles, as they insinuate themselves between the smallest bones, without destroying their articulation. (T. Bluett, in *Philosophical Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 151.)

The Fact of the Flight of Earwigs I had long known, on the credit of others, but not at all from inspection, till May 12, 1831. Between 5 and 6 P. M. the atmosphere was warm and most exciting, when, in an area between two ranges of hot-bed frames, I saw numerous specimens of *Forficula* minor, all in highest ecstasies, and traversing the

ground in all directions. I thought I also saw some flying, and alighting round about. Hereupon I caused one on the ground to mount my hand, and elevating it to the level of my eye, saw it fly off: thus also did a second, a third, and a fourth. Each, before taking flight, quivered and effected the expansion of its snow-white membranous wings with the forceps in its tail, which it turned over its back, and used with admirable adroitness. They flew ably, and in curves of short diameters. This instance is very similar to the one related in Kirby and Spence's *Introduction to Entomology*, vol. iv. p. 514.—John Denson. *Bryceaster*, July 12, 1831.

Mount Auburn, in the vicinity of Boston has been consecrated as a place of sepulture for the city dead. It is spoken of as a place of unrivalled rural beauty. Boston has set a laudable example to the cities and crowded villages of our country. To retain their dead within their walls is to board up contagion and death for their inhabitants—it is to drown the solemnity of death in scenes of active life and the solemn stillness of the grave in the tumult of business.—N. Y. paper.

OPENING OF THE OHIO CANAL.

It will be seen by the following extracts that great rejoicings took place at Columbus, Ohio, on the arrival of the first boats, through the canal at that place.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel.

New era to the Scioto Valley.—Canal navigation is now opening from the lake to this place, and to Circleville, 26 miles further south. The pleasure boat Gov. Brown, of Circleville, made her first trip from Circleville to this place on Thursday last; being the first canal boat that ever entered the waters of the Scioto. She was well filled with gentlemen and ladies. Her arrival was cheered by the discharge of cannon, ringing the state house bell, music, huzzas, waving of handkerchiefs, and exhibitions of joy of the citizens of this town.

More welcome arrivals.—On Monday three canal boats arrived at this town, viz: the Cincinnati, Red Rover and Lady Jane, from Cleveland. These were the first boats that had passed the Licking Summit. The first fruits of navigable commerce with the lakes, and the state of New York to the town of Columbus, was welcomed by the firing of a sixpounder, the ringing of the state house bell, a procession of citizens, and an address from a committee, and a collation, partaken in common by the boat's company and citizens. The scene was intensely gratifying to the man of business, and admirers of internal improvement; and it is hardly less animating to the youth, and very many of the adults in this place, who had never seen any water craft superior to an Orleans flat. The sight of these boats was marvellous to some slow calculating pioneers of these 'western wilds,' who never believed that in their day, a canal boat would reach Columbus, from the lake. The first boat was adapted to heighten the marvel. It was the Cincinnati, which had been built at the city of New York, and actually floated on the 'briny waves' in that harbor; had passed up the majestic Hudson; the great western canal; the boisterous lake Erie, and plied the Erie and Ohio canal, a distance of about 240 miles. Six years ago, on the 4th of July last, this gigantic canal was commenced. It is now finished 40 miles farther south, and it is expected next year to mingle its waters with the Ohio.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel of Sept. 27.

Reception of the first Boats.—On Monday last, the three boats; Cincinnati, Red Rover, and Lady Jane, were welcomed to our wharves by a great concourse of citizens, under the discharge of artillery, and amidst the joyous greetings of the multitude assembled.

On the Thursday previous, also, the pleasure boat (but partially finished) Governor Brown, from Circleville, made her first entry into the waters of Scioto, at this place. This was the first in the train, but the third above named, together with the Victory, the Chillicothe, the North America, the Circleville, and the George Barker, were from Cleveland and other points on the main canal, and the first that ever passed the Licking Summit.

The reception of these several boats, with their music playing and their flags flying, was peculiarly gratifying. The occasion was duly honored by the citizens of this town, and the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of hundreds of spectators, who were attracted to the scene by the ringing of the bell, and by the sound of the cannon upon the bank of the River. The committee of arrangements met the first boat at the wharf, where an address was made on behalf of the town by Col. Wm. Doherty, and appropriate salutes were fired from the bank and returned from the boat.

The man of enterprise, the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, and indeed, every class and condition of society, must feel the importance of opening canal navigation to this town. It may well be considered our entrance upon that prosperity which is to mark our future growth, and which will give an impetus to the future wealth and commerce to this portion of Ohio. Several of the boats, we understand, were built in New York, and after floating up Lake Erie, have come among us as it were from another hemisphere, extending their proffered reward to many years of toil, and holding before us the reflected image of that energy which planned and matured this noble work. Amid a scene so animating, we may well turn back to the patrons of the project, and offer our gratitude to those whose zeal and industry, and unflinching perseverance, have accomplished what a few years ago were locked in the mazes of mystery and doubt. The canal commissioners have each an honorable share in the recollections of a grateful public, on this occasion, but for the success of the work to this town, and on that portion of the canal in which Columbus is more immediately interested, we are indebted to the energy and exertions of Alfred Kelly, acting canal commissioner, whose presence animated the scene described, and who, we could perceive, participated largely in the gratifying spectacle he had contributed to produce.

The Scioto Gazette, speaking of the Ohio canal, in which in a few days there will be a continuous navigation of two hundred and fifty miles, from Lake Erie to Chillicothe, says that, in anticipation of that event, many merchants have already purchased their supplies of fall and winter goods at New York, and have contracted to have them delivered at that point. The entire cost of freight commission and insurance (with the exception of the risk on the lake) will only amount to \$1,67 the hundred pounds. Before this communication was opened, the foreign commodities disposed of in that market were brought by the way of Pittsburgh and the Ohio, and the average cost of their transportation was about \$4.75 per hundred.—Thus there is a saving of nearly three dollars per hundred of all the foreign merchandise offered there for sale, which if estimated at five hundred thousand pounds' weight, not to speak of salt, coal and various other domestic articles. There is also a gain of fourteen or fifteen days in time, which is often as valuable to the merchant as money itself.

That section of country, it is added, is essentially agricultural, and will be, if not already so, the greatest exporting district west of the Alleghany mountains. It must, for years to come, purchase its supply of clothing, many of its other necessities, and its luxuries, with its agricultural productions, to send which to market by any other conveyance than by water, (or one equivalent in cheapness,) would consume almost their entire value, in the cost of transportation. How important this communication! it is truly said, by which this produce may be carried to market, unburdened by a tax conveyance which would amount in fact to a prohibition.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1831.

FARMER'S WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Fall Ploughing.—It is commonly advisable for cultivators to plough most, if not all their land in autumn, which they propose to till the next season. The advantages of fall ploughing are, 1st. It saves time and labor in the following spring, when farmers are generally pressed by their avocations, and their cattle are comparatively faint and weak. 2. Land which is ploughed in autumn will be more exposed to the action of frost than that which is suffered to remain, and frost will pulverize the soil more effectually than can be done by artificial methods. 3. Ploughing lands late in the fall is of service by exposing insects, and their eggs and larva to be destroyed by frost. If however, the land is very light and sandy it may be as well not to plough it till spring, as it will be more solid and tenacious if permitted to remain without being stirred previous to the setting in of winter.

Much has been said on the depth of ploughing; but we believe that no general rules, not liable to many exceptions, can be given on this subject. The depth should be governed in some measure by the staple of the soil. Where the soil is deep, we should prefer deep ploughing. But where the soil is very thin it may be necessary to commence the cultivation with shoal ploughing. If the plough turns up too much at a time of the barren soil immediately beneath the upper stratum, the succeeding crop will be of little value. The owner of such soil should endeavor to render it deeper by degrees, according to the manure he may be able to bestow on it. A shallow soil is not only deficient by its furnishing but little pasture for the roots of plants, but it is liable to be so much scorched by drought as to be incapable of producing any profitable vegetation. If, then, your soil is thin, plough it with a shoal furrow, and sow it with rye. The next season plough a little deeper, add manure, &c.

Land should generally be broken up from the sward with a deeper furrow than may be required in subsequent culture. Harrowing and shallow ploughing will then answer through a course of crops. If the soil is light and porous the furrow slice should be turned over as flat as possible. If it be a stiff loam or mixed with clay it may be well to lap the furrow slices a little one upon the other, so as to permit the air and frost to pervade the hollows or interstices between and under the furrow slices.

☐ The following able and satisfactory article will supply, we believe, all the information necessary to enable every Farmer, not only to construct an Ice House, on the best principles, but to apply it to the best purposes. We should be highly gratified, and the public greatly benefited by further communications from the respected Author.

MR. FISSENDER.—In answer to your request for practical information on the subject of Ice Houses, I take the liberty of giving you a description of one, which I constructed several years since, at a moderate expense, and in which I have been perfectly successful in preserving ice through the summer and autumn.

A pit about 13 feet long and 9 feet wide was dug in level ground to the depth of 10 feet. The four walls or sides of the Ice House consist entirely of cedar. Each wall is rendered double by nailing the boards horizontally to two opposite sides of joists, 4

inches square, placed perpendicularly at the distance of a few feet from each other. The interval between the boards is filled with tan, and a space of about 4 inches in width entirely around the building, on the outside, is also occupied by tan; so that the earth or soil nowhere touches the boards. Upon these walls, which are 11 feet in height, and of course project one foot above the surface of the ground, is placed a very sharp roof. This roof is also double, and the interval between the boards is filled with charcoal powder. It is painted white on the outside.

The aforementioned pit is divided by a double partition, filled with tan, into two apartments. In one of them, which is about 8 feet square, the ice is deposited. The other apartment is employed as an Entry, at the bottom of which is a door, made double as aforementioned, for the purpose of taking out the ice from day to day. This entry, whose temperature in the lower part, is very uniformly that of cool weather in the autumn, is furnished with shelves for the reception of butter, meat, milk, &c, during the heat of summer, and is found to be extremely useful.

The ice is cut in blocks of regular form, and very closely packed, the interstices being filled with pulverized ice. All the space which remains above the ice, is filled with dry straw. A few cedar slabs form the floor on which the ice rests. There are several reasons for preferring cedar to other kinds of wood; and I did not find its expense to exceed that of inextinguishable pine boards. It would be convenient to have the entry a little larger than the one just described.

Yours respectfully,

P. CLEAVELAND.

Brunswick, Me. Nov. 3, 1831.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The Northampton Courier gives an account of the Show which took place on Wednesday and Thursday, 26th and 27th. Of Stock there were present 13 bulls, 29 cows and heifers, 31 pair of working cattle, 11 pair for the stall, 27 pair of steers, 12 steer and heifer calves, 14 swine, 8 sheep and 33 horses and mares, greater in number, and much superior in quality to former years. The exhibition of Manufactures, owing to the storm, was inferior to former years. On Thursday there was an exhibition of horses. At 11 o'clock an Address was delivered by Hon. S. F. Dickinson of Amherst, possessing high practical merit and instructive and gratifying to the audience.

Further particulars hereafter.

Seed Corn.—A farmer on the east side of the river, informs us that, having often read accounts of the crop of corn being increased by selecting seed from stalks having two or more ears, he was induced to try the experiment. He has selected his seed corn in this way for three years past, and the result has exceeded his expectation. He states that it is not uncommon to find in his cornfield this season, 'stalks with three, four, five, and sometimes six ears, and three of them fair, full-grown, and fit for seed, and that too in hills containing four or five stalks.' He says, 'I think my crop has been increased several bushels this year by the experiment. I would suggest a mode of selecting seed to those who do not cut up the corn at the roots. When they are picking corn, and find a stalk with two or more ears, let them tie the husks together, and the ears will be easily known at husking.'—Hamp. Gazette.

In the course of debate, in the New York Convention, Mr McCulloch, of Baltimore, stated that the value of Leather annually produced in the single State of Maryland, was \$1,300,000.

Horticultural Hall,
Saturday, November 5.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Pears.—From Dr Fiske, of Worcester, Seedlings, and of a good sweet flavor, worth cultivating. A few scions would be very acceptable. The letter accompanies this. [Published below.] A Pear from Mr Ebenezer Wight, of Boston, raised in Dedham, weighing 24 ounces.

Seedling Apples, by Benjamin Guild, Esq.; sweet Pearnain, from James Wadsworth, Esq. Genesee, N. Y.; these were very fine—good table fruit. A large white sweet Russett, and a red apple, very juicy and sweet, raised by J. Pinnoe, Hanover, N. H.

In behalf of the Committee on Fruits.

S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Worcester, Dec. 24, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR—I am happy in having found another occasion for addressing you on the subject of native fruit. My communications would be more appropriate to the Committee on Fruit, for whom they are ultimately intended; and my apology for this transit is, that they, and we all know that you, sir, are never more happy than when aiding their labors in common with the general interests of the society. Another inducement is, sir, that your office affords a more convenient medium than the Post Office. I herewith send a specimen of a native Pear gathered the 29th ult, from a tree reared by my brother in Claremont, N. H., from a seed from his native town of Brookfield, in this country, which he planted thirty-two years ago. The common weight of the pear is from 8 to 10 ounces. I saw one gathered from the tree which weighed 11 ounces. They are not in perfection until about this time in October; and are best when recently gathered. The tree in its prominent appearance so closely resembles the *St Germain*, that I should have mistaken it for one of this kind had I not seen the fruit.

The Committee in estimating the value of this variety will bear in mind that it was gathered prematurely, and that it does not now possess the richness and flavor which it would have acquired, and which other celebrated kinds attain in the last period of connexion with the parent stock. They will judge how far it is worthy of propagation. I considered it so great an acquisition to our native stock as to have made arrangements with my brother for a supply of scions—a part of which I will send to the society for distribution, should it deem it an object to obtain them.

Respectfully, your friend and servant,

Z. Cook, Jr, Esq.

O. FISKE.

Good Yield.—Capt J. E. Treadwell of Kennebunk gathered from one hill containing six stalks, sixteen good sized, and perfectly sound ears of corn. Two of the stalks had four ears each and four two ears each. There are but little short of five thousand kernels on the sixteen ears.

Great Yield.—Eight hundred and ten beans were produced from a single seed, planted and raised by Mr John Pinks, of this village, the past season. They are of the black kind.—The beans and stalk on which they grew, may be seen at this office.—Greenfield Gazette.

A correspondent of the New York Advocate states—In a town containing about 1400 inhabitants, in a sterile part of New Hampshire, about 50 miles northwest of Boston, there was manufactured into starch, for the use of manufacturers 15,000 bushels of Potatoes, at 20 cents per bushel, amounting to 9000 dollars.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret our inability this week to insert several communications, among which is a valuable one from Salem, on Live Fences.

Further Reports of Worcester Cattle Show, also of Northampton Cattle Show, are unavoidably omitted this week.

NOTICE.

Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society who intend offering Chinese Chrysanthemums for premium, are requested by the Committee on Flowers, &c, to have them at the Hall of the Society on Saturday next, by 11 o'clock.

Per order, R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

ONIONS WANTED.

A fair price will be paid for 200 bushels of Onions, viz. 100 Bushels Yellow, 50 do. White Portugal, 50 do. Large Deep Red, —all to be large selected roots, the quality pure, and to be delivered immediately. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL, Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

White Raspberry Plants, &c.

For sale by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

A few dozen genuine White Antwerp Raspberry Bushes, packed in moss, price \$1.50 per dozen. Also a few Double Flowering Almonds, Strawberries, Rose Bishes, Syringas, Grape Vines, &c, &c. Nov. 9.

Fruit Trees.

Peach—Pear—Apple and Cherry Trees, very thrifty, and in fine order for setting, for sale at Wm. Buckminster's Nursery, in Framingham. Nov. 9.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, readily planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR, 65, Broad street. Nov. 9.

Presses for Sale.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, one Imperial Smith Press, and one Royal Washington Press, both in complete order.

Also,—two of Fairbank's New York Iron Inking Machines. They have been in use but six weeks, and are as good as new ones. They will be sold for considerable less than cost, as the present proprietor has no further use for them. I. R. BUTTS.

Grape Vine Plants,

For sale at the garden of S. G. Perkins, in Brookline, on the most favorable terms. The plants may be seen and purchased at the Garden at any time; or orders may be left with Mr Perkins at his office, corner of State and Congress streets.

The vines are from one to four years old, in fine order, with wood enough of this year's growth attached to most of the plants to make a dozen or more vines.

Chasselas, common white, or Muscadine.
Chasselas de Fontainebleau, or Thomey.
Chasselas d'Ore, Bar Sur Aubé.

Chasselas, red.
Chasselas, Muscat.
Black Hamburg.
Black Cape.

Esperione, black.
Frankendalt, do.
St Peter's, do.

Zenfelden, by some called the Black Prince; the bunches produced on this vine are very large.
Isabella.

Muscato de Alexandria.
Muscato, red.
Muscato, Guizilly.
Muscato, white Irontenac.

Muscato, purple.
Constantia—the sweetest of all Grapes, and a great bearer; the berries contain but one seed generally, and sometimes none at all. SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

Fruit Trees, &c.

As the season for transplanting Trees is approaching, the subscriber offers at his Nursery, near the Court House in Worcester, the most approved variety of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Plum Trees, of good size and vigorous growth. Also, Horse Chestnut, and Catalpa Trees, for ornament and shade; Isabella and other Grape Vines; Honeysuckle, Strawberry Vines, &c.

Also, Mulberry Trees of good size, for transplanting, which may be had after a few days' notice, from another Nursery. O. FISKE.

Worcester, Oct. 19. N. Y. 2.

Spletted Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50 1/2 North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Holland, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of HYACINTH—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 1/2 cts to \$100 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12 1/2 cts each \$1 per dozen, (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$6 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colors, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts each, (extra fine roots.)

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 1/2 cents each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 25 cts each

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colors, 12 1/2 cts each—per dozen, \$1.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors, 6 1/2 cts each, 50 cts dozen.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM—(a most singular production, fruit bearing and medicinal) 12 1/2 cts each.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 8-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 1/2 cts each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price, Martagon or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Altheas, and Forest Trees. Among the former are Black Hamburg, Oval Purple, Round Black, White Muscadine, White Chasselas, Constantia.

Black and white Moscatel—one year old. The parent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 25 lbs.

Barcelona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.
Polonino.
Mantua Castal-hana, Procured for me by the Consul at Cadiz, and said to be the most valuable Grapes produced in Spain.

De Peta. Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabella, Catawba, Blant, Native.
Blant, With many other sorts.

Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7 1/2 Congress street.

Oct. 5. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. [Watches repaired and warranted.]

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER

(PUBLISHED IN LONDON.)
The Horticultural Register, and General Magazine of all Useful and Interesting Discoveries connected with Natural History and Rural Subjects, is published monthly in London. Subscriptions received by

MUNROE & FRANCIS, 127 Washington street.

Oct. 26. New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hindee & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FERRISSEN, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel.	2 00 2 50
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton.	105 00 108 00
BEANS, white, first sort,	barrel.	90 1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50 9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	barrel.	7 00 7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	barrel.	6 25 6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	barrel.	6 1 00
CHEESE, new milk,	barrel.	5 00 5 50
Skimmed milk,	barrel.	3 4 00
FLAXSEED,	barrel.	1 12 1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 75 6 00
Groesbe,	barrel.	5 75 6 00
Alexandria,	barrel.	4 62 5 00
Baltimore, wharf,	barrel.	5 00 5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	barrel.	68 20
Corn, Southern Yellow,	barrel.	63 65
Rye,	barrel.	73 78
Barley,	barrel.	90 100
Oats,	barrel.	44 50
HAY,	barrel.	60 70
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	barrel.	9 50 10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	barrel.	11 00 13 00
LIME,	barrel.	1 00 1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	barrel.	3 00 3 25
PORK, Navy mess,	barrel.	16 00 17 00
Cargo, No. 1,	barrel.	13 00 14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	barrel.	2 00 2 25
Red Top (northern)	barrel.	50 75
Red Clover, (northern)	barrel.	10 12
TALLOW, tinned,	barrel.	8 00 8 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	barrel.	63 65
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	barrel.	70 75
Merino, three fourths washed,	barrel.	62 55
Mer. aa, ha blood,	barrel.	50 52
Merino, quarter,	barrel.	45 43
Native, washed,	barrel.	45 50
Polled superfine,	barrel.	55 60
1st Lamb's,	barrel.	41 45
2d, "	barrel.	30 30
3d, "	barrel.	50 52
1st Spinning,	barrel.	50 52

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	barrel.	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	barrel.	6 8
whole hogs,	barrel.	5 6
VEAL,	barrel.	6 8
MUTTON,	barrel.	4 8
POULTRY,	barrel.	12 15
BUTTER, keg and tub,	barrel.	20 22
Lump, best,	barrel.	18 20
EGGS,	barrel.	82 84
MILK, Rye, retail,	barrel.	82 84
London, retail,	barrel.	27 20
POTATOES,	barrel.	2 00 3 00
CIDER, (according to quality)	barrel.	2 00 3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 7.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 2022 Beef Cattle, 721 Steers, 3067 Sheep, and 2712 Swine.—About 300 Sheep and 600 Swine have been before reported.

12 or 1300 of the above number of Beef Cattle were taken by the barrellers before they arrived at Brighton. It is our usual practice to include such in the number reported.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The market was quite brisk, and prices were rather uneven, but on the whole better — we shall quote a little higher, extra \$5 25, prime \$5, good 4 50, thin 3 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$3 84 a 4, No. 1, 3 33 a 3 50; No. 2, 3 a 3 25.

Working Oxen.—We noticed sales at \$50, 60, 62, 67, 78 and \$92.

Cows and Calves.—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—We noticed sales at 1 85, 2, 2 17, 2 25, and \$2 50. A few prime Sheep and a few Wethers were sold, price not known.

Swine.—No particular variation from last week—we noticed a lot of 20 barrows, selected, at 5c; a lot of 100 half barrows, selected, at 4 1/2; a lot of 50, two thirds barrows, selected, at 4 1/2; and a lot of 50 at 4 1/2; a lot of 100, to close, at 4 1/2. At retail, 4 1/2 for sows, and 5 1/2 for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Nov. 4.—At Market this week, 1100 head Beef Cattle, 6000 Sheep and Lambs. Beef Cattle all sold at full as good prices as last week, at 4 50 a 6 75. Good Cattle very scarce and some sales at \$7. Sheep and Lambs—remarkably dull sales, and numbers driven back; Sheep \$2 a 5, Lambs 1 50 a 3. A few sales made at the last prices. Dressed Pork 5 1/2 to 6.—Live Fat Hogs, 3 1/2 a 4.—Y. Y. D. Ad.

MISCELLANY.

RAIN WATER DOCTOR.

Some twenty years ago, there sprang up, in the State of Connecticut, a noted quack, commonly known by the name of 'Dr Rain-water.'

'Austere and lonely, cruel to himself,
Did they report him. Water his drink,
His food stale bread and pottage.'

In cunning quacks, who shroud their arts in a veil of mystery, the vulgar always repose a superstitious confidence which give the practitioners complete control over them. Dr Rain-water used his power to noble purpose. Believing that most diseases sprang from dram-drinking, he gave his patients some inert nostrum, and solemnly charged them to touch no drink but rain water, declaring that should they use any other, the medicine would operate as a poison. All their food, too, was prepared in rain water. Of course his patients complied, and the success of his practice was astonishing. His fame spread far and wide. The sick were crowded to him in such numbers as literally to crowd his door and surround his house. Lingering affections, on which the whole materia medica had been poured in vain, vanished before Rain-water, as if by a spell. The physicians were astounded, and students in medicine trembled at the anticipated ruin of their destined vocation.

But poor Rain-water at length fell, like his own element from a bursting cloud; but never, like that, to rise again. His secret came out, and he was instantly deserted.

L'Envoiy.—Dr Cold-water, who now offers his gratuitous services to the public, is undoubtedly quite as skillful as Dr Rain-water; but fortunately or unfortunately, has nothing to recommend him but honesty, philanthropy, truth and wisdom, which, however, it is hoped, will one day accomplish as much as a quack's label.—*Salem Gaz.*

Rules to be observed in speaking of others.—The following rules of Dr Cotton Mather, on the subject of slander, are recommended to the consideration of the lovers of peace.

'He resolved he never would speak evil falsely of any man; and if ever he spoke against any, it should be under the following restrictions and limitations which he conscientiously observed:—

'He would consider whether it would not be proper to speak to the person himself, concerning the evil before he spoke of it to any one else.

'He would ordinarily say nothing reflecting on any man, behind his back, which he would not readily say to his face.

'He would aggravate no evil of another, which he had occasion to speak of, nor make it worse than it was.

'When he was properly called to speak against any man, if he knew any good of him, he would speak of that too.

'He would be sure to maintain civility towards the persons of all that he had occasion to speak against, and would heartily wish them all good.'

A Polish proverb says—'You may strip a Pole to his shirt—but if you attempt to take his shirt, he will regain all.'

A person inquiring what became of such-a-one: Oh, dear, says one of the company, poor fellow he died insolvent, and was buried by the parish. Died In-solvent, cries another, that is a mistake, for he died in England, I am, sure, I was at his burying.

No Croaking.—If a man be gloomy, let him keep to himself. No one has a right to go croaking about society or what is worse, looking as if he stifled grief. These fellows should be put in the pound. I like a good broken heart or so, now and then; but then we should retire to the Sierra Morena mountains, and live upon locusts and wild honey.'

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple frank man, without any high pretension to an oppressive greatness, one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one, we would gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

Value of a Nail.—We have been told that the first nail ever seen in Madagascar was taken from a boat at Riotea. It was a spike nail, and brought hither by its fortunate possessor as something of rare value. And so it proved, for he made no small gain by lending it out for hire to canoe builders to bore holes in the sides of their planks. Afterwards another lucky fellow got hold of a nail, and not knowing how such a thing came into existence, he shrewdly conjectured that it must have been formed by a process of vegetation. Wherefore, to propagate so valuable an exotic, he planted his nail in the ground, but waited in vain for the blade, the bud, the blossom, and the fruit. This man is still living, and has not heard the last of his speculation, being often reminded, to his no small chagrin, of the folly by which he acquired at least one piece of knowledge.—*Tyerman and Bennett's Voyages.*

When Mr John Kemble played Hamlet in the country, the gentleman who acted Guildenstern was or imagined himself to be, a capital musician. Hamlet asks him,—'Will you play upon this pipe?'—'My Lord I cannot.'—'I pray you.'—'Believe me I cannot.'—'I do beseech you.'—'Well, if your lordship insists on it, I shall do as well as I can,' and to the confusion of Hamlet, and the great amusement of the audience, he played God save the King.

The Tartars have a singular manner of drawing water from a great depth. A long rope, with a large leather bag (kept open at the mouth by a hoop,) is let down into the well; the end is fastened to the saddle of a mounted Tartar, who rides off, and by this means draws the water from the well; a person in attendance empties the bag while the horseman returns, and repeats the process as often as may be required.

When the Hon. F. N. was governor of Ceylon, he was addressing a native prince through the medium of an interpreter, in a high strain of courtly adulation, to each sentence of which the prince answered, 'Cadab.' This was repeated so frequently as to induce the governor to inquire into its meaning. 'He means to say,' answered the interpreter, 'that your excellency lies.'

The Board of Health.—A countryman walking along the streets of New York, found his progress stopped by a close barricade of w. o. d.—'What is this?' said he to a person in the street. 'Oh, that's to stop the yellow fever.'—'Aye, I have often heard of the board of health, but I never saw it before.'

A joke which has run through the press about Signor Paganini and pretty Miss Waters, arose in the following manner:—At a dinner at De Begni's, whose pupil the young lady is, Paganini was handing her from one room to another, and she, lost in admiration of him, exclaimed, 'I wish I was your fiddle,' to which the Signor instantly replied, 'And I wish I was your beau.'

FRUIT TREES.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSRIES, in NEWTON, near Boston, a most extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Grape Vines of the best foreign sorts, and 25 finest varieties of Strawberry, including the most rare, productive and esteemed.

Also about 40 varieties of the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and superb hardy roses, including Silver Fir, varieties of Spruce, Flowering Horse Chestnut, Flowering Catalpa, Mountain Ash with beautiful clusters of red berries in autumn and winter, Purple Acacia, Three Thorned and Thornless Acacia, Butternut, Ailanthus or tree of Heaven, Elm, American and Scotch, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, &c. do. Napoleon from St Helena tree, Honey-suckles. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes, for ornamenting highways and commons.

WHITE MULBERRIES, genuine sort for silk worms, by the 100 or 1000 for Pl. ntations.

ISABELLA and CATANBA Grape Vines, either singly or at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000.

CHINA ROSES, CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANEUMS, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed either to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, are regularly received by the daily mail, and will be promptly attended to, or they may if more convenient be left with J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, where also, catalogues may be obtained gratis on application. But purchasers are invited when convenient to call and examine the trees, &c, for themselves, and make their own selections; but when this is not convenient, then let them forward their orders, relying that the very best possible selection will be made for them. Trees when destined for a distant place, are carefully packed either in clay or moss, and soats, and delivered whenever ordered in Boston free of any charge for transportation. epiD1 Oct. 19.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Jan.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

PEAR SEEDLINGS, of vigorous growth, and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per thousand; the second size, from 12 to 18 inches in length, price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Oct. 19.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street

Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.

Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 55 Chestnut-street.

Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.

Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 22 Lower Market-street.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden

Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.

Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.

Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.

Newburyport, EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.

Potomac, Md.—H. J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.

Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.

Quebec, Mc. Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden

Italy, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder office

Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1831.

NO. 18.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ON LIVE FENCES.

Ma FESSENDEN—In your paper of the 2d November I noticed a communication from Judge Buel of Allhany nursery upon live fences. It always gives me much pleasure to obtain any information from one who so well unites the theory of horticulture with the practical results of his own experience. In many of his statements I fully agree with him. From long experience I am convinced of the superiority of live fences, both as regards efficacy and economy. I also highly approve the manner of setting out the young quicks, which he describes. I differ from him only as to the material or plant of which the hedge is made, and as to the advantage of splashing or as the English call it plashing.

For the last twenty years I have paid great attention to this subject and will give you the result of my experience. The first hedge I set out (about 500 feet in length) was of the English Hawthorn or Quicksot. The result was decidedly unfavorable. The plant is not adapted to this climate—it appears better suited to the moist atmosphere of England; our long summer drought, injures it, it is peculiarly subject to the attacks of the borer, a species of mildew or blight almost invariably assails it early in August, by which it loses its leaves and by the middle of August or first of September assumes a wintry appearance.

My next experiment was with the three thorned scacia recommended by Judge Buel. The hedge was not more than fifty feet in length, but was placed in excellent soil and carefully attended. I had supposed that the long thorns with which the plant is armed would have made it peculiarly efficacious as a fence. The result was even more unfortunate than before. Prune and clip it as I would, I could never make it grow thick; it appears to have a decided tendency to shoot upwards rather than to spread; the thorns grow only upon or near the upper branches, and below there was nothing but the bare stems to serve as a fence. It would often too, lose as much during a hard winter, as it had grown during the whole summer. After a fair trial of near ten years I dug up the whole and replaced it with the American Buck-thorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*); with this I have been completely successful. It has it is true but few thorns, but it grows naturally so thick as to be a complete protection to the land inclosed by it. It shoots early in the spring and holds its verdure till very late in the fall. If properly managed, it is so close below that a rabbit could scarcely work its way through, while above the strong branches are so wattled and interlaced, that a man could not scale it, nor a bull force his way through it.

I have now in different places at least half a mile of this hedge which I shall be very happy to show to any of your correspondents who may wish to see it.

The mode of cultivation is very simple—it is set out either in the fall or spring in the manner recommended by Judge Buel; if in the fall, it is clipped the next spring within about nine inches of the ground. Next spring it is clipped again at the

height of about two feet, the third spring at about three feet from the ground, with some side pruning. The next summer your hedge is complete and you may keep it at the height and thickness desired at the expense of a little pruning.

I have also tried plashing. In 1818 or 19 my gardener, who was an Englishman, highly recommended it and at last persuaded me to let him attempt it upon a young and thrifty hedge made of Crab apple. He did it as it appeared to me very skilfully, but it was a very long and tedious operation and the result was the hedge was ruined. His mode of operating (which is I believe the common one) was to suffer the main stem to remain upright, while all the side ones were partially cut and bent down nearly horizontally, and so confined either by interlacing or by staking them down; they did not thrive however—they perished by degrees and I was at last forced to prune away all the horizontal branches, and lost at least four years' growth.

With the Buck-thorn I have never found plashing to be in any degree necessary or useful. If managed in the way I have described, in three years the hedge will be complete, requiring afterwards very little care and nearly as thick, and quite as impervious below as above.

Very sincerely yours &c,

E. HERSY DERBY.

Salem, November 8, 1831.

USE OF EVERGREENS AS A PROTECTION AGAINST COLD.

Mr FESSENDEN—In the proceedings of the Mass. Hort. Society of October 15, 1831, published in your paper of the 19th, same month, is a letter on the acclimating of the *Pinus pinea*; in which an old yankee notion is made to pass for new European discovery—the utility of evergreens as a protection against the effects of cold; and as I am stickler for yankee knowledge when it is equally as good as that which comes over the sea, I take the liberty to state a few facts.

In the early settlement of New England, hunting was a profitable employment; the hunters traversed the wilderness in the depth of winter, in search of game for the sake of the fur which nature had provided for the preservation and comfort of all the animals of a cold region; these hunters always protected themselves from the inclemency of the weather by temporary bough houses—evergreens of course. Although this may not be a historical fact, yet it is a well authenticated tradition. The white hunters no doubt borrowed the contrivance from the aborigines.

A venerable soldier of the revolution has informed me that he was with that part of the expedition against Quebec in 1775, which marched through Maine; during the march it is known that the army suffered greatly from the weather, from which many protected themselves during night by evergreen tents.

It is a well known fact in New Hampshire, that pine and hemlock boughs are a great protection against cold—farmers frequently cover their potatoes and other roots, with them during very severe cold, to keep them from freezing. In New Hampshire the boughs of the hemlock (*Abies can-*

adensis of Michaux) are considered much the best. There can be no difference between the boughs broken from the tree, and the boughs growing, because when broken off, evergreens preserve the vital principle during a considerable time.

Here are a few facts, to show that if Europeans have just discovered this property of evergreens, it was known and used a long time since in New England by civilized man. The writer of this, preserved several Orange plants during the last winter by covering them with hemlock boughs, and never once thought of his having made a discovery, because he has known this property of evergreens from his infancy.

With regard to the philosophy of their actions, as I am one of your plain *why and because* folks, I will try and give you the 'why and because' of this fact.

Some bodies are better conductors of heat than others, and those which conduct the best, are the worst preservers against cold. The leaves of evergreens in a green or living state have the property of being slow conductors of heat; therefore, they keep the heat in and cold out, or more properly they keep the heat in *only*. As soon as the leaves become dead and dry, they become conductors of heat; therefore, are not useful for the purposes under consideration. Green wood is a slow conductor of heat; when dried and baked it is a conductor; when reduced to charcoal it is a non-conductor—and when further reduced to ashes it again becomes a conductor.

Milford, Oct. 24, 1831. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By the Editor.—The author of the article alluded to did not, we believe, mean to assert that there was any novelty in the principle, of protecting plants from cold by surrounding them by evergreens; but the application of that principle to protecting and acclimating plants, was for aught that appears an 'European discovery.'

SWEET POTATOES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

In your paper No. 13, I have seen some inquiries respecting sweet potatoes. In Bucks County, some sixty years ago, I was well acquainted with raising Sweet Potatoes. They grow best in a light, sandy soil, and the general practice was to fill the hills, say four or five inches deep with manure from about the wood pile.

The only difficulty in raising them in great abundance was to preserve any seed from rotting in winter. The general practice was to buy their seed every year in Philadelphia at from four-pence to six-pence per lb. for very small roots or sprigs of roots.

A curious old farmer surmounted the difficulty of preserving seed, in the following simple manner.

He dug his seed before any frost, and dried them well in a warm dry room, then dug a hole under his kitchen hearth and packed them there in very dry sand; so particular was he to have this sand perfectly dry that he baked it on boards in his oven; then had a hearth stone neatly dressed to cover the hole; and preserved them perfectly sound until time to plant gardens.

The mystery is, that Sweet Potatoes, to pre-

vent their rotting in winter, must not only be kept from frost and wet, but also from cold and damp; and I have not the least doubt of their growing well in the New England States; but as I cannot obtain seed in this place I have not raised any.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL PRESTON.
Steelport, Pa. Oct. 26, 1831.

ACORNS.

MR RUSSELL.—I herewith send you, agreeably to your request, a quantity of acorns of the following species of oak for the London Horticultural Society, viz.

Those marked No. 1. The *Quercus alba* or White Oak, that species does not bear much this year, so I could obtain but a small quantity. This is well known to be the most useful timber tree in America.

No 2. *Quercus montana*, or Mountain Oak, or Chesnut leaved oak, a noble timber tree next in rank for timber to the white oak. I could obtain but a very small quantity; the tree bore very little this season.

No. 3. The Gray Oak. I do not know the specific name. The best for fuel of any of the oaks, except the yellow oak.

No. 4. *Quercus castanea*, or Yellow Oak, very good for timber, and the best for fuel of any of the oaks; the bark is useful for dyeing; a large tree.

No. 5. *Quercus rubra*, or Red Oak, one of the largest of our timber trees, useful for staves, and the bark for tanning leather.

No. 6. *Quercus discolor*, or false Red Oak, large tree.

No. 7. *Quercus coccinea* or Scarlet Oak, a large tree; this and No. 6 are called by farmers simply the Red Oak, but there is a distinction or difference in them which is known to botanists.

I expected to be able to obtain some of the acorns from the *Quercus tinctoria*, Quercitron Oak, or Black Oak, also the *Quercus bicolor* or Swamp Oak, and the *Quercus ilicifolia* or Scrub Oak. The latter however is only a small bush, seldom grows higher than a man's head. The Black and Scarlet do not grow in this vicinity, but the Swamp White Oak does. I could not find one acorn of this year's growth.

I would suggest to you that if they are to be sent to Europe it would be well to put them in sand or earth, especially the White Oak and Chesnut leaved Oak, as they are beginning to sprout and if the sprout should wither may fail of growing; but perhaps you know how to manage them better than I can tell you.

Yours respectfully, ELIPHALET HUNT.
Chester, N. H. Nov. 11, 1831.

OAKS.

MR RUSSELL.—I send you a package of acorns, of each of the following varieties, for the London Horticultural Society.

No. 1.—(*Quercus coccinea*) Red Oak in New Hampshire, grows almost everywhere in New England, and reaches the height of 70 or 80 feet in favorable situations, and 8 or 9 feet in circumference.

Uses.—Wood used for dry timber, posts, rails and staves—bark used for tanning.

Soil.—Requires a deep rich loam; in thick forests its branches are not numerous, but in exposed situations it becomes very branching, and does not grow to so great a height.

No. 2.—(*Quercus montana* of Willdenow and Prince, *Monticola* of Michaux) Chesnut Oak, mountain oak in New Hampshire, grows in dry, deep and rich rocky soils, as large as the red oak in favorable situations.

Uses.—A most excellent fire wood, ship timber, dry timber and staves; bark used for tanning, but not considered good.

No. 3.—(*Quercus alba* of Wangenheim) White Oak in New Hampshire, grows to a large size in forests and sheltered situations.

Uses.—A most excellent timber for civil and naval building, staves for liquor casks, &c; bark inferior for tanning.

Soil.—Rather moist and rich loam.

No. 4.—(*Quercus castanea* of Willdenow and Prince, *acuminata* of Michaux) Yellow Oak in New Hampshire, does not grow to so great a size as the three above.

Uses.—A most excellent fire wood; good timber for the saw, but does not split so well as those above—bark excellent for tanning and coloring yellow.

Soil.—A strong rocky loam—in sheltered situations it has but few branches.

The acorns from the above trees were gathered from young, thrifty trees, not more than 30 years old.

There are two other varieties of oak growing in this vicinity, what are locally called black oak and gray oak; the latter appears to be a cross of the red and yellow varieties, and has nearly the same characteristics as the yellow oak. Acorns from these could not be obtained this year. J. W. SMITH.

Milford, (N. H.) Oct., 1831.

FALL FEEDING CATTLE.

MR FESSENDEN.—Although the pastures look uncommonly green for the season, it is apparent, that the alimentary properties of the grass are beginning to be seriously diminished. Already, the cattle of some of my neighbors, especially those which are fed on outlands, look pinched, and are obviously falling away. This, I have frequently said to myself, is bad management. If they cannot be kept in a thriving condition at the present season, they should certainly not be suffered to fall away; for it is apparent that they will need the stamina which they have acquired, during the winter approaching. In respect to young cattle, this may not be as important, although their growth must be proportionally retarded; but in respect to *milk cows* and *working oxen* it is absolutely essential. Unless in a good condition, cows cannot be expected to yield a large quantity of milk, nor that of an excellent quality; for I take it as settled, that both the quantity and quality of milk depend much upon the condition of a cow. And in respect to working oxen, their powers of draught and endurance are, to a certain extent, in proportion to their good condition.

But by what means, it may be asked, shall the good condition of cattle be preserved, in consistency with economy? Will it answer, asks the farmer, to begin thus early to fodder my stock? To this, I would reply, that every farmer should have provided for the exigencies of this *precise season of the year*; and should have been taught to have thus provided, by his past experience. He should have raised a good crop of pumpkins; or, as these are somewhat uncertain, he should have sown a field of turnips, carrots, &c, to be fed out early. But as many farmers, may not have thus provided, the question will probably occur, is it economical to begin to fodder in this time, when cattle appear to be falling off in condition? In my own view, the proper answer is, *by all means*. But, it may be said, that beginning thus early in the season, the fodder will not last. Be it so; keep your cattle in good condition as long as it does last, and if necessary then buy more. Or, if they must be pinched, let it be towards spring.

If their solids have remained until that time undiminished, they will have something upon which to rely, should the fodder come short. Or which is, perhaps, a still better remedy for the anticipated evil, sell off your cattle, retaining only that number which you are *sure of keeping well*. Keep your cattle growing the whole year round—keep your milk cows, so that even late in the fall, their milk will not be seriously diminished from the quantity they gave in midsummer. Keep your oxen so that, if any accident befalls them, you would not be afraid to recommend as tolerable beef. These directions are all practicable; and if practised upon would be found, I doubt not, economical, strictly so.

But if you judge otherwise, you are at liberty to suppress what I have written, or disprove it, if you are able.

Yours, G.

Berlin, Con. Nov. 1831.

The above remarks appear to us to be correct and judicious. Deane's N. E. Farmer coincides with our correspondent in some of his directions. In that work it is observed, 'The meanest fodder should not be dealt out first of all. The straw and the worst hay should be reserved to give them in the coldest weather; for it is then that they have the keenest appetites. When a farmer thinks that he has too much stock for his fodder, as will sometimes be the case, it is not best to pinch them in their allowance so much in the fore part of winter as in the latter part. For the cattle are more liable to be pinched with cold, in December and January than afterwards. And no man knows how favorable the latter part of winter may be.—Ed. N. E. Farmer.

INQUIRIES.

MR FESSENDEN.—Allow me to inquire whether chloride of lime has ever to your knowledge been used to cleanse musty cider barrels? would it be likely to injure the cider? A SUBSCRIBER.

By the Editor.—A French journal asserts that tainted wooden casks of every description may be rendered perfectly sweet and wholesome by washing with diluted sulphuric acid, and afterwards with lime water and pure water. We do not doubt but chloride of lime would cleanse foul casks, though we never knew the experiment tried. If the casks were afterwards scalded with hot water, or even well rinsed with cold water, we should apprehend no injury to the cider.

Candied Raisins.—Having on hand several hundred weight of Smyrna raisins, which have become so candied, as to be unfit for ordinary use, I am induced to inquire, whether they may be profitably used, in making wine. If so, will you please state in your paper, an economical process for the same? Respectfully yours,

Berlin, Con. Nov. 1831.

E. B.

MR FESSENDEN.—I received last spring from a friend in Paris, a package of garden seeds, among which was a paper labeled '*Tours Celery*'. These seeds resembled, if I rightly remember, small gourd seeds; but had no smell of celery, as is usual with the common seed. I planted them, soon after which the plants made their appearance, and have continued to grow vigorously, up to the present time. They are much larger than any celery plants I ever saw, and entirely unlike those of the common kind. They wear a dull silvery appearance; the leaves are as stiff and rigid as oak leaves, and the borders of

both stems and leaves are lined with prickles, nearly as sharp and stiff as thorns. The plants have no smell of celery. In the absence of any books which might help me to a knowledge of their use, if they have any, I am induced to request you to give me your opinion, provided my statements be so intelligible, that you can understand it. I may add, that the frost thus far appears to have made no impression upon the plants. I have neglected to earth them up, as they have grown, not knowing, that they would be eatable.

Yours, respectfully,
Berlin, Con. Nov. 1831.

G.

We are not able to give the botanical name of the plant above described, and would be obliged to any friend who would assign it a proper appellation &c. The common celery is one of the varieties of a plant called *Apium* by botanists. Of these varieties we know of none except the *Apium petroselinum*, or Garden Parsley; *Apium graveolens*, or Celery and *Apium americanum*, or Arracacha.

PRESERVATION OF ICE.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of the 26th ult. a correspondent says he 'has experienced much difficulty in keeping ice through the summer,' and asks which are the most approved methods of constructing ice-houses, in general?

I have never built an ice-house, but I will state for the information of your correspondent, that in the spring of 1823 I purchased at auction a house in the vicinity of Boston. Some weeks after I took possession of my house, I observed a trap door through the floor of my wood-house; and on opening it, I perceived a hole say ten feet square, planked at the four sides. This I supposed was an ice-house, and into it I put the next winter, six sled loads of ice, which kept well, and was a full supply for my family the succeeding warm season. Every winter since, I put into the ice-house about the same quantity (never varying more than a load) and the supply is always abundant.

My house stands on a gravelly hill, and the air passes under my wood-house, in every direction; and the wood-house floor is the only covering for the ice-house. I cover my ice with shavings.

I have supposed my ice-house, which probably did not cost more than ten dollars, a very superior one: for some of my neighbors lay in twenty loads of ice a season, and by midsummer, want to beg a piece of me.

Nov. 7, 1831.

F.

ICE HOUSES.

MR FESSENDEN—My ice-cellar is a very simple and cheap affair. It is 12 feet every way, dug on a gravelly knoll. It has a stout cedar post, about 13 feet long, at each corner, and I believe four more posts between those, with a sill morticed on the top, all round, to keep them all in place. Outside of these posts it is planked with old cast off bridge plank, which were originally 5 inches thick, and I these are secured, not by nailing, but merely filling in behind with gravel. The roof is a common one, rather steep sloping of course to the ground, and shingled in the ordinary way; the door is at the east end. There is no floor between the ice and the roof. The ice may be taken out at any hour, but it is generally done early in the morning. Before the ice is put in, some small spars (round rails if you please) are placed on the bottom of the cellar, and brush put crosswise, so as to keep

the ice from touching the ground. The ice is sawed in blocks of 2 or 3 feet long and about 2 feet wide and packed in the cellar, side by side. When filled to the top, some straw or shavings are laid over to a considerable thickness, perhaps a couple of feet, and that is all. Some years, when the ice is thin, it is gone in September or October; but when it can be had solid and of a good thickness, after using it freely for all family purposes and occasionally for neighbors, some of it remains at the end of the year. The posts should be about 13 feet, so as to enter the ground a little at bottom, and rise a little above the top for the purpose of making a small bank outside to turn off the rain. The quantity put in is, I think, about 15 tons or loads.

Nov. 10, 1831. A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

Brunswick, Nov. 11, 1831.

MR FESSENDEN—On reading the description of my ice-house in your last number it occurred to me, that I might not have been sufficiently minute on one or two points. The roof is so sharp and high, that it affords a convenient passage into the entry, above ground, at the end of the building, by a triangular door, made double and filled with charcoal powder. The double partition, which divides the pit, extends upward to the roof, having in it a door, through which the ice is easily introduced at the top of the pit. This door is closed, after the straw is deposited in the space above the ice. Thus one door, opening to the atmosphere, is sufficient for all purposes.

Yours respectfully.

P. CLEAVELAND.

FORESTS.

MR FESSENDEN—It was with great pleasure that I lately noticed a communication, in your useful paper, on the propriety of planting and improving forest and ornamental trees in this country; as grand forests, to the most simple observers, may be considered as the bulwarks of nations. Perhaps no country is more endowed by nature with ornamental shrubs and trees than America; which by a little attention, might be transplanted to different vacant spots and add much to the beauty of the scenery, as well as wealth of the nation. On taking a survey of New England we are presented with thousands of acres of land in a barren, uncultivated state, which by being planted with forest trees, would enliven the prospect and add much to the value of the soil. The many varieties of flowering shrubs indigenous to this country, may be planted in the outlets and vacancies by the road side and would at once gratify the traveller and enliven such localities, to the benefit of its neighboring community.

At the present time perhaps nothing more attracts the attention of European cultivators and landholders than planting and improving forests, and cultivating fruits. Many thousands of acres of land once barren are now covered with a valuable growth of oaks, ash, and various trees, suitable to the climate and the public welfare. We also find that American shrubs are the pride of European flower gardens; and it is greatly to be hoped they will, as they merit, attract the attention of the present enlightened community.

OBSERVATOR.

1000 brads and sparrow-bills were lately made in one minute, by machines invented by Mr Charles Makepeace, of the Howell Works, N. Y. 1300 could be made in the same time.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities. Grind your corn with the cobs. It is better feed, and pays well for the trouble.

One bushel flaxseed, ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the bots.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire place, nor use a fire place when you can get a stove. Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable.

Never dew ret your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does not eat as much—a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness.

English and American Newspapers.—At a meeting lately held by the London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the restrictions on the British press, it was stated in debate that, in America, where newspapers are not taxed, 1,555,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers in New York, where 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,155,000;—that the twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland,—that the number issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one tenth of that number. Advertisements, which in England cost \$17, are inserted in America for about \$150; and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States \$28, is liable in England to a charge of \$900.—*Boston Telegraph.*

The 'Revue Encyclopedique' of January last, speaking of the specimens of American silk which were sent to France for examination, says—'It cannot be doubted that plantations of mulberry trees will rapidly increase in the republic. American silks may, perhaps, soon supplant, in the markets of Europe those of the Indies and China,'—*Western Tiller.*

It was computed, some years since, that no less than 112,000,000 pounds of butter are annually consumed in London, chiefly made within 40 miles round the city.—From the three counties of York, Cambridge and Suffolk, there are annually sent to the capital 210,000 firkins, amounting to 11,760,000 lbs.

The Camden (S. C.) paper mentions a squash vine at Hanging Rock Creek, which bore ten squashes. One measured 6 ft. 6 in. in circumference and 122 lbs; another measured 5 ft. 10 in. and weighed 96 lbs. This beats everything! They must have been mammoth pumpkins.

Dutch wives generally assist their husbands in their business, often taking the most active share in it; and it is a common remark in Holland, that where the women have the direction of the purse and trade, the husbands seldom become bankrupts.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

Report on Domestic and Household Manufactures.

The Committee of Domestic and Household Manufactures respectfully Report:

That they have been instructed to notice as particularly as possible the elegant articles of work-man and woman-ship, which were presented for their examination, by wholesale; and if the detail, thus necessarily by retail, be longer than the Society's patience, they can plead the old apology for tediousness, that there was not time to make it shorter. As the duties commonly divided between two committees have been assigned to them, they confidently ask double indulgence for their discharge.

Beginning at the foot of the list, they viewed sides and soles of Leather, and awarded to Messrs Caldwell & Sprague of Fitchburg, a premium of \$8. The specimens offered by Col. Jacob W. Watson of Princeton, would, if it had been permitted, have divided the pecuniary testimonial of approbation as they did the good opinion of the committee.

They award to Messrs E. & G. Bowen of Leicester, for the best manufactured Calf Skins \$8, and if other premiums had been offered by the Society, the committee would gladly have presented them to Messrs Caldwell & Sprague of Fitchburg, and Phineas Davis, Esq. of Northboro', for the excellence of their productions.

Sole Leather for exhibition solely, was presented by Messrs Merrick & Dowley of Worcester, was made in New York beyond the Society's jurisdiction to do good, by encouraging merit. It was superior to the manufactures of our own Country in weight, compact texture, and mature preparation. It had evidently been subjected to a process more slow and sure than that hasty method too much in use, by which the material of the ox who walked on his own feet one day is trodden under other feet in a few more, and makes the perishable sole a mere strainer to separate the solid earth beneath, from the waters which pour through to an unwelcome introduction to the person's estate over. A reasonable horned beast might feel pleasure in parting his outside garment for the purpose of converting a part of himself into a fabric so durable and excellent.

The premium offered for Morocco Leather was unclaimed by any competitor.

One step further, were a pair of Ladies' Slippers, constructed by Mr Scott of Worcester, with so much neatness, that unless the manufacturer should be disposed to object, the committee would say to them, last for ever.

These shoes were placed on Carpets of tints as various and almost as bright, as those of the rainbow. Having regard alike to durability in use and apparent economy of materials, the first premium of \$12 was awarded to Mr Solomon Sherman of Northboro', and the second to Miss Hannah Brown of Rutland. The third was bestowed on Miss Hannah Ruggles of Hardwick, for good taste in the selection and arrangement of colors. To Miss Melissa Pierce of Paxton, Col. Artemas Ward, 2d, Mr William McFarland, and Mr Willard Brown of Worcester, Mrs Melitable Davis, and Col. Merrill Davis, the committee unanimously award thanks for exhibiting such beautiful examples of household skill.

The best Plannel was that of Miss Thirza Nichols of Charlton, well entitled to the premium of \$6; the next best that of Miss Lucy Marsh of

Sutton, to whom should be given the second premium of \$5. Col. Merrill Davis of Holden, and Col. Joshua W. Leland of Grafton, will feel no uneasiness on finding their good works excelled only by the skill of the ladies.

The Wore Coverlet of Mrs Jerusha Merriam of Oxford, received the premiums of \$4, and Miss Thirza Nichols of Charlton, of another of \$3. Those of Mrs Melitable Conners, Mrs Lois Stephens, Miss Nancy Conners of Oxford and Miss Melissa Pierce of Paxton, came in near competition.

There was no Dispar of the width required by the rules of the Society. Had that of Mrs Jerusha Merriam of Oxford, or Mrs Hannah C. Stone of Oakham, extended to the proper distance beyond the end of the yard-stick, the Committee would have experienced difficulty in determining on the comparative merit.

To Miss Adeline Marsh of Sutton, for the best Woollen Stockings for men, they awarded the first premium of \$3, and believed the excellence of the article would deserve twice the amount if it could be bestowed.

Having thus passed on all the subjects for which specific premiums were offered, the Committee examined an immense collection of curious and cunning works of the needle, and some of them felt deep regret that they had no wives to comfort and advise in the doubts and difficulties which occurred in their progress among the rich and fair things which thronged the Hall. They have respectfully recommended small gratuities measured in amount, not by the merits of the object but the trifling sum placed at their disposal, not to be considered, as compensations for ingenuity, but mere tokens of that approbation for successful industry supposed to be more valuable than money.

Thirty elegant Black Lace Veils, of exquisitely finished design and execution were exhibited. To Miss Sophronia Lamb of Sturbridge, the Committee recommend a gratuity of \$3, and another to Miss Brooks of Milbury of \$2.—Those of Miss Almira Pollard of Lancaster, Mrs Whitman Bates, and Miss Sarah A. Peck of Milford, Miss Sarah Bemis and Miss Clarinda Watson of Spencer, Miss Eliza A. Wheeler of Southbridge, Mrs Joseph A. Denny of Leicester, Miss Martha Kendall, Miss Sophia Holbrook, and Miss Louisa Howe of Worcester, and Miss Martha Johnson of Southborough, were more beautiful and alluring than the best fabrics of Italy, and any spectator might have taken the Black Veil with delight from the hands of the fair artists.

Among the white lace work, was a handkerchief of Miss Charlotte Corbett of Worcester and a specimen of the union of 84 different kinds and infinite numbers of stitches by Miss Eliza A. Wheeler of Southbridge, and a Cap of Miss Pope of Dudley, aged twelve, were considered very beautiful. The Committee recommend a gratuity of \$1 each to Miss Almira Pollard of Lancaster, and Miss Abby B. Thomas of Worcester, for excelling where all was excellent.

Rose blankets and ticks, wide, warm, comfortable and sleepy in their looks, were wrought and brought to grace the occasion by Miss Dolly Heywood of Barre, Miss Mary E. Hitchcock of New Braintree, and Mrs Rebecca D. Patrick of Western. To the latter lady the Committee recommend a gratuity of \$2.

A goodly Plaid of Miss Hephsebah Wilcott of Brookfield, was worthy the name of Rob Roy which it bore.

The Linen made by Mrs Betsy Flagg of West Boylston, deserves a gratuity of \$1.

A gratuity of \$1 is requested for the Counterpane made by Miss Elizabeth Sargeant of Leicester, at the age of four years, and another for a Carpet made of shreds of cloths by Mrs Rachael Holmes of Sterling, at the age of 80—affording evidence that the hand of female industry is busy in New England from life's earliest to its declining period, and that the ingenuity of usefulness which brightens its morning cheers the serene evening of its days of good works.

A Counterpane made by Miss Martha Putnam of Worcester, was so excellent that the Society are invited to bestow a gratuity of \$1 on her.

While bed and board were so plentifully supplied, our firesides were not neglected. There were six beautiful Hearth Rugs exhibited by Mr Jonas Pollard of Bolton, Mrs Elizabeth Nichols of Worcester, Mrs Almira Warren of Grafton, Mr Otis Stearns of Leominster, Mrs Mary White of West Boylston, and Miss Polly Whitney of Worcester. On the two latter ladies, the committee ask you to bestow a gratuity of one dollar each.

The Society have annually offered premiums for bonnets made of fowl meadow or other indigenous grass. It has been found that such fodder may better be left to cattle and sheep, to be left by them at their discretion as it has been by the ladies.

A neat Straw Bonnet prepared by Mrs Aurelia White of New Braintree, is deserving a gratuity of \$2.

Messrs Putnam & Perkins of Lunenburg, exhibited Palm Leaf Hats well worthy a gratuity of \$2, and Miss Eleanor Hemenway should have an allowance of \$1 for nicety in the manufacture which concerns the heads of all. Miss Chloe Carter of Berlin, Miss Clarissa Nelson of Sterling, and Messrs Livermore & Bemis of Spencer, furnished fine specimens of the same article.

Mr Nathaniel Teed of Shrewsbury, and Messrs J. P. Kettell & Co., of Worcester, offered superior Beaver hats; the Committee beg for them a gratuity of \$1 each.

J. B. Tyler furnished a fine Fur cap, which made one desire cold weather to enjoy the luxury. It did not, however, come within the territorial jurisdiction of the Committee in its manufacture.

Flowers of glorious tint were in their full bloom on several neat little examples of the skill of Miss E. A. Bartlett, Mrs Levi Heywood of Worcester, Miss Pope of Dudley, and Miss Frances T. Merrick of Worcester. They were called Lamp Rugs but were so beautiful as to deserve to be admitted into the dairy as cushions for milk pans.

Cards of Penknives were exhibited from the manufactory of Moses L. Morse & Co. of Worcester, of the workmanship of the apprentices in that establishment. The silver backed knife of Mr Judson W. Rice, and that of Joel C. Packard are considered as deserving a gratuity of one dollar to each of those young men.

A splendid card of highly finished Penknives and Razors were presented by Messrs O. Packard & Co. of Milbury, and the Committee recommend a gratuity of two dollars to them.

Razors, Lancets, and Surgical Instruments were furnished by Col. Harrington of Shrewsbury. Although the committee made no experimental trials of the latter, they were satisfied from the elegance of the appearance that they must be pleasant in

the operation and that he ought to have a gratuity of two dollars.

Silk was exhibited in all stages of its production from the first efforts of the insect spinners, to the matured results of a manufacture, which with proper encouragement may become the healthful and profitable employment of the inmates of every husbandman's household. Some of the operative silk weavers, with their cocoons, raw threads, and dyed fabrics were brought by Mr Benjamin Leavens, Jr. Raw Silk and cloth by Mr Lemuel Healey, and an economical fabric of the *low* as it was described, by Miss Mary R. Pope, all of Dudley.

The committee feel no hesitation in soliciting gratuities of two dollars each to those persons for engaging in an enterprise which is of such importance to the household welfare of New England.

A Cape made from the floss of the Silk weed by Mrs John Davis of Worcester, came in competition with the delicate workmanship of the worm that weaves.

A very large and neat Needle Bock presented by Mrs Patrick of Western, was commended by the committee.

Four pairs of elegantly finished Spectacles, manufactured by Messrs T. & W. Keith of Worcester, were examined with great pleasure. If their other visible properties were equal to their beauty, one might covet the imperfection of vision which would permit so graceful an appendage to his face.

Two very splendid Mirrors were exhibited by Mr William Wiswall of Worcester, the manufacturer. The beauty of the frames excited great admiration from the ladies, who looked towards them constantly. The committee recommend a gratuity of two dollars, for his works, which they hope will always afford him as fair reflection as they have this day given.

A child's Coach of tasteful proportions was exhibited by Mr G. Valentine of Northboro', which might well be recommended to all gentlemen contemplating a change to a better state, as an ornamental, and probably, useful part of domestic equipage.

A new use of an excellent vegetable was suggested by a very curious Work Basket, made of melon seeds, exhibited by Mr Nathaniel Teed of Shrewsbury.

The committee examined an elegant Mantle Piece, as was first supposed, of rich Italian marble; finding it was wood, painted by Mr Theophilus B. Western of Worcester, they recommend a gratuity of two dollars to him, as a testimonial of approbation for his skill in imitating the productions of nature.

Very delicate drawings on porcelain were presented by Mrs A. M. Wells, of the Female Academy in Worcester, evincing that the sister arts of painting and poetry are sometimes united in graceful perfection.

Our Friends, the Misses Earle of Mulberry Grove, again gave pleasant evidence that their pupils are accomplished in the ornamental, as well as the useful, under good instruction. The committee recommend that the Society put two dollars into the beautiful purse among their collections, to be divided among the contributors of so many fanciful fabrics.

Umbrellas from the manufactory of Mr Aaron Leland of Worcester, of silk and cotton would be highly prized on a rainy day or any other.

That venerable gentleman kindly known by the affectionate appellation of Uncle Sam exhibited by his attorney, the Hon. John Davis one of his shooting tools in the shape of a Rifled Musket from the armory of the United States. The committee examined it particularly. As it had a bayonet fixed, a formidable lock, a spring barrel, and surprisingly fluent delivery of bullets, the chairman viewed it from safe distance. It seemed to be such an implement as would have been more useful behind such rail fence ramparts as New England once set on her heights, than for the elegance of militia parade.

A velvet work bag, whose very name implies indispensable use, made by Mrs Isaac Southgate of Leicester, attracted great attention. The committee ask that \$1 should be bestowed on her.

Machine Cards and Filleting of Isaac Southgate and Co. were very good.

A Mahogany Work Table, whose splendid tinted wood and nicely adjusted joints were suitable for ladies' use, and would make its possession enviable by the most luxurious of the land, was exhibited by L. Wood & Co. of Worcester.

Mr Caleb Newcomb presented a Tin Drum or cylinder of his own manufacture, which was highly approved by manufacturers.

Iron Castings by the Brookfield and Worcester Foundry were excellent in manufacture.

The Scythes of Col. Reuben Waters were an exhibition of the preparation of that manufacture for foreign markets, conclusive to show they need not fear competition anywhere.

The Chairs of Mr Joel Pratt of Sterling, were worthy of the reputation of that town, and often enticed the Committee to do that which they wish all others to do, sit down on his manufactures.

Rich Shell Combs were exhibited by Mr George M. Rice, from the manufactory of Mr Alfred Willard of Boston, and were much admired by those who best could judge of their beauty.

Elegant specimens of Penmanship were presented by Mr Austin Goddard of Worcester and Mr Elisha Tucker.

Mr Oliver Barret of Bolton, presented a branch from his trees bearing half grown apples of the second crop, looking as if nature, not content with one unsuccessful effort for a harvest, had attempted to make two failures in the same year.

Large Radishes, Squashes, Corn Ears, and Sunflower Heads were presented by Mr Joseph Merriam of Grafton, and Mrs Greenleaf of Worcester.

A Threshing Machine, brought by Mr Patrick of Weston, was described as of great value. Accident prevented its operations being witnessed.

Many other persons contributed to the exhibition, embracing greater variety and number of articles than any former festival has afforded. To all who aided to increase the interest of the day, the committee recommend that the grateful acknowledgments of the Society should be tendered.

All which is respectfully submitted

For the Committee,
WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman

In a town containing about 1400 inhabitants, in a sterile part of New Hampshire, about 50 miles northwest of Boston, there were manufactured into starch, for the use of manufacturers, 45,000 bushels of Potatoes, at 20 cents per bushel, amounting to \$9000.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

An experiment has been made in Westchester of Anthracite coal as a substitute for wood in the burning of bricks. The Village Record alludes to it thus:—This experiment was made at the brick kiln of William Everhart, Esq. of this Borough. At right angles with the flues, and about four feet above the top of the arches, holes four inches square and one foot apart, were left running from the back side of the kiln to the front. In these were laid pieces of Anthracite weighing from half a pound to a pound each, and the whole put in the kiln was one ton. Ordinarily they burn about 80,000. At the time of making the experiment, 10,000 were added, making 90,000. The experiment was highly satisfactory. Mr Miller, the superintendent, mentioned to me that he tried it reluctantly, having little faith that coal so disposed, could do any good; but as Mr Everhart desired, he determined to try it. He was agreeably disappointed; the effect was greater than he could have imagined. The brick, he said, was better burnt than in the ordinary way. There was a saving of wood fully equal to the cost of coal used and ten thousand additional brick were burnt. Thus every month, some new proof is produced of the value of this exclusively Pennsylvania mineral.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Temperance in Sheffield, Eng.—At a late Temperance meeting in Sheffield, in the proceedings of which James Montgomery, Esq. the poet, took part, Rev. Dr J. Pye Smith, one of the most distinguished Biblical scholars in England, at the close of his address, said:

'It would be presumptuous in him to say that a little wine or malt liquor should not be taken, but he trusted his friends would excuse him for mentioning his own experience on this subject. His chief beverage at present was water and milk. He was formerly in the habit of taking one or two glasses of wine, but since he had abstained from it he found that he was much better in health and strength, and better able to undergo the fatigue of his labors, than he was before. He had also known sailors, whose chief beverage was tea and coffee, better able to do their work than those who drank ardent spirits, and they were always less subject to disease.'

Modesty of dress in females.—A spirit of rivalry and emulation to excel in dress has frequently betrayed females of unquestionable character into wearing costumes which their modesty would sink from under ordinary circumstances. Exclusively intent upon their own adornment, they do not reflect upon the consequences that may result from their appearance in public. It is not surprising that the passions of men should be excited, and their principles shaken, when, in the street, in church, and in short, everywhere, such exhibitions are constantly placed before them. It cannot be doubted but that this cause daily operates to the deterioration of public morals and it is full time that it should receive the serious attention of parents and guardians. It has an immediate influence in lowering the sex in the estimation of men, since it lessens their reverence for persons they would otherwise always look upon with deep respect.—*American Encyclopedia.*

Fifty females lately arrived in a vessel from Maine, twenty of whom went to Mann's Factory, Franklin, and thirty to Lowell and Nashua.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1831.

MR COBB'S MANUAL.

We have been favored with a small treatise entitled '*A Manual containing information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable directions for the culture of silk, in three parts.* By J. H. Cobb, A.M. Published by direction of his excellency Gov. LINCOLN, agreeably to a resolve of the Commonwealth. *Ostendens hujus muneris usum. Vida in Bombyx.* Boston. Carter, Hendee and Babcock.

This Treatise is introduced by an able report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, of which Mr Abel Wheeler was Chairman (published in N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. page 262) and a resolve 'That his excellency the Governor be requested to cause to be compiled and printed a concise MANUAL to contain the best information respecting the growth of the MULBERRY TREE, with suitable directions for the culture of SILK, and that this manual be distributed in suitable numbers in the city of Boston, and to every town in the Commonwealth. That to defray the expense thus incurred he be authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars.'

The importance of the silk culture in a national point of view, as well as a useful and profitable pursuit of individual industry, is now so well, and so universally appreciated that remarks on this head would be superfluous. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the indication of the claims of the treatise before us to confidence and patronage.

The author remarks in his preface that 'In preparing this manual he has been guided by the personal experience which he has had for several years in the culture of the mulberry tree, and rearing of silk worms in the state of Massachusetts.' He also gives a list of the works which he has made use of in compiling his manual, and subjoins the recommendation of Mr Peter S. Du Ponceau, and Dr Felix Pascalis. Mr Du Ponceau observes that 'the works of foreign writers on the cultivation of mulberry trees, and raising of silk worms, particularly in the latter, are by no means suited to the meridian of this country and are rather calculated to discourage than instruct our farmers. You have with great propriety discarded their artificial heat, thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, and all these variety of troublesome methods, minute regulations and useless implements, which make the culture of silk a difficult and intricate science. I see no more difficulty in cultivating the mulberry than any other fruit tree; and the art of raising silk worms seems to reduce itself to a few simple rules easy of observance. I know but of one European author who has had the courage to break through the fetters of habit and prejudice; and in a late work on the culture of silk published in the German language at Vienna in 1829, adopted what I call the *American system*, the same which your manual recommends, and which in fact has been followed in this country for more than 70 years. The author is the Chevalier Von Heint, an Austrian nobleman, the owner of large estates in the imperial dominions. He appears to have completely succeeded by following this simple American method, and he even ventured to raise silk worms on mulberry trees in the open air on the frontiers of Hungary, 44 deg. N. Lat.; and

he assures us that he met with the same success.'

Dr Pascalis observes 'I have read the work of Mr Jonathan H. Cobb on the culture of silk which is intended by him for a popular manual of instruction and have been much pleased to find that it unites brevity with all the most important precepts required in that valuable branch of domestic produce. It is also clear and lucid, and free of all necessary details little to be called for within the short period of time necessary to make a silk crop. It is evident that Mr Cobb has been many years a practical culturist, and could also embrace the interesting cares of the filature even further than that of making marketable raw silk which is not frequently attended to by the growers.' ***

'I conclude with observing that the work of Mr Jonathan H. Cobb deserves the confidence of the public and its circulation should be encouraged.'

Cobbett has just published a work entitled 'Advice to Young Men, and, (incidentally) to Young Women, in the Middle and Higher Ranks of Life.' It is written in his nervous, characteristic style and abounds with good sense and useful suggestions. Under the head of 'Advice to a Lover' he gives a 'round unvarnished tale of his whole course of love,' which is quite amusing, and which we shall re-publish next week.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition and cattle show of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society took place at Bridgewater, on Wednesday the 2d inst. The weather was fine, and the assemblage of people very great. The exhibitions were respectable; the manufacturers, however, were not so numerous as heretofore. The pens made a far better display of stock, than, we think we have seen at any previous anniversary. After a choice of officers and other business, the Society moved in procession from the Academy to the hall of Mr Sampson, escorted by the Bridgewater Band, where the Farmers' banquet was served up in an excellence and plenty, accompanied with the pithy toast, the merry joke and cheerful song. At two o'clock they proceeded to the Rev. Mr Hodges' meeting-house, where they listened with much satisfaction to an address from the President of the Society, which was as might be expected, altogether appropriate and suitable to the occasion. In his introduction the speaker apologized in terms of much pleasantry and good humor, for the dryness of his subject, which was on the *best mixture of soils* for vegetable produce. But the remarkable attentiveness of the audience showed in the result that no apology was necessary. The Reports of the respective Committees, with the premiums awarded to the various competitors, were next in order, a particular account of which will be given in the next Memorial, or as soon as may be together with a list of officers elected.—*Plymouth Memorial.*

Complaints are made in the Boston papers, that lumps of butter bought in the market for a pound, are found to weigh only thirteen ounces. The Boston people should have the market clerks furnished with a good set of scales and weights, and send them forth among the dealers in that glorious edible, let a few hundred pounds be consigned to the use and behoof of the city and its officers and the pound will soon rise to sixteen ounces.—*U. S. Gaz.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Extract of a letter from Mrs A. Parmentier, of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

'I regretted to see in your interesting journal, Judge Burr's notice on the morus multicaulis, as I fear it will prevent the much desired increase of this valuable mulberry. Will you be so good as to state that I have some imported trees of that kind that have stood five years in a very exposed situation; and also many budded ones that are in a very cold and high place, and have stood two winters without injury.'

Horticultural Hall, Saturday, November 12, }

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

From Messrs D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, a basket of beautiful Eshasserie Pears; they rank among the best fruits of the season.

From Mr R. Tooley, Waltham, a pear, (name unknown) erroneously called the 'Avorati,' which is a summer pear ripening in August. From the same, some very fine Chaumontelle pears; Beurre d'Hyner; among the old varieties this is without hesitation the best early winter pear; it exhibits no signs of decay or blight, in the most exposed situations; its only fault is a disposition to rot before they are quite mellow; when any indication of this is discovered, they can be used for baking, for which purpose they are most delicious; when in perfection, they will compare with the best of the new varieties we are at present acquainted with.

From Mr Manning, pears called in James Bloodgood & Co.'s catalogue 'Leggett's fine Winter.'—They were identified as the Martin Sec of the New Durham.

From Joseph Locke, Esq., of Billerica, German Muscat Pears.

From Mr Alexander Young, Boston, six of his large baking pears, weighing 7½ lbs; the largest weighed 26 ounces; this is no doubt a foreign pear, the true name of which is lost—the fruit is reserved for a more critical examination at maturity.

From Messrs Winspills, Brighton, a beautiful specimen of the new Alpine Strawberry, with runners; this variety continues bearing from the earliest of the season to the present time.

The season has now arrived when it is requisite to suspend the weekly exhibitions of Fruits, &c, till the spring; should however any person have any new or valuable late varieties, they are requested to send specimens, as they come into eating, to the Hall of the Society, for examination.

In behalf of the Committee. R. MANNING.

The following Chrysanthemums were presented by Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown, for premium:

Superb cluster yellow,	Quilled white,
Tasseled yellow,	Lilac and white,
Early blush,	Starry purple,
Two-colored red,	Curled lilac,
Yellow warriata,	Superb white,
Tas-eled lilac,	Orange changeable,
Golden lotus,	Brown purple,
Dark maroon,	Quilled lilac,
Quilled flame,	Double pink,
Flake orange yellow,	Rosa,
Pink small yellow,	Tas-eled white,

Two plants of the Panceration Lily, sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Mr Channing, were committed to the care of Messrs Haggerston and Winspills.

Concord vs. Portsmouth.—We have been presented with a common English Turnip, raised on the interval land in Concord, N. H. belonging to Mr John West, which weighs 8 lbs. 10 oz., and measures but 23 inches in circumference. This rather beats the turnip shown by Mr S. Spinney, of Portsmouth, which weighed 7 1-2 lbs. and measured 31 3-4 inches.—*Traveller.*

For Sale,

A first Farm, laying in Dorchester, six miles from the old State House, containing 99 acres—consisting of mowing pasture, orchard and wood; a few acres of it is salt marsh, situated at South Boston.

There is a handsome two story house in good repair, finely situated on a hill, having a very commanding prospect of the country, handsomely finished; a large barn with an excellent cellar under it for vegetables, shed room, piggery, &c. &c.; a farm house, nearly new, and ice house—the whole combining as pleasant a situation for a gentleman as can be found in the vicinity; the land is in good heart, and would make an excellent milk farm; 60 tons of hay have been cut from it this season, and 10 cow kept on it; it is the farm formerly owned by John Gray, Esq. Price \$6,500. For further particulars apply at the New England Farmer office.

Nov. 16.

Laniff

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 50 1/2 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1837, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

The seeds vendicated at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 12.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR., 65, Broad street.

Stray Cow.

Strayed from South Boston, on Friday the 11th inst., large brown or hindle Cow. She has a rope round her horns, and has holes bored through the tips of her horns; gives milk out of three teats only, milks very hard. Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded by HALL J. HOW, at 50 Kilby street.

Boston, Nov. 15th, 1831.

Nov. 16.

ONIONS WANTED.

A fair price will be paid for 200 bushels of Onions, viz. 100 bushels Yellow, 50 do. White Portugal, 50 do. Large Deep Red,—all to be large selected roots, the quality pure, and to be delivered immediately. Apply to J. B. RUSSELL, Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

Grape Vine Plants,

For sale at the garden of S. G. Perkins, in Brookline, on the most favorable terms. The plants may be seen and purchased at the Garden at any time; or orders may be left with Mr Perkins at his office, corner of State and Congress streets.

These vines are from one to four years old, in fine order, with wood enough on this year's growth attached to most of the plants to make a dozen or more vines.

Chasselas, common white, or Muscadine.
Chasselas de Fontainebleau, or *Thomery*.
Chasselas d'Océ, Br Sur Aubé.

Chasselas, red.
Chasselas, Muscat.
Black Hamburg.
Black Cape.
Esperione, black.
Frankendalt, do.
St Peter's, do.

Zenfaend, by some called the Black Prince; the bunches produced on this vine are very large.

Isabella.
Muscat of Alexandria.
Muscat, red.
Muscat, Grizzly.
Muscat, white fronteane.
Muscat, purple.

Constantia—the sweetest of all Grapes, and a great bearer; the berries contained but one seed generally, and sometimes none at all.

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Altheas, and Forest Trees. Among the former are
Black Hamburg,
Oval Purple,
Round Black,
White Muscadine,
White Chasselas,
Constantia.

2 to 4 years old—have borne fruit the present year.

Black and white Muscatel—one year old. The parent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 26 lbs.

Barcelona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.
Polomino,
Mantou Castal—Procured for me by the Consul at Cadiz, and said to be the most valuable Grapes produced in Spain.
De Petz.
Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabella,
Catawba, } Native.
Fland,
With many other sorts.

Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7 1/2 Congress street.

Oct. 5. ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

White Raspberry Plants, &c.

For sale by J. B. Russell, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A few dozen genuine White Antwerp Raspberry Bushes, packed in moss, price \$1.50 per dozen. Also a few Double Flowering Almonds, Strawberries, Rose Bushes, Syringas, Grape Vines, &c. &c.

Nov. 9.

Fruit Trees.

Peach—Pear—Apple and Cherry Trees, very thrifty, and in fine order for setting, for sale at Wm. Buckminster's Nursery, in Framingham.

Nov. 9.

Wanted,

Vol. 3 of the New England Farmer, bound or unbound, for which a fair price will be paid. Apply at this office.

Nov. 16

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c. &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. Watches repaired and warranted.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hurdock & Babcock, Washington Street, the New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq.

European Leeches.

As the subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention.

EBENEZER WIGHT,
46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.

August 3. eotif

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences can have young quicks about 3 1/2 feet high, for \$3 per hundred, and plants 2 1/2 feet high, for \$2.50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.

Nov. 2.

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 50 1/2 North Market street,

A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk—In three parts—with colored engravings. By J. H. Cobb, A. M. Published by Direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37 1/2 cents.

Nov. 2. eplm

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

(PUBLISHED IN LONDON.)

The Horticultural Register, and General Magazine of all Useful and Interesting Discoveries connected with Natural History and Rural Subjects, is published monthly in London. Subscriptions received by

MUNROE & FRANCIS,
127 Washington street.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES, russetings,	-	barrel,	2 50	700	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton,	112 00	15 00	
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	123 00	130 50	
PEAS, white,	-	hushel,	90	1 00	
BEEF, cwt,	-	barrel,	8 50	9 00	
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	7 00	7 50	
Cargo, No. 2,	-	"	6 25	6 50	
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound,	14	16	
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6	4	
Skimmed milk,	-	"	3	0	
FLAXSEED,	-	"	1 12	1 50	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel,	5 75	6 00	
Genesee,	-	"	5 00	6 25	
Alexandria,	-	"	6 00	5 87	
Baltimore, wharf,	-	"	5 50	5 75	
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	hushel,	68	75	
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"	63	65	
Rye,	-	"	75	78	
Barley,	-	"	90	100	
Oats,	-	"	44	50	
HAY,	-	cwt,	60	70	
HOPS, first sort, new,	-	cwt,	9 50	10 00	
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	11 00	13 00	
LIME,	-	ton,	1 00	1 25	
PLASTER PARIS retails at	-	"	3 00	3 25	
PORK, clear,	-	barrel,	16 00	17 00	
Navy mess,	-	"	13 00	14 00	
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	13 00	13 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	hushel,	2 00	2 25	
Red Top (northern)	-	"	50	75	
Red Clover, (northern)	-	pound,	10	15	
TALLOW, tried,	-	cwt,	8 00	8 50	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	pound,	63	65	
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	-	"	70	75	
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	52	55	
Merino, half blood,	-	"	50	52	
Merino, quarter,	-	"	45	48	
Native, washed,	-	"	43	45	
Pulled superfine,	-	"	62	63	
1st Lamb's,	-	"	56	58	
2d, "	-	"	52	56	
3d, "	-	"	42	43	
1st Spinning,	-	"	28	30	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	6	8
whole hogs,	-	"	54	6
VEAL,	-	"	6	8
MUTTON,	-	"	4	6
POLTLEY,	-	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	"	12	13
Lump, best,	-	"	18	20
EGGS,	-	dozen,	18	22
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	hushel,	62	84
Indian, retail,	-	"	22	84
POTATOES,	-	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality)	-	barrel,	3 10	4 10

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 14.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 2362 B-e-Cattle, 875 Stores, 3037 Sheep, and 2851 Swine.—325 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Market not quite so brisk, but about the same prices were obtained. Our quotations will be about the same; extra \$3 25, prime \$3, good 4 a 4 50, thin 3 a 4.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess \$8 87, No. 1, 3 37; No. 2, 2 75 a 3.

Stores—Sales about the same as last Monday; two years old, \$10 a 15; yearlings, 6 a 9.

Working Oxen—A number of sales were effected—price unknown.

Cows and Calves—In demand, particularly good ones. A few ordinary only, were at market.

Sheep—Dull; sales slow—we noticed lots sold at 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 35, 2 50, and wethers 2 45, 2 50, 3, and 3 25.

Swine—Market continues full and but few sales were effected; many hundreds will probably be sold tomorrow. We noticed 1 lot of 100, two thirds barrows, selected, at 4 1/2; one lot of 120, more than half barrows, at 4 c; a lot of 150 at 4 c. At retail, 4 for sows, 3 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

The following extracts are from a small pamphlet lately republished by Lilly & Wait, and Carier & Hende, entitled
KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE,

OR, THE PLAIN

WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why is port wine astringent and slightly rough?
 Because of the husks with which it is colored. The husk is, however, capable of communicating but a light color; when the red is deep, it is artificial, and a deep red color is never a desirable quality.

Why is port wine most commonly exported in full pipes?

Because port being of a strong and full body, and containing much mucilaginous extractive matter, the secondary fermentation is quickened by the greater bulk of the fluid, and the wine is thus most effectually mellowed in large vessels.

Why are brandied port wines of inferior quality?
 Because the original wines being of inferior growth, would not bear sea-carriage without some preparation, and the shipper is forced to mix them with brandy, which, though it may prevent them from spoiling, renders them otherwise worse than before, as it destroys what little flavor they originally possessed.

Why is the blackthorn or sloe important in the tricks of trade?

Because, by some knavish dealers, the leaves are used to adulterate and to give a rough flavor to tea; the berries of the sloe likewise enter pretty largely into the composition of much of the wine that is misalled port.

The following is stated, by a London chemist, to be an analysis of a cheap commodity, sold under the denomination of port wine: spirit of wine, 3 oz.; cider, 14 oz.; sugar, 1½ oz.; alum, 2 scruples; tartaric acid, 1 scruple; strong decoction of logwood, 4 oz.

Why are deep cellars cool in summer and warm in winter?

Because of the earth conducting heat but slowly, and frosts penetrating it but a few inches.

Why are some fruits improved in sweetness by drying or half withering on the trees?

Because their watery parts thus exhale, and the sugar is virtually increased in quantity.

Why should grapes hang on the vine until they are perfectly ripe?

Because unripe bunches never get any riper after they are gathered.

Why should grapes be eaten soon after they are gathered?

Because, unlike other fruits, grapes do not improve in flavor after gathering.

Why should the crowns be removed from ripe pine-apples?

Because, when suffered to remain, they live upon the fruit till they have sucked out all the goodness.

Why does an apple, when cut, first appear white, and after a time brownish?

Because a fermentation arises from the rest of the fruit absorbing the oxygen of the atmosphere; the apple having previously been, by its tough skin, protected from the contact of the air.—*Danovan.*

Why should raspberries be eaten from the bush?

Because their flavor is the most fleeting of all fruit. Even a few hours will diminish it, and on the bush the flavor does not continue above two or three days when gathered, the flavor is almost entirely gone.

Why has the barberry been banished from the hedgerows of England, where it formerly grew in great abundance?

Because it was generally believed to be injurious to the growth of corn. This belief has been treated as a vulgar prejudice; but the fructification of the barberry is incomplete, unless the stamens be irritated by insects, when the filaments suddenly contract towards the germ. The flowers are therefore, by a beautiful arrangement of nature peculiarly attractive to insects; and thus barberry may become injurious to neighboring plants.

Why are chestnuts best preserved through winter in sand?

Because, if there be any maggots in the chestnuts, they will come out, and work up through the sand to get air.

Why is fern preferable to straw for the bed between the layers of fruit?

Because it does not impart that musty flavor which is so often produced by the straw.

Why are the autumnal fruits, as plums, pears, &c., more crude and indigestible than those of summer?

Because, in part, of the state of the constitution. Thus, at the commencement of summer, the system is more nerved and braced by the atmosphere of winter and spring, and by the drier food which necessity obliges us to take at those seasons; so that the cooling fruits of summer are wholesome from their opening the bowels, &c. But it is not wonderful that a continuance of watery and innutritious food like fruit, should, towards the autumn, produce debility in constitutions partly predisposed to it, by the continual and relaxing heat of the summer months.

Why should juicy vegetables be kept in heaps in damp places?

Because they are then preserved moist, but if spread out, the air soon causes them to shrivel.

Why are the turnip, the radish, and the cabbage, considered very wholesome?

Because of their high antiscorbutic powers, which depend upon a certain acid volatile oily principle. This is particularly abundant in the seeds of mustard, and the roots of horse-radish; and in less degree in scurvy grass and the roots of the radish. Plants of this order are also believed to possess diuretic and diaphoretic properties; and they are always eatable when their texture is succulent and watery, as in the roots of the radish and turnip, and in the leaves of the cabbage tribe.—*London.*

Why are kitchen vegetables, as peas, French beans, &c., sometimes difficult to boil soft?

Because of the great quantity of gypsum imbibed during their growth, and not on account of the coolness of the season, or rains, as has been generally supposed: to correct this, throw a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda in the saucapane with the vegetables, the carbonic acid of which will seize upon the lime in the gypsum, and thus free the vegetables from its influence.

Why should potatoes and similar roots be stored with the earth adhering to them?

Because they are thus kept damp, whereas by removing the earth, the little fibres by which it is retained are wounded, and the evaporating surface is increased.

Why are potatoes the most nourishing of all vegetables?

Because of the quantity of starch they contain. Salop, tapioca, and sago, chiefly consist of starch, and are proportionately nutritious.

FRUIT TREES.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES, in NEWTON, near Boston, a most extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Grape Vines of the best foreign sorts, and 25 finest varieties of Strawberry, including the most rare, productive and esteemed.

Also about 40 varieties of the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and superb hardy roses, including Silver Fir, varieties of Spruce, Flowering Horse Chestnut, Flowering Catalpas, Mountain Ash with beautiful clusters of red berries in autumn and winter, Purple Acacia, Three Thorned and Thornless Acacia, Butternut, Alantus or tree of Heaven, Elms, American and Scotch, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, &c. do. Napoleon from St Helena tree, Honeysuckles. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes, for ornamenting highways and commons.

WHITE MULBERRIES, genuine sort for silk worms, by the 100 or 1000 for Plantations.

ISABELLA and CATAPAWPA Grape Vines, either singly or at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000.

CHINA ROSES, CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANIUMS, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed either to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, are regularly received by the daily mail, and will be promptly attended to, or they may if more convenient be left with J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, where also, catalogues may be obtained gratis on application. But purchasers are invited when convenient to call and examine the trees, &c. for themselves, and make their own selections; but when this is not convenient, then let them forward their orders, relying that the very best possible selection will be made for them. Trees when destined for a distant place, are carefully packed either in clay or moss, and mats, and delivered whenever ordered in Boston free of any charge for transportation. epiD Oct. 19.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDERSTORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. J an.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

PEAR SEEDLINGS, of vigorous growth, and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 18 inches in length, price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Oct. 19.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

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No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1831.

NO. 19.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PLANTING SEEDS OF FRUIT TREES. RINGBONE IN HORSES.

MR. FESSENDEN—Last year I put into the ground, in October, a quantity of peach-stones, and various kinds of plum-stones; and none of them came up, owing, probably, to their not having been properly managed. Will some of your correspondents be so good as to inform me, through the medium of your paper, the proper course to pursue in planting fruit seeds and stones?

I have a colt, one year old past, that has a bunch on each hind foot, half way between the joint and hoof. Some persons, in the vicinity say they are ringbones, and others that they are not. Perhaps some of your readers may have known a similar case, and can prescribe a remedy. I also wish to be informed what are the first symptoms of ringbone in horses, and the best mode of treatment.

By replying to these inquiries you will very much oblige a young and inexperienced farmer.
Maine, Nov. 14, 1831. M.

Remarks by the Editor.—We cannot pretend to say what was the cause, which prevented the vegetation of the stones of the fruits mentioned by our correspondent. The season might have been too wet, or too dry, or the seeds might have become too dry before they were planted, or mice might have eaten them; which is said to have been sometimes the case when seeds are planted in autumn, (an accident which we believe may be prevented by soaking seed in train oil, previous to planting.) It is recommended by Dr Darwin to plant the fruit together with the seed of stone fruits, soon after the fruit is ripe, as its pulp was designed by nature to nourish the young seedling.

With regard to the supposed ringbone, we will give such descriptions of the disorder and its remedies as we have at hand, without pretending to any experimental knowledge of the subject.

White's Treatise on Veterinary Medicine, vol. iii. page 246, gives the following notices of this disease.

'The bony excrescences on the pastern, which constitute ringbone, are not always productive of lameness; this happens only when they are so situated as to interfere with the motion of the small pastern or coffin joint. In the latter situation they occasion more considerable lameness than in the former. I have in several instances known horses have ringbone on the hind pastern, without suffering the slightest inconvenience from them, and the last I met with went through the hunting season, without any appearance of lameness. I have found that the only chance that we have of curing ringbone or the lameness arising from it is a free application of the actual cautery (searing with a hot iron) and blistering immediately afterwards; and even this will not succeed if the ossification (becoming like bone) has gone so far as to fix the ends of the bone or glue them as it were together, so that the motion of the joint is completely lost. It is necessary, therefore when a horse is observed to be lame from this disease, to have recourse at once to firing. I

would by no means trust to a blister alone; for though it may sometimes at a very early period, succeed, there is even then a chance of the lameness returning. When blistering is employed, it should always be repeated two or three times, washing off each blister about the third day after its application, and keeping the part cool in the interval with Goulard's lotion.' [Vinegar saturated with white lead composes what is called Goulard's Extract. Goulard's lotion is made by mixing one ounce of said extract with one quart of water.]

Mr Barnum, in the 'Farmer's Farrier' observes that.

'An ill shapen hoof is frequently the cause of ringbone; such as a short upright hoof, which does not sufficiently secure the articulation of the coffin and pastern bones against injury are most liable to this disease. Lameness is frequently the first intimation we have of the existence of ringbone, which is at first generally neglected. It may be ascertained by passing the hand down from the fetlock to the edge of the hoof, when you will feel one or more bunches. It consists in the ossification of the cartilage in front of the foot which extends in time to the lateral parts also. It most frequently happens in the fore-foot.

REMEDY.

'As a high heel usually accompanies the short upright hoof the concussions of the foot may be lessened by lowering the heel. Blistering is the most effectual application at the first appearance of the disease. Firing in the more advanced stages will have a good effect. But when the disease has been of long standing we doubt whether it can be removed.

POTATOES.

MR. J. B. RUSSELL—I have put on board the sloop Merchant, Captain Burgess, a barrel of potatoes, which I hope will reach you safely. The barrel contains the following varieties.

No. 1. Early red, a good potato, but does not yield very well.

No. 2. Black, a very good potato, and yields abundantly; I think more than any I ever saw, that were so good in quality; the only objection to them is their color; I put more of them than any of the others in the bin that you may try them a few times.

No. 3. Light red, very long; these are not very good except for baking. I selected them chiefly on account of the shape, as I never saw anything of the potato kind (except the sweet) like them.

No. 4. Early White, very good, yields about the same as the Early Red.

No. 5. Blue, yields well and is a very good potato.

No. 6. Large White—the same.

I would observe that none of them are so good as I have generally had them, last season being wet and hot weather; so that all potatoes that grew near the river were struck with the rust, before they were full grown.

I have found since I came to this state that some kinds of potatoes which were very good here did not do well in Massachusetts; and those that were esteemed with you did not do so well here, but

the latter was not so often the case. Those sent I selected from 167 distinct varieties, and hope some of them will suit your climate. I cannot expect to do much, as there are so many who have more time to devote to this subject than I have; and it requires more time, and care, to keep so many kinds separate till they are fit to use, than those who have not tried it are aware of. I think that the black potato will be valuable at least for cattle, as they yield so abundantly, and the shape is favorable for the cattle's eating and not so much danger of choking them as round. The color is no objection for this purpose and the quality of the potato is nearly as essential to quadrupeds as bipeds. As they are, they are at your service, to do what you think best with them; if they should be of any service to the community I shall be glad, and if not I shall have the satisfaction of trying.

To say anything of the value which your labors are to the farming interests would be saying that which every one knows, and which to you must be trite, as you no doubt hear it every day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. humble serv't,

JOHN BENNOCK.

Orono, Me. Nov. 1831.

MR. BENNOCK has our thanks for his exertions in disseminating new varieties of this valuable root. The Potatoes are received and we shall be happy to distribute them among such of our subscribers as will apply for them.

DOLICHOS SOJA OR SOY BEAN PLANT.

HAVING received a few of these beans, described by MR. NUTTALL in the New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 105, I planted eight of them. They yielded a wine pint of beans in the Autumn, weighing 11½ ounces; 110 beans, taken promiscuously, weighed half an ounce; so that in this proportion, my eight beans afforded me 2530 or more than 316 for one. I do not know whether they have been yet introduced into domestic use as a culinary pulse; but, should their qualities be good they cannot fail of being generally cultivated on account of their great productiveness. Their stems grow to the height of about two feet, and require the support of a few sticks or brush.

Milton, Nov. 1, 1831.

'TOURS' CELERY.

MR. FESSENDEN—I observed a communication in your last number respecting some plants, the seeds of which, your correspondent received from Paris, for 'Tours' Celery. I thought by your remarks, that you supposed them some variety of Celery. At your request, however, I will give you, what I should think from reading the description, their true, or botanical name. I have now growing in my garden a plant which compares exactly with those described. The seed I received from the Mass. Hort. Society, in the spring of 1830; they came from France with a number of other packages. It is called the Cardoon of Tours, *Cynara cardunculus*, and is esteemed by the French an excellent vegetable. It is cultivated in the same manner as Celery, and is not fit for eating unless blanched. The stems and leaves being lined with prickles, make them

very difficult to manage. In France where it is grown in large quantities, a leather dress and gloves are worn to prevent injury from the little spines. Though considered rather tender, the plant I have stood out last winter without any protection. There are two varieties, the one described and the Spanish; the latter not having any prickles, is easily identified from the former, which is by far the best and the only kind grown on the continent. If these few remarks will be of any benefit to your correspondent you are at liberty to use them as you please. Yours, 11.

Cambridge, Nov. 19, 1831.

From the Lancaster (Pa) Examiner.

SUNFLOWER OIL.

Mr Joseph Mann, of Salisbury, (Mass.) in a communication to the New England Farmer, states that after several trials made with sunflower seed, he was unable to obtain more than two quarts of oil from a bushel.—The process by which Mr Mann arrived at this result was a singular one altogether. He says 'we first made several trials by grinding and pressing, but in this way the most we could get was one quart and a half pint, from one bushel. We then heated the seed, and pressed it without grinding, but it did not succeed so well; we then ground and pressed it cold, and procured two quarts, and this was the most we could procure in any way.' Mr Mann adds:—'I presume the cause why it did not produce as much when hot pressed as cold, was that the hull of the seed when hot absorbed the oil more readily,'—which is very good philosophy.

It is precisely this absorption of the oil by the hull, that was the main cause of Mr Mann's 'decided failure.' Mr Barnitz of York, who cultivates the Sunflower extensively, succeeds easily in obtaining four quarts from a bushel of good seed—three quarts cold pressed and one by heating; but the hull is previously removed by an apparatus and process which Mr B. has patented. Hence the reason why the attempt to make oil proved unsuccessful and unprofitable, is not to be sought in any supposed unfitness of sunflower seed for such purpose, but in the inadequacy of the process employed by Mr Mann to effect it.

A German agricultural work, published at Halle, in 1824, has lately fallen into our hands, and we take this occasion to translate the following paragraphs from an article on the culture of the Sunflower.

Sunflower seed yields an excellent oil, richer than olive oil and yet equally bland and mild; it is also purer and more transparent, tinged with a slight shade of yellow. It is destitute of smell, and in taste somewhat resembles that of almonds. In Upper Saxony it is much used instead of olive oil. It is thought to be equally good and much more economical, as two gills of it will suffice where as three gills of the other would be required. As a lamp oil it burns with a beautiful flame, producing no smoke and diffusing no disagreeable smell. Carriers have found it particularly useful in dressing leather, as it aids in imparting a permanent and clear black ebony.

The leaves of the Sunflower, among other uses to which they may be applied, are 'serviceable in the art of coloring. They are to be dried in the shade, by spreading them thin on a table or a clean floor and turning them frequently. A small handful of these dried leaves boiled in a pint of

soft water in a well glazed earthen vessel, with half a teaspoonful of alum added, is said to produce a beautiful and permanent yellow dye, but whether adapted to dyeing linen, cotton, or woollen goods, is not stated.

SUNFLOWER OIL.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, Mr Joseph Mann, gives an account of an experiment in making sunflower oil, which was a complete failure; or rather an unprofitable job; and he thence concludes that the value of the article 'has been overrated by at least one half.' We beg Mr Mann to be assured the fault to which the failure in his case is properly attributable was not in the sunflower, but in himself. He merely resorted to the old method of extracting the oil, by which every body knows only about two quarts of oil can be obtained from a bushel of seed. As long ago as 1753 sunflower oil was made on this plan and with this result, and Mr Mann had no reason to expect a better product from the same process. The process he used was grinding and pressing the seed, by both cold and hot pressure, and the most he could obtain was two quarts. Now we can put him in the way of extracting four quarts of oil from a bushel of seed, and with the hope of inducing him to make another trial we will do so. The new process for extracting this oil, the credit of which belongs to Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. of York, Pa. is to clear the seed of the hull or shell and press the kernel by itself. The hull may be taken off readily by running the seed through a buckwheat hulling machine, or any other mill, the stones of which can be kept so far apart as merely to crack the hull as the seed passes through them. The great obstacle heretofore met with, in extracting this oil was the absorbing quality of the large quantity of hull. This is removed in the new process of Mr Barnitz, and if Mr Mann will try it he will find that his own 'wrong impressions' stood most in need of correction.—*Amer. Farmer.*

CROPS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

As the states of the crops in England and on the Continent are highly interesting to the growers and dealers in grain in this country, we have selected the following article from the London New Price Current of September as containing more information in a condensed form than any we have seen.

Having devoted latterly so much space to the Home Agricultural Reports, we now offer our friends, this week, a succinct account of the state and the result of the harvest abroad—commencing then with France, we find that the Grain is now almost secured in most parts, with the exception of the Northern departments, the anticipations as to an abundant produce have not been realized and are below an average growth, and in others from wet, the wheat has been materially deteriorated in quality, in which, in some instances, Barley and Indian Corn have participated.—Towards the South not only the quality has suffered but the quantity has fallen full one fourth sort of an average; best descriptions of Corn therefore are being held at most of the principal markets at advanced terms, prime samples of new being scarce, and of old, the stocks are nearly exhausted. As to Italy and the Mediterranean, we hear from Naples, Leghorn, Ancona, Genoa, Rome and Trieste, that the produce is calculated to be near

ly one third below the usual quantity, that there are various grades of quality, and but a small portion of fine quotations are ranging high, and which are likely to be maintained. In Sicily, owing to the entire failure in the crops, the ports have been thrown open for foreign importation. From the Black Sea and the Crimea the appearances of the Crops are stated to lead to very satisfactory conclusions. At Tanageroc best qualities of old Wheat are very scarce, and at Odessa the supplies are not expected to attain the amount they have in ordinary years, owing to the political state of the most fertile provinces in the interior. In Spain the crops are tolerably good, but not so abundant as the appearances in spring indicated. In Portugal they have experienced much inclement weather and the crops are proportionately damaged the port of Lisbon is in consequence opened for the import of 27,000 qurs. of Wheat, and permission it is expected will be further extended next October or November.

As to Germany, the crops in the neighborhood of Magdeburg, the Saale, Marks, Anhalt and Brunswick are highly spoken of—the quality will exceed that of ordinary years in weight, averaging 60 to 61 lbs. and will reach 62 to 63 lbs. and even 64 lbs. imperial—the quantity will also be an average, though there are partial complaints of rust and mildew, but not sufficient to effect the general produce. In Holstein and Mecklenburg the same remarks will be borne out, not excepting even the weight. Rye, on the contrary, has suffered much from blight, and is complained of as being thin and light.

In Pomerania and Silesia, the wheat crops are equally good and heavy, as those in Germany. From Dantzic we are informed that rye, from mildew, has suffered a diminution of 6 to 8 lbs. per bushel, and that wheat has also been injured by blight, which it is feared will affect the produce, and lessen the chance of fine quality being procured. In Poland there is little doubt but a small breadth of ground has been sown this season as compared with former years; fortunately the growth seems nearly, by a superabundance, to have made up for the deficient extent. The supplies, however, from thence will depend entirely upon political results. From Russia we receive no complaints as to the produce of the harvest. In Norway and Sweden the crops are likely to prove satisfactory to the anxious farmers, and to repay them the failure of the preceding growth. Barley and oats, with a few exceptions, in all the Northern countries, promise well as to quality, though in some districts the yield of barley will not fulfil the expectations. In Canada the crops are described as most promising, and that the season has been highly favorable to the blossoming of the wheat, so that a good quality may be looked for, and cultivation has this year been considerably extended, and it is said a fifth more seed of wheat has been sown, which would enable an extra export next season of 3,000,000 bushels. In France, Italy, Germany, Prussia and Russia, the stocks of old wheat consist almost entirely of inferior qualities, and best descriptions can only be expected from the new produce.

We have received from Prince Edward's Island, N. S. the first cargo of grain, consisting of wheat, barley, and oats. The wheat is good red Canadian quality, and the oats plump, and apparently Irish seed of improved growth.

From Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

COBBETT'S COURTSHIP.

When I first saw my wife, she was *thirteen years old*, and I was within about a month of *twenty-one*. She was the daughter of a serjeant of artillery, and I was the serjeant-major of a regiment of foot, both stationed in forts near the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick. I sat in the room with her, for about an hour, in company with others, and I made up my mind that she was the very girl for me. That I thought her beautiful is certain, for that I had always said should be an indispensable qualification; but I saw in her what I deemed marks of that sobriety of conduct of which I have said so much, and which has been by far the greatest blessing of my life. It was now dead of winter, and of course, the snow several feet deep on the ground, and the weather piercing cold. It was my habit, when I had done my morning's writing, to go out at break of day to take a walk on a hill at the foot of which our barracks lay. In about three mornings after I had first seen her, I had by an invitation to breakfast with me, got up two young men to join me in my walk; and our road lay by the house of her father and mother. It was hardly light, but she was out on the snow, scrubbing out a washing tub. 'That's the girl for me,' said I, when we had got out of her hearing. One of these young men came to England soon afterwards; and he, who keeps an inn in Yorkshire, came over to Preston, at the time of election, to verify whether I was the same man. When he found I was, he appeared surprised; but what was his surprise when I told him, that those tall young men, whom he saw around me, were the *sons* of that pretty little girl that he and I saw scrubbing out the washing tub on the snow in New Brunswick in the morning.

From the day that I first spoke to her, I never had a thought of her ever being the wife of another man, more than I had of her being transformed into a chest of drawers; and I formed my resolution at once, to marry her as soon as we could get permission, and to get out of the army as soon as I could. So that this matter was, at once, settled as firmly as if written in the book of fate. At the end of about six months, my regiment, and I along with it, were removed to Fredericton, a distance of a hundred miles up the river of St. John; and, which was worse, the artillery was expected to go off to England a year or two before our regiment! The artillery went, and she along with them; and now it was that I acted a part becoming a real and sensible lover. I was aware, that, when she got to that gay place, Woolwich, the house of her father and mother, necessarily visited by numerous persons not the most select, might become unpleasant to her, and I did not like, besides, that she should continue to work hard. I had saved a hundred and fifty guineas, the earnings of my early hours, in writing for the paymaster, the quartermaster, and others, in addition to the savings of my own pay. I sent her all my money, before she sailed; and wrote to her to beg of her if she found her home uncomfortable, to hire a lodging with respectable people, and, at any rate, not to spare the money, by any means; but to buy herself good clothes, and to live without hard work, until I arrived in England; and I, in order to induce her to lay out the money, told her that I should get plenty more before I came home.

As the malignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad two years longer than our time, Mr. Prrr (England not being so tame then as she is now) having knocked up a dust with Spain about Nootka Sound. Oh how I cursed Nootka Sound, and poor Pitt, too, I am afraid! At the end of four years, however, home I came; landed at Portsmouth, and got my discharge from the army by the great kindness of poor Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was then major of my regiment. I found my little girl a *servant of all work*, (and hard work it was,) at *five pounds a year*, in the house of captain Brissac, and, with hardly saying a word about the matter, she put into my hands the whole of my hundred and fifty guineas unbroken!

Need I tell the reader what my feelings were?—Need I tell kind hearted English parents what this anecdote must have produced on the minds of our children? Need I attempt to describe what effect this example ought to have on every young woman who shall do me the honor to read this book? Admiration of her conduct, and self gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of my own judgment, were now added to my love of her beautiful person.

Now I do not say that there are not many young women of this country who would, under similar circumstances, have acted as my wife did in this case—on the contrary, I hope, and do sincerely believe, that there are. But when *her age* is considered; when we reflect that she was living in a place crowded, literally crowded, with gaily dressed and handsome young men, many of them really richer and in higher rank than I was, and scores of them ready to offer her their hand; when we reflect that she was living among young women who put upon their backs every shilling they could come at; when we see her keeping the bag of gold untouched, and working hard to provide herself with but more necessary apparel, and doing this while she was passing from fourteen to eighteen years of age; when we view the whole of these circumstances, we must say that here is an example, which, while it reflects honor on her sex, ought to have weight with every young woman whose eyes or ears this relation shall reach.

Sale of Blood Stock.—The annual sale of Stock, Horses, &c., at the residence of C. H. Hall, Esquire, was attended yesterday by between 200 and 300 persons. We were there for a short time only. The particulars of the sale were as under. Mr. Doran, of the Bank Coffee House, prepared a sumptuous collation both at the house and in the fields.

At the farm of Henry Hall, Esq., at Harlem—by R. R. Minton & Co.—Durham, a full blooded short horned bull, \$400—Wye comet, a noted full blooded bull, 200—Norfolk, a full blooded Devonshire, 100; Henry, do. two years old, 65—Young Patience, do. one year old, 80—White bull do. do. 100—20 various bull calves, from one year old, 25 a 60—1 Heifer, one year old, 105—1 do. do. 70—20 do. do. 32½ a 65—15 Cows, half blood, 20 a 45—30 Blood Calves, 15 a 45.

Horses—Constellation, \$775—Talma, 1,125—Alert, black filley, 525—Bay Colt, 450—Sorrel Filley, 300—Ranger 3 years old colt, 575—Alarm, an imported mare, 575—Sampson, a 5 years old sorrel, 300—Express, 3 year old sorrel, 400—20 blood Horses and Fillies, from 100 a 375—Bakewell sheep, bucks and ewes, from 4 a 12.—*New York Standard.*

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW REPORTS.

We should be glad to give all these reports at large, but have so many claims on our columns that some curtailments can scarcely be avoided. We hope to preserve the substance of those remaining though unavoidably shorn of some of their proportions.

ON SHEEP.

The Committee on Sheep observed that there is evidently an increased degree of attention bestowed by our farmers upon the improvement of their flocks, both as it regards the size of the sheep, as well as the quality of their wool. There is no one branch of our domestic industry, which bids fair at the present time to reward the farmer more richly for his trouble than that of wool growing. It is one which our soil and climate, and the wants of the community point out as more peculiarly appropriate for New England than almost any other. In the offering of premiums for Rams, the society have had regard to their size as well as the fineness of their fleeces. Deeming it to be an important consideration that the sires of our flocks should be possessed of all those qualities which it is desirable to have combined in their offspring, and which the experienced wool grower finds to be most conducive to the obtaining of quantity as well as quality of produce.

* * * * *

Fine wool commands the highest price in the market at all times and a flock of sheep producing the first rate of wool requires no more care and attention and consumes no more of the produce of the soil than one yielding fleeces of an inferior grade. If profit then be an inducement to stimulate the enterprise and exertions of our farmers, the growing of fine wool is a business, to which they will find it for their interests to devote more of their time and attention than they have for some years past. Our steep and rocky hills, which are too rough for profitable cultivation seem to be peculiarly appropriate and fit for rearing sheep, and the climate of this section of the United States is favorable for growing fine wool.

The Committee hesitated some time between the ram offered by Rejoice Newton, Esq. of Worcester, and one offered by Mr. William Williams of Shrewsbury. They however awarded the premium for the best Merino Ram of seven dollars to William Williams of Shrewsbury.

The premium 'for the best merino ewes not less than 4 in number' was awarded to the lot exhibited by Mr. Edwin B. Taintor, of Brookfield. For the next best lot of merino ewes the premium was awarded to Rejoice Newton, Esq. of Worcester. For the best lot mixed merino sheep there was but one claimant. Mr. Benjamin N. Child of Worcester, exhibited those which were considered by the committee as well deserving the premium of \$5 for their fine quality. For the best native ram the premium of \$5 to Ephraim Wilson of Barre. For the best native ewes, 4 in number, to Mr. John Reed of West Boylston, the premium of \$4. A fine large and handsomely formed native ram was offered for exhibition only by Mr. Otis Longley of Boylston. A lot of six native ewes of fine shape and size were exhibited by Mr. Rufus Barton, of Millbury. A fine ram of the native breed with a slight cross of the merino blood was exhibited by Mr. John Reed of West Boylston;—this ram was remarkable for weight of fleece, three shearings having yielded 20 lbs. and 11 ounces of wool. The fact of his having a cross

of the merino blood excluded him from coming in competition with the native rams for premiums. A merino ram of large size was exhibited by Mr Charles E. Miles of Shrewsbury, but for fineness of fleece not quite equal to those of Messrs Newton and Williams. A large handsomely formed native ram was exhibited by Mr Holloway Bailey of Northborough. Four very handsome merino ewes by Mr Samuel Sawyer of Sterling. Two fine rams by Mr C. Wheelock, Southbridge. One of these, a very fine woolled animal, being a cross of the merino and Saxony in equal parts. The other ram was of a large size and of a mixed descent from the common merino and Saxony breeds.

The reports concludes as follows: 'The committee have much pleasure in remarking the great interest that is manifested by the several gentlemen offering sheep for premiums for the improvement of the quality of their animals. There are probable at the present time but few flocks in Europe whose fleeces excel in points of fineness those of our own country's growth, and the time is not far distant they hope when all the wool wanted for our manufacturers will be grown by our own farmers.

WM. N. GREEN, *Chairman.*

ON WORKING OXEN.

Twenty-five pairs were entered for premiums; twenty strove for the mastery, and five retired from the contest. Although the committee have for many years witnessed the trial of strength they have never seen the contest so equally balanced. All the cattle were of a superior cast and displayed unprecedented power and fine discipline. The whip was little used and little needed. They awarded to Stephen Marsh, Jun. of Sutton, the 1st premium of \$12. To Thomas Harbuck of Sutton the 2d premium of \$10. To James Taylor Sutton the 3d premium of \$8 and to Arnold L. Allen of Shrewsbury, the fourth premium of \$5. The 4 years old cattle of Mr John Spurr of Charlton, entitled their owner to a gratuity of \$4. The 6 years old cattle of Mr Silas Allen, Jun. of Shrewsbury, and the 5 years old cattle of Mr Tyler Carpenter of Sutton were beautiful, and on any other occasion might have stood without a rival. This report was signed, ALEXANDER DUSTIN, *Chairman.*

The Report on Swine, like that on Manufactures is replete with humor which some critics may perhaps think misplaced and misapplied. But we like a little tomato ketchup to season more solid viands; and do not perceive why Judges of Swine need to assume, as badges of official dignity, faces as long as the phizzes of the animals, which come within their jurisdiction.

ON SWINE.

The judges of Swine, Report, that the duties assigned to them on this occasion, have been attended to with peculiar pleasure. Besides the general satisfaction, which they must of course, feel, in common with the other members of the Society, at the success which continues to attend the operations of the association, they cannot but take to themselves at the same time, a degree of honest pride, that they in particular, should have been selected for the commanding situation which they this day occupy. Far be it from them to magnify the importance of their office, and still farther be it from them to draw invidious comparisons between their duties and those of their less fortunate coworkers; but, with all becoming humility, and with all suitable expressions of diffi-

dence in their abilities to discharge the high duties imposed upon them, they must be permitted to remark, that, in their opinion, to be a judge of Swine, is an honor which might well satisfy the cravings of the most aspiring ambition. Nor is this all. Their duties, on this occasion, have brought them into close connexion with a most lovely portion of the animal creation. What animal for instance, can compare with the hog in personal neatness? Where else can he be found such gravity and dignity of demeanor? Who has not looked, with admiration, on the wonderful elongation of countenance, which the most pleasurable sensations can never distort into a smile? Who ever heard of a hog-laugh? The little cross accidents, which constitute so large a part of the sum of our miseries, can never disturb the calm serenity of his countenance. And who can fail to admire the elegance of his whole figure, and the grace of all his movements? But above all, who has not listened, with the most excruciating interest, to the harmony of his voice? Who has not felt, when listening to his shrillest notes, as if he were 'all ear,'

'And took in strains, that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death?'

And chid her barking waves into attention,
And felt Charibdis murmur'd soft applause.'

But, notwithstanding all the amiable qualities of this most interesting beast, it cannot be disguised, that he has been subjected to the most unmerited abuse. He has been slandered most foully. One class of the human family has been allowed to usurp the sovereignty of his name. The miserable drunkard, instead of receiving an appropriate appellation, has, by common consent, been dignified with the name of hog; and the scene of his disgusting orgies has, most unaptly, been called a sty.

This is wrong and oppressive, not to say unconstitutional, as all must allow; but your Committee have found themselves unable, (considering the great diversity of opinion, which prevails, at the present day, on almost every subject of general interest,) to devise any plan, which seems likely to furnish a complete remedy for the evil. They suggested to their *proteges* the expediency of nullification, but the idea did not strike them at all favorably. An appeal to the Supreme Court was recommended, but claiming to be themselves sovereign and independent, they thought it unsafe to refer their grievances to that tribunal, more especially as they had been told, that it was a mere tool of the Government. The establishment of a newspaper, in which their claims should be advocated, was hinted at; but, in reply to this suggestion, they said something about hollowhearted friendship, which your committee did not exactly understand. On the whole, no plan could be hit upon, which seemed more likely to effect their object, than a convention of swine, to be assembled at some suitable time and place, where the whole subject-matter could be fully discussed and considered. The first business of the meeting, would, of course, be to nominate suitable candidates for office; but the main object would be to pass resolves embracing the following sentiment: If any man shall, knowingly and wittingly, speak evil of a hog, he ought never afterwards to have a rascher of bacon for his breakfast.

The exhibition of Swine was large and very satisfactory. The whole number was 51.

The attention of the judges was first directed

to the boars, of which there were 8 offered for premium; 2 by Abel Warren of Northboro'; 2 by Lewis Bigelow, 2 by John W. Lincoln, 1 by Geo. A. Trumbull, and 1 by Wm. Eaton, all of Worcester. A very pretty little animal, too young for premium, was sent in, for exhibition only, by Ephraim Child, for which he deserves thanks. All were good, but not equally so. One of Mr Lewis Bigelow's boars, 6½ months old, was considered the best, and the judges, therefore, award to him the 1st premium of \$5. They had more difficulty in deciding, who was entitled to the next premium, but finally awarded to Geo. A. Trumbull, for his boar, 6 months and 7 days old, the 2d premium of \$3. The judges respectfully recommend an allowance for his travel, to Mr Warren of Northboro', as his animals certainly are deserving of much praise.

The Judges found in the pens, 5 breeding sows, owned, one each, by Oliver Fiske, Newell Rice, Wm. Eaton, Moses and Samuel Perry, and John W. Lincoln. They were all, without exception, beautiful females; but the one owned by Mr Rice was thought to be decidedly the handsomest, and the Judges, therefore, award to him the 1st premium of \$5. The sow, owned by Mr Lincoln, was in high flesh and doubts were expressed whether she would be on that account, so good a breeder; but she had too many good points to be passed over, and the Judges, therefore, award to Mr Lincoln the 2d premium of \$3. Dr Fiske's sow, also, is a very fine one, and the judges had evidence, that she is a capital breeder, having had at the age of 28 months, 4 litters of pigs, in all 44, but was not thought to be quite equal, on the whole, to those for which the premiums have been awarded.

The weaned pigs, being in all 37, were, with few exceptions, particularly beautiful. 8 were owned by Messrs Salisbury and Williams, 2 by Rufus Barrows, 2 by Ephraim Child, 3 by Newell Rice, 8 by Samuel Harrington, Jr, 2 by Wm. Eaton, 10 by Samuel Harrington, Jr and Elbridge Hewitt, and 2 by John W. Lincoln, all of Worcester. The Judges walked from pen to pen, and examined again and again, and were finally obliged to decide, not without some misgivings as to the correctness of their decisions. They thought, that two of Newell Rice's pigs, on the whole, were the best, and they award to him the 1st premium of \$3. They selected 2 from the lot of 8 belonging to Messrs Salisbury and Williams, which, they finally agreed, were second best, and they accordingly award to these gentlemen the 2d premium of \$2.

The Judges may have erred in their opinion, but they can only say, they have endeavored to judge rightly.

Very few of the owners of the swine were seen by the Judges, so that they could not ask questions as to the feed, &c, which they would have done, could they have had the opportunity. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order. WALDO FLINT, *Chairman.*

CATTLE SHOW AT NORTHAMPTON,

October 26th and 27th, 1831.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

On Bulls—Elisha Ashley, West Springfield, \$6; Aaron Brown, Hatfield, 5; Roswell Field, Leverett, 4; Charles Cooley, Sunderland, 3.
Bull Calves—Horace Cole, Chesterfield, 2; Pliny Meritt, Conway, 1.

Milk Cows—Thomas Johnson, Southampton, 5; Doctor B. Barrett, Northampton, 4; Joseph Lyman do. 3; Asahel Pomeroy, do. 2.

Heifers, 2 years old—Daniel Newhall, Conway, 3; Orrin Percival, Chester, 2; Erastus Slate, Northampton, 1.

Heifers, 1 year old—Asahel Pomeroy, Northampton, 3; Daniel Newhall, Conway, 2; Aaron Burt, Longmeadow, 1.

Working Oxen—Elisha Ashley, West Springfield, 7; Thomas West, Hadley, 6; Ahira Lyman, Jr., Northampton, 5; Cephas Strong, do. 4; I. C. Bates, do. 3; Joseph Williams, Williamsburg, 2.

Cattle for Stall—I. C. Bates, Northampton, 7; Elihu Clapp, do. 6; H. K. Starkweather, do. 5; Elisha Graves, do. 4; Asahel Strong, do. 3; Hiram Ferry, do. 2.

Steers, 3 years old—Aaron Brown, Hatfield, 5; Horace Cole, Chesterfield, 4; Hiram Ferry, Northampton, 3; H. K. Starkweather, do. 2.

Steers, 2 years old—Elihu Clapp, Northampton, 5; Daniel Newhall, Jr., Conway, 4; Asahel Pomeroy, Northampton, 3; Theophilus P. Huntington, Hadley, 2.

Steers, 1 year old—Moses Porter, Hadley, 4; Lucius B. Wing, Conway, 3.

Steer Calves—Asahel Pomeroy, Northampton, 3; Roswell Hubbard, do. 2.

Heifer Calves—Avery Howland, Conway, 3; Daniel Newhall, Jr., do. 2; Isaac K. Clapp, Easthampton, 1.

Merino Bucks—Pliny Sikes, Westhampton, 3; Joseph Williams, Williamsburg, 2.

Merino Ewes—Joseph Williams, Williamsburg, 3; Asahel Pomeroy, Northampton, 2.

Boars—Stephen Meacham, Chesterfield, 2; Zadock Lyman, Hadley, 1.

Sows for Breeding—Samuel Wright, Northampton, 2; John D. Smith, Hadley, 1.

Litter Pigs—John D. Smith, Hadley, 2; Sylvester Smith, do. 1.

Horses. Mares—Henry Shepherd, Northampton, 6; Milton Porter, Cummington, 5; Isaiah Wing, Conway, 4.

Four years old Colts—Samuel Phelps, Northampton, 6; Samuel F. Lyman, do. 5; Justus Forward, Belchertown, 4.

Pairs 4 years old Colts—I. C. Bates, Northampton, 5.

Three years old Colts—Malthy Strong, Williamsburg, 5; John Cameron, Northampton, 4; Silas Rice, Williamsburg, 2.

Two years old Colts—Allen Sibley, Westfield, 4; Sylvester Belden, Chester, 2; Stephen Johnson, Hadley, 1.

One year old Colts—Ezra Adams, Bernardston, 3.

On blue Woollen Cloth—Eleanor Ward, Middlefield, 5; Rebecca Williams, Williamsburg, 3; Samuel Edwards, Jr., Southampton, 2.

Cloths other than Blue—Tryphosa Gray, Ashfield, 5; Theodosia Darling, Chesterfield, 4; Rhoda Williams, Williamsburg, 3; Subnit Williams, Williamsburg, 2.

5-4 Undressed Flannel—Esther Bradlee, Russell, 5; Sarah Adams, Southampton, 4; Rachel Edwards, Southampton, 3; Nancy Russell, Chesterfield, 2; Jane Starkweather, Chesterfield, 1.

7-8 Dressed Flannel—Sally Ward, Middlefield, 3; Maria Burgess, Goshen, 2.

Floor Carpets—Sophia Smith, Hadley, 6; Martha Smith, Hadley, 5; Frances Lyman, Goshen, 4; Mrs Roland Burbank, West Springfield,

3; Clarissa James, Goshen, 2; Julia Ann Strong, Northampton, 1.

Hearth Rugs—Betsey Douglas, Westfield, 3; Louisa Stebbins, Westfield, 2; Julia Ann Arms, Conway, 1; Elizabeth Wilson, Deerfield, 1; Hannah White, Northfield, 50 cts.

Cotton Counterpanes—Thankful Burt, Northampton, 1.

Woollen Counterpanes—Clarissa Parish, Worthington, 3; Mary W. Metcalf, Middlefield, 2.

Ladies' Worsted Hose—Mary S. Metcalf, Middlefield, 2; Catherine Bardwell, Deerfield, 1.

Mittens and Gloves—Sarah Parsons, Northampton, 1.

Linen Sheetings—Esther Bradley, Russell, 4; Melinda Drake, Worthington, 3; Clarissa Parish, do. 2; Sarah Bardwell, Deerfield, 1.

Linen Shirting—Mary W. Metcalf, Middlefield, 1.

Linen Diaper, yard wide—Caroline Arms, Deerfield, 2.

Linen Diaper 5-8th of a yard wide—Clarissa Parish, Worthington, 2; Sarah Bardwell, Deerfield, 1.

Rose Blankets—Rebecca Eager, Worthington, 4; Hannah Lyman, Westhampton, 3; Miranda Bardwell, Deerfield, 2.

Butter—Polly Clark, Northampton, 3; Polly Pomeroy, Northampton, 2; Jerusha E. Warner, Northampton, 1.

Cheese—Dennis Webster, Conway, 3; Sophia Stebbins, Conway, 2; Theodosia Darling, Chesterfield, 1.

Straw Bonnets—Elizabeth A. Russell, Northampton, 3; Ruth Dickinson, do. 2; Mary A. Clark, Northampton, 1.

The Reports upon Household Manufactured Articles will soon be published together with the Report on the White Mulberry.

REMARKS—Number of Animals collectively, were more numerous than last year, and as to quality, the improvement very great.

On Bulls—Several fine Bulls which had received premiums in former years, were exhibited. The committee say they regret they were not authorized to award more premiums.

On Cows—Deficient in number and quality.

On Heifers—The committee say they were very fine. Mr Franklin Stow of Conway, exhibited a Cow and a pair of two years old Steer Twins, not for premium, but to show the stock; they were very fine; the Cow has had two pairs of twins. Some competitors could not certify, as the society required, of the milk, butter, or cheese, therefore a premium could not be awarded.

On Working Cattle—There was a good display as to numbers and quality. The committee regret they could not award a gratuitous premium to Malthy Strong, upon a pair of cattle of powerful draft, but too fat for working cattle. The cattle exhibited by Messrs Elisha Graves, Henry Shepherd, and several others, as working cattle, were very fine, but too fleshy for work.—The cattle of Mr Waldo Cleveland, were very fine, but not having been kept within the limits of the society the requisite time, a premium could not be awarded. The farmers of the county greatly mistake in, offering cattle for work, when better fitted for the stall. When such a fine lot of cattle are offered the committee must be puzzled to do exact justice to each competitor.

On Cattle for the Stall—The committee say the exhibition was creditable to the county.

On Steers and Steer Calves—The committee say

they were more numerous and superior to the exhibition of former years.

On Sheep—The committee report, that there is a great deficiency in the competition for premiums, and regret that such a profitable animal does not sustain a more prominent place at our annual shows.

On Swine—More numerous than the last year and superior to former years.

On Horses—No Studs were offered. The exhibition collectively, not so numerous as that of 1828, yet there were some promising young horses. An improvement in the breed of horses for the saddle and draft is very desirable.

The exhibition of Household Manufactures was not so numerous as former years, occasioned by the severe storm of Monday being the last day of entry; however, there were some fine specimens of Household Industry.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY CATTLE SHOW

The Plymouth Memorial of Saturday contains the reports of the Committees at the Show on the 2d inst. at Bridgewater. A large number of premiums were awarded. In addition to the cash premiums several volumes of the New England Farmer were awarded to different individuals (one to each.) Fifteen dollars were awarded to Morrill Allen of Pembroke, for the best Dissertation on 'the mixture of soils to produce the best vegetable mould.' The exhibition appears to have been unusually large and respectable.—*Town Rep.*

Effects of Agricultural Societies.—No one can ride through the town of Winthrop without observing the greater beauty of the farms, and the higher state of cultivation, than prevails generally in the State. This has been in a great measure effected by the Agricultural Society in that town; but in connexion with this there is another cause for a thrifty agriculture, viz. a cotton factory. Do not smile, reader; the factories of the Eastern States have been the impelling and most efficient causes of agricultural improvement and the increased value of land. They have furnished the ready home market for the wool, the hides, the fuel, timber, beef, pork, hay, butter, cheese, apples, cider, potatoes, and a great many other vegetables, besides eggs, lamb, veal, and many other things, most of which cannot be exported because of their perishable nature, and for none of which there is any foreign market to be depended upon. The Agricultural Societies, agricultural publications, and the experiments and study of scientific farmers, have diffused that knowledge of husbandry which has enabled the farmers to supply, from the same land they before tilled, the increased demand created by the manufacturing cities, towns and villages.—*Kennebec Journal.*

An English saddler, named Tade, (says Le Petit Courier des Dames) has invented a shoe for horses. It is fastened on with strings of leather instead of nails, and is so managed that it may be put on or removed as the rider wishes or wants in less than a minute. The object of this invention is to enable the rider to replace at once during a journey any of the iron shoes which may be lost, and to continue his journey without fear of exposing the animal to the accidents which might result from the loss of a shoe. The lightness of the shoe, which weighs no more than half the iron one, and its portable form, as it can be carried with ease in the pocket or behind the saddle, are great improvements; a still greater is, that it may be taken off when horses are grazing, even for a short time.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1831.

MANURE YOUR GRASS GROUNDS.

An intelligent and scientific cultivator, who wrote a number of valuable articles, which are incorporated into Messrs Wells & Lilly's edition of *Deane's Geographical Dictionary*, has given the following remarks on this subject, under the head 'Top Dressing,' in that work.

'There is scarcely any question, on which farmers are more divided than as to the policy of applying manure as a top dressing to grass lands, in the spring or fall. The reasoning seems to be in favor of spring dressing, and it is supported by many excellent names. But it ought to be known, that intelligent farmers, near the metropolis, most generally dress their lands in autumn. Besides the reason stated above, that grass lands are less injured by carting over them in the fall; it may be added, that it is a season of greater leisure; and although it is confidently asserted, that the manure is wasted by rains and snows, yet much ought to be allowed on the other side, for the protection afforded by the top dressing to the tender roots of the plants during winter, and ought we not to add something for the low temperature of the atmosphere in winter, which prevents evaporation? whatever principles of fertility exist in manure, are in winter carried down into the soil. We are fully convinced that a scorching sun, and drying air, are more pernicious to manures, spread thinly over the surface than any drenching rains can be, unless on declivities where top dressings are unquestionably of less value than on level grounds. The fact that farmers who grow rich by supplying the great towns with hay generally adopt the practice of fall dressing their grass lands deserves weight.'

From the Boston Traveller.

Experiment with Anthracite Coal—It has been considered a great difficulty in burning the anthracite coals now extensively used in our Atlantic cities, that the common fire places were not easily transformed into the proper receptacles for this fuel, nor grates easily adapted to the proportions of the room and the requirements of the coal for producing the necessary amount of heat. It has been thought there must be some nice rule applied to the construction of the apparatus—that the grate must be precisely of certain given dimensions; must be so many inches within the walls of the fire place, and of a particular elevation towards the opening into the chimney, whose throat shall in every instance exhibit the same limited capacity.

Now there may be a method in warming rooms as well as in any other employment, and undoubtedly much is gained by a careful attention to established facts in the use of grates; but we are prepared to show by actual experiment, that anthracite coal may be burned, not only without a flue of prescribed proportions, but without any flue at all or a chimney of any size. The grate made use of, was of a cylindrical form, swelled in the middle like a barrel, 15 inches in height; 12 inches the end and 16 inches the centre diameter; the wires or bars two inches apart, running in a vertical direction. We have not mentioned the proportions of the grate because precisely these were necessary to produce combustion; but merely to give a correct account of the experi-

ment. A grate larger or smaller would have produced the same result.

This apparatus was suspended in the open air, in a yard, for several days, both when there was a dead calm in the atmosphere, and when there was a slight breeze; and on every occasion, the coal ignited easily, and burned freely, steadily and handsomely, presenting a circular body of living fire, until the coal was nearly consumed.—The experiment pleased all who witnessed its operation; and at the solicitation of many, it was publicly exhibited in Bowdoin Square, one evening, to a great number of gratified spectators.—This simple trial, it is believed, has established several important principles in relation to burning anthracite, though no one may undertake to warm the city, or even his yard by a suspended grate.

Roxbury, Nov. 17, 1831.

MR FESSENDEN—I thank you for defending me in a note to the communication of your correspondent of Milford, N. H. against the charge of folly, in supposing, that the proposition that the branches of evergreens, would make a good screen for the hunter, or a good protection for vegetables buried in the earth, was a new discovery. I was not ignorant that evergreens formed one of the best possible protections against cold. I planted 2500 evergreens 25 years since, embosomed my green houses with them, and have formed a milder artificial climate by their use.

But if your correspondent has discovered, that the orange planted in the open ground, can be protected by evergreen boughs stuck thickly round them in the earth, leaving the air to pass freely through them to the exotic plant, he has acquired the knowledge of a fact, for which he will be entitled to the thanks and premiums of all the Horticultural Societies of the Northern States of America, and of the North of Europe. If he did mean, that this is his discovery, he will confer a great favor by stating the mode, and giving instructions as to its application. If he did not mean this, then his remarks had no bearing whatever on my communication, for this is what I did mean to assert as to certain semilardly plants. But as to the orange, mine, under the shelter of a thick grove of pines, one of the thickest I believe in this State, were cut down by a sharp, and unexpected frost in October, even in the mild season of 1830, and are now but just recovering from its effects.

JOHN LOWELL.

N. B. Your correspondent's philosophy is against my experience, and that of most horticulturists here. The dead leaves of forest trees and especially of a submarine plant, which we call *sea weed* or *cl grass* are most admirable protectors against cold, or to use his own philosophical, and sound language, *slow conductors of heat*. Green leaves would be better, for their decomposition would generate heat. We use green leaves for our hot beds occasionally.

Drink for horses.—Some of the Inn keepers on the western road have adopted the practice, recommended by a member of the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained that three bushels of oats, barley, &c. so prepared, will keep the horses in better condition for working than double the quantity in a crude state.—*English pa.*

MR FESSENDEN—I observe in your last number a description of the Yellow Oak; Michaux says, if I am not mistaken, that this species of oak does not grow in New England. It is important, if their acorns are to be sent abroad, that there should be some accuracy on the subject. What is called Yellow Oak in this vicinity, is the common Black Oak. I had myself thought of sending you some acorns from a beautiful specimen of the Swamp White Oak; but could not find an acorn of this year. If Michaux is wrong as to the Yellow Oak, (called by him *quercus prinus acuminata*) it should be noticed.

I observe that a neighbor of mine, an old and respectable farmer, has been amusing himself this summer, with contributing to your columns, under the signature of A. R., upon growing sweet potatoes, rye, &c. I cannot accede to his opinions concerning the expediency of repeated crops of rye; though it is a very common opinion in New England.

J. L. ELWYN.

Portsmouth, Nov. 21.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We are indebted to Capt. VARNER, passenger in the ship Bengal, for files of the *Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette* and of the *South African Commercial Advertiser*. The latest date is August 21.

The following advertisement from the Government Gazette exhibits a peculiarity of customs:

'Lady Frances Cole will be happy to receive those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish to visit her at Government House, at nine o'clock in the evening on Tuesdays the 12th, 19th, and 26th inst. and the 21 August.

'Government House, 4th July, 1831.'

'The spirit of the age' has reached the Cape. The papers contain accounts of a public meeting held in July, for the purpose of procuring a reform in the government. The result was a petition to the British government that the administration of the internal affairs of the Colony should be committed to a Governor appointed by the Crown; an Executive Council chosen by him; and a Legislative Assembly, composed entirely of Representatives, freely elected by the inhabitants. In the debates, the institutions of America are alluded to as exemplary.—Resolutions were passed, reprobating in strong terms the abuses of the present system.

Correspondents of the South African Advertiser are engaged in the attack and defence of the principles of Unitarian Christianity.

Public attention had also been successfully drawn to Savings Banks.

The papers contain a favorable notice of the first numbers of 'The Freeman's Observer, Perth Gazette, and Western Australian Journal,' a newspaper published once a week in the little colony of the Swan River.

Myriads of locusts appeared at some parts of the Cape, about the middle of July. A writer says, 'A cloud of them passed within a few yards of my house, in a train of many millions thick, and about an hour in length.'

The subject of abolishing Negro Slavery is discussed in the newspapers.

The 'annual examination of the students of the South African College,' is favorably noticed. Wool, it is said, must eventually be the staple article of the eastern part of the Colony.

The Caffres had lately committed some outrages in the interior.—*Salem Gazette.*

The estimated population of Canada in 1830, is 898,000.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will appear in our next.—Several communications unavoidably postponed.

Boston and Lowell Rail Road.

The Company are prepared to contract for making various sections of their Road. Most of the high embankments and deep excavations can be made the winter season.

They will also contract for the building of Bridges and Culverts, some of which will be built entirely of stone, others with stone abutments and wooden bridge.

Proposals will be received for the above work until the fifth day of December next.

A description of the work, and a form of the proposals and contracts, will be given on application to James F. Baldwin, Engineer, or to the subscriber at No. 83 Milk street.

P. T. JACKSON,

Nov. 23. Agent for Boston and Lowell Rail Road.

White Mulberry Trees.

The subscriber has procured a plantation of White Mulberry Trees, of suitable size and age, which he offers at a low rate at his Nursery in Worcester, in lots to suit purchasers.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, Nov. 22, 1831.

Cheapest Magazine in New England.**THE MONTHLY TRAVELLER FOR 1832.**

The publishers, encouraged by the commendation and patronage bestowed upon their past labors, and determined to spare no exertions to merit a continuance of public favor, will continue the enlarged series of the Monthly Traveller, without increasing the price. This series commenced in January last, and each number contains more reading, by one fourth, than the numbers of the first year. While some editors have the modesty to require five dollars a year for a monthly, miscellaneous magazine, it is hoped the very moderate price charged for this work will induce all classes to become patrons, and cause its already wide circulation to be extended still further.

The Monthly Traveller is intended to serve the purpose of those who have not access to the uncounted miscellaneous publications of the day; but who are still desirous of availing themselves of their most valuable contributions. It contains the most popular selections from foreign and American publications; original notices of the current literature of the times, and such articles as are calculated to entertain and instruct readers of both sexes and every age. It is published on the 15th of each month, by BADGER & PORTER, No. 63, Court Street, Boston, at two dollars per annum, in advance, or two dollars and a half at the end of the year.

* Persons intending to subscribe for the volume commencing with the year 1832, are requested to send in their names as early as possible, that the publishers may estimate the extent of their edition.

Nov. 23.

Paris and its Historical Scenes.

Just published by LILLY & WAIT, and CARTER & HENDEE, The Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 2d Part of Vol. 10—Paris and its Historical Scenes.

CONTENTS.—History and Gradual Increase of Paris—General View of Paris—The Tuileries—Revolution of 1789—History of the Tuileries during the Revolution of 1789—The Louvre—Massacre of St Bartholomew—Place Louis XV.—Sieges of Paris—The National Guard.

Nov. 23.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed that they can be furnished at the New England Farmer's office, No. 50 1/2 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds most useful in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

† The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up as an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 12.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had.

Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr, 65, Broad street.

Grape Vine Plants,

For sale at the garden of S. G. Perkins, in Brookline, on the most favorable terms. The plants may be seen and purchased at the Garden at any time; or orders may be left with Mr Perkins at his office, corner of State and Congress streets.

The vines are from one to four years old, in fine order, with wood enough of this year's growth attached to most of the plants to make a dozen or more vines.

Chasselas, common white, or Muscadine.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau, or *Thomery*.

Chasselas d'Oré, Bar Sur Aubé.

Chasselas, red.

Chasselas, Muscat.

Black Hamburg.

Black Cape.

Esperione, black.

Frankendall, do.

St Peter's, do.

Zenfadell, by some called the Black Prince; the bunches produced on this vine are very large.

Isabella.

Muscat of Alexandria.

Muscat, red.

Muscat, Grizzly.

Muscat, white frontonac.

Muscat, purple.

Constantia—the sweetest of all Grapes, and a great bearer; the berries contain but one seed generally, and sometimes none at all. SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

Grape Vines.

For sale by the Subscriber, at his Garden in Dorchester, several varieties of Grape Vines, Scotch Gooseberries, Althaus, and Forest Trees. Among the former are

Black Hamburg,

Oval Purple,

Round Black,

White Muscadine,

White Chasselas,

Constantia.

Black and white Muscatel—one year old. The parent vines are represented to have borne clusters weighing 26 lbs.

Barcelona, a beautiful fruit, one year old.

Polonino,

Mantua Castal-

lana,

" De Peta.

Clarence, or No. 13, a valuable variety, and great bearer.

Isabella,

Catawba,

Itanil,

With many other sorts.

Orders for any quantity of the above will be promptly executed, on application by mail, or otherwise, at the Garden, or at 7 1/2 Congress street.

Oct. 5.

5t

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Fruit Trees.

Peach—Pear—Apple and Cherry Trees, very thrifty, and in fine order for setting, for sale at Wm. Buckminster's Nursery, in Framingham. Nov. 9.

Wanted,

Vol. 3 of the New England Farmer, bound or unbound, for which a fair price will be paid. Apply at this office.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewellery, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c. &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. † Watches repaired and warranted.

European Leeches,

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary. August 3.

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences can have young quicks about 3 1/2 feet high, for \$3 per hundred, and plants 2 1/2 feet high, for \$2.50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	112 00	113 00
" Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	8 50	9 00
" Carga, No. 1,	"	7 00	7 50
" Carga, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	4
" Skimmed milk,	"	3	0
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 30
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 75	6 00
" Genesee,	"	6 31	6 50
" Alexandria,	"	5 75	5 85
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	68	70
" Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	63	65
" Rye,	"	75	78
" Barley,	"	90	100
" Oats,	"	44	50
HAY,	cwt.	60	70
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 50	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	11	13 00
LIME,	task	17	20
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
" Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
" Carga, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Lord's Grass,	bushel	1 87	2 12
" Red Top (northern)	"	50	75
" Red Clover, (northern)	pound	19	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	63	65
" Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	70	75
" Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	55
" Mer. 3/4, in ottod,	"	30	32
" Merino, quarter,	"	45	48
" Native, washed,	"	44	45
" Pulled superfine,	"	62	63
" 1st Lamb's,	"	56	59
" 2d,	"	40	42
" 3d,	"	28	30
" 1st Spinning,	"	43	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	8
" whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	6
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	8	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
" Lump, best,	"	18	20
EGGS,	"	18	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	dozen	32	34
" Indian, retail,	"	22	24
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel	3 00	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Nov. 21.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 2553 Beef Cattle, 1154 Stores, 4363 Sheep, and 1293 Swine,—1250 Swine have been before reported.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—More Cattle were suitable for Market Beef than is usual, and last week's prices were hardly supported for such Cattle. We shall quote for extra \$5, prime, 4 50 a 4 83, good, 4 a 4 50, thin 3 a 4.

Barrelling Cattle—Probably no variation from last week's quotations will stand a little higher; they should have been a little higher last week; we quote for Mess \$3 81 a 4, No. 1, 3 33 a 3 50, No. 2, 2 75 a 3.

Stores—Sales quick; two year old, \$10 a 15. Yearling \$6 a 9.

Working Oxen—A large number at market, but high prices are asked, we noticed sales at \$65, 68, 69, 71 1/2, 75, 78 and 81.

Cows and Calves—Scarce, good Cows in particular are in demand, sales were effected at \$17, 19, 20, 22 and 24. Sheep—Dull and a large number unsold, we noticed lots taken at \$1 53, 1 62, 1 75, 2, 2 15 and 2 50.

Wethers—No sales noticed.

Swine—Market full, we noticed one entire lot taken to close at 3 1/2. Also, one lot at 3 1/2. Two selected lots at 4 1/2, at retail, and 5c. for Sows and 5c. for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Nov. 19.—Beef Cattle, market well supplied, a new stock of 1200 head being in—no variation in prices, the best selling at \$7, inferior from 4 50 a 6. Sheep and lambs from 2500 to 3000 in, prices rather better and varying from \$2 50 to 5, and a number of fine wethers sold at 6; lambs from 1 75 to 3. Dressed Pork, rather a short supply—this week sales have been made of lots at 5 1/2 a 5 3/4. Cows and Calves—at \$25 to 35.

MISCELLANY.

The following extracts are from a small pamphlet lately published by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hender, entitled
KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE,
 OR, THE PLAIN
 WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why are frost-bitten potatoes sweet?

Because of the spontaneous conversion of the starch they contain into sugar.

Why are potatoes unfit for cooking when they begin to sprout?

Because their fecula or starch then becomes sweet.

Why are mealy potatoes more nutritious than those which are waxy?

Because of the greater quantity of starch which they contain. Thus, a microscope shows a potato to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled, and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful little oval grains. Now, these little grains remain unchanged in cold water, but when it is heated to about the degree that melts wax, they dissolve in it, and the whole becomes a jelly, and occupies a larger space than it did in the form of grains. When a potato is boiled, then each of the cells becomes full of jelly, and if there be not a great quantity of starch in the cells, it will not burst. But if the number of grains or their size be very great, the potato is broken on all sides by the expansion of the little masses of jelly, and meadiness is produced.

Why do many persons become sleepy after eating lettuce?

Because it contains a milky juice, which, like opium, is a narcotic.

Why should water-cresses be carefully picked in washing?

Because a dangerous plant grows mixed with them in springs and streams, which, when not in flower, much resembles the cresses. Water-cresses are, however, of a deeper green, and sometimes spotted with brown, the extremities of the leaves are more brown, and especially the last leaves, which are undulated at their edges. The dangerous plant (water-parnsip) is of a uniform green, the ends of its leaves are longer and narrower, conical at the extremities, and toothed at the edges. If examined in July, when the flowers are expanded, the two plants may be thoroughly distinguished.

Why do wholesome mushrooms differ from other fungi?

Because, when a fungus is pleasant in flavor, it is wholesome; if, on the contrary, it have no offensive smell, a bitter, astringent, or styptic taste, or is even of unpleasant flavor, it is unfit for food. Color, figure, and texture cannot be relied on; yet the pure yellow, gold color, bluish pale, dark or lustre brown, wine red, or the violet, belong to many that are eatable; while the pale or sulphur yellow, bright or blood red, and the greenish, are generally poisonous. The safe kinds have mostly a compact, brittle texture; the flesh is white; they grow more readily in open places than in damp or wood-shaded spots. In general, those may be suspected which grow in caverns, on animal matter putrifying, as well as those whose flesh is watery.—Brande.

Why do seeds grow in sand, or on moistened flannel?

Because of the air, warmth, and water which they receive, the use of soil being quite secondary

to the growth of seeds generally; although the soil at length becomes the proper means, by which alone the plant can arrive at perfection.

Why should not flowers in water, and living plants in pots, be kept in bedrooms?

Because the flowers and plants greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of carbonic acid, similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which is highly noxious. There are instances of persons who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning, as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

Why should rice be kept in large piles or quantities?

Because the heat will not then allow insects to live in the inside of the heap; consequently, the great wastage takes place at the outside surface. Keeping rice, therefore, for any length of time, either in small piles or in bags, is ruinous.

Why should old pearl and Scotch barley be washed before used?

Because by long keeping it becomes mealy on the surface, and the meal is generally musty and sour.

Why is barley freed from its bran for domestic purposes?

Because the bran contains a resin of a purgative, and even acrimonious nature. Thus, Scotch, French, or pearl barley, is merely common barley, kilndried, and deprived of its husks or bran by a mill; the grains are then rounded, and cut down smaller, and lastly, whitened in their own meal.

Why is lemon-juice altered by keeping?

Because the mucilaginous matter which it contains is very soon altered by spontaneous decomposition.

Why are capers wholesome?

Because they are stimulating, antiscorbutic, and aperient. The bark of the root of the common caper passes for a diuretic medicine.

Why are eggs used for clarifying syrup?

Because the albumen, or white of the egg, being coagulated in boiling, combines and rises in a scum with the dregs, when cold. The juice of the fruit of the ochra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) according to Dr Clarke, contains liquid albumen in such quantities, that it is employed in Dominica as a substitute for the white of eggs, in clarifying the juice of the sugar cane.

Why do rich cakes keep good for a long period?

Because in making them, water is not used, which would soon turn sour; and sugar, of which they contain much, will not ferment unless it be dissolved in water.

Why is ginger beer the most refreshing of all summer drinks?

Because it retains its carbonic acid for a length of time in the glass; and ginger has this remarkable property of occasioning a light, close, creamy head upon all effervescing liquors.—Donovan.

Why is a polished metal tea-pot preferable to one of earthenware?

Because the earthen pot retains the heat only one eighth of the time that a silver or polished metal pot will; consequently, there will be a corresponding difference in their fitness for extracting the virtues of the tea.

The receipts on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad from January to June were about 300,000 dollars.

FRUIT TREES.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSERY, in NEWTON, near Boston, a most extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Grape Vines of the best foreign sorts, and 25 finest varieties of Strawberries, including the most rare, productive and esteemed.

Also about 40 varieties of the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and superb hardy roses, including Silver Fir, varieties of Spruce, Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Catalpas, Mountain Ash with beautiful clusters of red berries in autumn and winter, Purple Acacia, Three Thorned and Thornless Acacia, Euteratas, Ailanthus, Tree of Heaven, Elms, American and Scotch, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, &c. &c. Napoleon from St Helena tree, Honey suckles. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes, for ornamenting highways and commons.

WHITE MULBERRIES, genuine sort for silk worms, by the 100 or 1000 for Plantations.

ISABELLA and CATAWBA Grape Vines, either singly or at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000.

CHINA ROSES, CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANIUMS, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed either to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, are regularly received by the daily mail, and will be promptly attended to, or they may if more convenient be left with J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, where also, catalogues may be obtained gratis on application. But purchasers are invited when convenient to call and examine the trees, &c. for themselves, and make their own selections; but when this is not convenient, then let them forward their orders, relying that the very best possible selection will be made for them. Trees when destined for a distant place, are carefully packed either in clay or moss, and mats, and delivered whenever ordered in Boston free of any charge for transportation. cptDI Oct. 19.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned an.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

PEAR SEEDLINGS, of vigorous growth, and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 13 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 13 inches in length, price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Oct. 19.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—those who pay by the month, sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS, by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.
 New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street
 Albany—Wm. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
 Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 135 Chestnut-street.
 Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
 Cincinnati—S. C. PARKER, 23 Lower Market-street.
 Fitchburg—N. Y. Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Garden
 Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
 Hartford—GODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
 Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
 Newburyport, EBENEZER STEWART, Bookseller.
 Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
 Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
 Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
 Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder office
 Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1831.

NO. 20.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT CROP OF CORN.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

What is the use of emigrating to Oregon when 120 bushels of corn can be raised in Chenango, when wild land equally good with the land bearing this crop can be had in any quantity from three to five dollars per acre?

Having received much useful instruction in pursuing the details of good farming, great crops and scientific horticulture recorded in your valuable paper and having raised a very fine crop of corn this season for this district, viz. 211 baskets, averaging $19\frac{1}{2}$ quarts to the basket, on one acre, and thirteen rods of land, I take the liberty of sending the account of this crop to you, and if worthy of record you are at liberty to publish it.

The entire corn field was surveyed by a sworn surveyor. The lines were ran backwards as well as forwards, the surveyor carrying one end of the chain on the back track to correct mistakes if any. The corn was measured in two baskets as picked in the field, one of which was taken from the field by my overseer as picked to his house, dried, shelled and found to contain 20 quarts.

The other basket was filled in the usual way from the cart at the crib, at my house and under my care even full, without packing or shaking to make better stowage. The corn was dried thoroughly in an oven, shelled, and found to measure 19 quarts, and weighing 37 lbs. The difference in measure may be accounted for in the better stowage of the baskets taken from the field the ears thrown in singly as husked in the field, and the basket shook by moving 3 or 4 times.

The crop was raised on what was supposed to be a poor part of a farm of 200 acres adjoining this village, purchased in 1825 for \$10 per acre, and condemned by the former occupier, as well as neighbors as a poor farm, calculated to starve the owner. I am now happy to say that the fine show of Grass, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, &c, has restored its lost credit. The soil of the farm varies from a sandy loam to a stiff clay. The part occupied by the corn is a stiff loam. It was thrown out of a tillage lot into a pasture 20 years ago, being then considered too poor to so stony to till. The stones were carefully dug and picked up to the amount of 50 loads to the acre this spring. Ploughing only once, an extra hand following the plough with a bar and mattock removing every obstruction to the plough. This was the most tedious part of the work employing a span of horses, and two men for two days. But when done the land was completely ploughed. We then drew on 25 cart loads, about 25 bushels to the load, of sheep manure, and spread it evenly on the furrow. Rolled and harrowed with the furrow, with a light double harrow, containing 40 teeth until it was a complete garden mould, and the earth well incorporated with the manure; and again picked off the stones and again rolled and planted on the 22d and 23d of May on an even surface, with the early small white flint corn, steeped in a solution of copraes and salt petre and then tarred and rolled in plaster, and planted in double drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from centre to cen-

tre, of the middle drill. The plants standing singly from 12 to 13 inches on the middle drill. The corn was once ploughed, afterwards kept clean with the hoe, plastered well on the plant, topped at the usual time, was ripe on the 15th of September and harvested on the hill the 14th and 15th of October and found to yield at least 130 bushels of shelled corn 60 lbs. to the bushel, or 140 calculating 56 lbs. to the bushel.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

Oxford, Chenango co. }
N. Y. Nov. 8, 1831. }

PRESERVATION OF SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

MR FESSENDEN—In the 13th number of the present vol. of the New England Farmer is contained a communication on the subject of culture of the sweet potato, to which is annexed the editorial remark that, 'No economical method of preserving the slips for seed through the winter in New England has yet been discovered to our knowledge.' As considerable quantities of this article are kept through that season of the year by many families in this vicinity, with little difficulty when the climate is not essentially, if any, milder than in the southern parts of New England, I have taken the liberty of forwarding to you a description of the methods which have been the most successful.

In attempting their preservation it is necessary to attend to two points. 1st, to secure them from moisture. 2nd, to protect them from frost.

As soon as they are dug they should be exposed to the sun for two or three hours till their skins become dry; they then should be packed in a tight box in layers alternately, with layers of dry sand two inches thick, so that no two of the slips shall touch each other, in which case a decay would commence that might ultimately affect the whole quantity. The finer the sand the better, and it is to be preferred if it contain a small portion of loam, as in coarse washed sand they wither up and soon lose the power of vegetating. Some people pack them in dry wheat chaff, which they prefer to sand, but I have never used it for this purpose, though I have found it to be well calculated for preserving winter apples, having unpacked from it, in the month of May, Rhode Island Greenings, in a sound state, with their flavor undiminished.

Various methods have been tried for protecting the slips from frost. One of my chimneys is supported in the cellar by a brick arch, which is raised seven feet above the foundations and the under surface of which is kept warm by a fire in the kitchen. Underneath it is built a platform sufficiently high to admit a box containing the slips packed as before described, so that the upper strata of sand will nearly touch the under surface of the arch. In this situation a few of the most exposed may wither and become useless, but a large proportion will come out as fresh in the spring, as when placed there in autumn. This I have tested by eight years' experience.

Some people place them in a vacant oven, stock hole or cupboard near the fire, others again in

merchants' counting-rooms or in mechanics' shops, that are kept sufficiently warm. I believe a temperature of from 38 to 40 of Fahrenheit to be the most congenial to them, through the autumn and winter.

The Dutch, whose houses are invariably furnished with a *ten plate* or box-stove, place their boxes of slips, in their stove rooms, and on the approach of spring, occasionally sprinkle the sand with water, which, though it would be fatal to the plants during the cold weather, accelerates the growth of their shoots at this time, when there seems to be a natural disposition in them to put forth; and by the time the ground is in a condition for planting, these provident people are supplied with sprouted shoots without the trouble of a hot bed.

The large roots may be preserved equally well through the winter for cooking.

Their cultivation is the most successful upon a sandy soil well mixed, with manure thoroughly decayed; but that which is rank and recently from the yards should not be used, as it would promote a luxuriant growth of the tops to the injury of the tubers. I have not infrequently raised them as large as those brought from the more southern states though not equal in flavor. A majority of the families in this vicinity cultivate them in their gardens, and some on a scale so extensive that they become an object of profit. In favorable seasons they will yield at least as abundantly as the common potatoes.

The red and yellow varieties are the richest flavored and form the best shaped roots, though they do not grow as large as the white.

Respectfully yours,

J. P. KIRTLAND.

Poland, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TREES.

He that plants a tree thereby becomes a benefactor to his country.

If this statement be true there is a large portion of our community who are so circumstanced that they might without detriment to themselves devote more of their attention to this subject than they have hitherto done. It is one which deeply interests all those who look forward to the future well-being of our country. Our forests are rapidly vanishing before the hand of the husbandman and our land will soon become comparatively bare of them unless there is a counteracting influence exerted by the cultivator in planting anew those trees which will be the most serviceable to man. There are at this time thousands of acres of unproductive grounds, which might in a few years be converted into excellent pasturing by planting the same at suitable distances, with trees of various sorts, that they might serve as a protection from the scorching rays of the sun, and preserve a more uniform state of moisture, so that vegetation should not become checked by blight.

Why is it that our road sides are not lined with trees either for ornament or use, as they are in other countries? Is it because we as a people are devoid of taste? Certainly not. Let the utility, and feasibility, of these plans be laid before the public

in a proper light, and they will be acted upon. There is nothing that adds more to the beauty of a landscape, than to see interspersed over hill and dale, trees in full foliage, standing singly or in clumps; they afford a resting place for the eye of the weary traveller, and at every turn new beauties are unfolded.

Where is the man, who when sitting surrounded by his friends under the wide spread canopy of a tree of his own rearing, partaking of the beauties of our mother earth, that would not exult while informing them that this was a tree of his own right hand's planting. And that we may be enabled so to do, let us now, in the proper season for such labor, put our lands to the work, with the determination, (Providence permitting) that we will sit under our own vine and fig tree, and enjoy the fruit of our toil.

PIONEER.

Windsor, N. Nov. 24, 1831.

FARMS IN VERMONT.

MR FESSENDEN—As five of my townsmen, Farmers, design to start for the Boston Market next week, with a portion of the productions of their farms, and as no statement as to the value of houses and house lots, value of improved land, quantity of agricultural production, &c, has heretofore been noticed in your paper from this section of the country, I forward for publication a statement belonging to the individuals as named below. The value of houses and house lots and improved land, I have stated as appraised by the lister of this town in 1830.

Wood and timber land belonging to each farm is not included in the estimate. WM. BACHOF has three houses and house lots valued at \$775, and has fortyfive acres of mowing, twentytwo acres of tillage land, and fortyfive acres of pasture valued at \$924; this stock consists of four oxen, seventeen cows, 20 other cattle, 12 horses and mares, 62 sheep, 10 fat hogs, 7 running shoats; has cut this season 65 tons of hay, harvested 90 bushels of wheat, 275 bushels of oats, 175 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of beans, 900 bushels potatoes, and has for market 2500 lbs. of pork, and 1950 pounds of butter. His family consists of eight persons, besides one hired man seven months, and some days' work; whole expense for hired men's labor \$110.

CLOUD HARVEY. His house is of that construction that it is not entered in the list; has 30 acres of mowing, 15 of tillage, and 30 for pasturing valued at \$372, 2 oxen, 11 cows, 7 horses and mares, 28 sheep, 6 fat hogs, 8 running shoats, has cut 35 tons of hay, harvested 150 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 80 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of beans, 500 bushels of potatoes, and has for market 1500 pounds of pork, 1300 pounds of butter. His family consists of eight persons, besides one hired man eight months, and some days' work; whole expense of hired labor \$90.

MOSES HOUSE. House and house lot valued at \$675; 14 acres of mowing, 734 of tillage, 29 acres of pasture valued at \$293, 7 cows, 5 other cattle, 6 horses and mares, 24 sheep, 4 fat hogs, 4 fat shoats, 4 running shoats; has cut 21 tons of hay, and has harvested 60 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of corn, 5 bushels of beans, 523 bushels potatoes, 12 bushels turnips, 50 pounds of flax, and has for market 1600 pounds of pork, and 600 lbs. of butter. His family consists of six; whole expense of hired men's labor \$20.

WILLIAM SHEARER. House and house lot \$200; 26 acres of mowing, 13 of tillage, 40 for pasture valued at \$400, 6 oxen, 7 cows, 18 other cattle, 6 horses and mares, 38 sheep, 4 fat hogs, 6 fat shoats, 4 running shoats; cut 35 tons of hay, harvested 35 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 80 bushels of corn, 6 bushels of barley, 2 bushels of beans, 400 bushels potatoes, he has for market 1600 pounds of pork and 350 pounds of butter. His family consists of 12, besides 10 months' labor, whole expense of hired men's labor \$85.

WM. WARDER, JR. House and house lot \$150, 26 acres of mowing, 150 of tillage, 20 of pasture, valued at \$264; his stock consists of 2 oxen, 6 cows, 12 other cattle, 4 horses, 18 sheep, 5 fat hogs, 4 fat shoats, 5 running shoats, and has for market 1700 pounds pork, and 500 pounds of butter. His family consists of five, besides five months' men's labor at \$50.

It would be a great satisfaction to your subscribers in this quarter to have such farmers in your vicinity as offer butter or farms for premiums to state the value of their owned house lots and the quantity and value of improved land as appraised by the assessors of the several towns to which they belong. As soon as our farmers have been to market this fall and winter I design to make out a statement of the various articles of exports from this town and the amount as received in market, and to what market the same is exported.

I recommend your farmers to compare the value of their improved land and the amount of production with the Barret farmers. And when they move, move not to the West, but to where the climate is good and healthy, land cheap and productive.

Yours with respect,

HENRY STEVENS.

Barnet, (Nt.) November 17, 1831.

N. B. The individual farmers named above design to enter their several lots of butter for the premium; you will please give our secretary notice.

The foregoing notices are valuable and we should be happy to receive similar statements relative to farmers, their property, products, &c, in Massachusetts and other parts of N. England. We would be pleased to make such observations and inquiries in person as would enable us to give the desired information, but indispensable avocations deprive us of the leisure necessary for that purpose.—Editor.

PLANTING FRUIT SEEDS.

MR FESSENDEN—In answer to the inquiries of your correspondent M. as to the best mode of planting fruit seeds and stones, I would observe that I have found the present month (November) the most suitable for that purpose. I put Peach, Apricot, Plum, and Cherry stones, and Pear and Quince seeds into the ground two to three inches below the surface, cover them with earth, and then lay over them a course of well rotted manure. I have always succeeded in producing an abundant crop, except in one instance of planting of Peach stones and another of Pear seeds; the nonsuccess of the former I imputed to the dryness of the soil, and that of the latter to the destruction of the seed in the pomace, it having remained in barrels several days, and probably underwent some fermentation. I should advise the planting of fruit stones and seeds in a moist but not a wet soil.

DORCHESTER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FARMERS' FESTIVALS.

Extract from a communication on the subject of the Farmers' recent Shows and Festivals.

The founders and patrons of these popular societies, "aristocrats" if you please have introduced the only practical system of equality which the condition of the civilized world can admit. The duties incumbent on the "Farmer's Holidays," with their attendant courtesies and festivities, assimilate and merge all who partake of their enjoyments, into one community of brethren. In these associations they cherish and exhibit that manly and independent deportment, becoming the lords of the soil. Let every order elevate itself to the standard of the intelligent and useful citizen with the spirit which should actuate them, and they are met with that fraternal cordiality which feels no degradation.

The levelling system of a republic must consist in elevating all ranks and depressing none. That malignant class, devoid of self respect, whose consequence in society is acquired and sustained by traducing merit instead of emulating it, are alone of the privileged order. This despotism is waging an interminable war against our most patriotic citizens, who possess, the only aristocracy they covet, THE PRIDE OF CHARACTER.

CATTLE.

We are happy to find that more attention than formerly has been recently paid to the raising of stock. The sale of the celebrated cattle of JAMES HARE POWELL, of Philadelphia, enabled many farmers of means and enterprise to possess themselves of some valuable animals. A good proportion of this valuable stock is now in the possession of CHARLES A. BARNY, Esq. of Spring Dale farm, near York, Pennsylvania. The following description of one or two of the cows, which we copy from Poulson's Advertiser, will be found interesting to many of our readers. We are inclined to class farmers who give their attention to the improvement of stock, among the most, if not the most, useful of our citizens.—Nt Jour.

To see these cattle alone is worth a visit to his residence. There are about twenty or thirty head of the full blood, besides nearly as many of common and mixed blood. Among the former is the celebrated Bellina, the famous butter cow. In her appearance she is far below many of her companions, though when critically examined, her points are all good. The straight back—the perfect level of the spinal column from the horns to the tail—the square sides, the wide hips, the full brisket, the intelligent countenance and wide-spreading bag, are all there; but she makes a pound of butter at every milking, and hence she has not the sleek fat sides, and the filling up so necessary to a finished and beautiful subject. She illustrates the idea perfectly, which we have so often inculcated, that a deep milker or a great butter yielder cannot be easily kept fat. She illustrates another position we have advanced, that milk from different cows, apparently of equal richness, is very differently constituted. In some, cheesy matter and whey prevail, in others cheesy matter and oil, and in others oil and whey prevail with but a slight quantity of cheesy matter. The first is common milk, affording a small quantity of cream, and poor skim milk; the second affords a medium quantity of cream, and makes good cheese, and good skim milk; the last affords a very large

quantity of cream, no cheese scarcely, and very poor skim milk—so poor indeed that it is scarcely fit for use. This latter is the case with Bellina; when her milk has stood the proper length of time, the cream (the milk being three or four inches deep) is nearly half an inch thick, and so firm that it will almost bear lifting like a buckwheat cake, the skim milk being very inferior. Mrs. Bagnitz took about half a pint of her cream in a bowl, and in a few minutes produced six ounces of the finest butter we ever tasted, by simply stirring it with a tea-poon. The buttermilk produced was less than a small wine glass full, and that of quite a poor quality. This cow, unlike the generality of her breed, has coarse hair, and is of ordinary size, and, as before remarked, would be taken for an ordinary animal, except upon critical examination by a good judge. Very high offers have been made for her and her calves.

Another cow presented a remarkable character; she was the largest we ever saw, measuring between the points of her hips about two feet four inches.—We could not take the measurement exactly, as she was rather shy of our stick, but we satisfied ourselves that we were not an inch out of the way, and think we are within the truth. She is of good proportion in all her parts. She has not had a calf since she was imported, in consequence as it is supposed of some injury on the voyage. The proprietor expects to fatten this cow for the Baltimore market, and if he does we shall be able to boast of a beef superior in weight and quality to any ever slaughtered in America.

There are many beautiful young bulls and heifers for sale. We noticed a pair of calves as white as swans, of equal size and age, that attract great attention, and induce high offers. We must not pass over the fine young animal selected by Mr. B. for his stock bull. He is beyond all comparison the finest animal of the kind we ever saw, and has the fine points of his breed in the greatest perfection imaginable.—When we have heard that if the legs were cut off upon a line with the bottom of the belly, and the neck perpendicularly with the breast, the body would form a perfect oblong square, the sides of which would be just double the width of the ends, we have been in the habit of considering it a fancy sketch; but actual measurement and examination of this bull convinces us of its truth.

From the Juvenile Miscellany.

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.

The valleys, or *glens*, as they are called in Scotland, which intersect the Grampian Mountains, are chiefly inhabited by shepherds. The pastures, over which each flock is permitted to range, extend many miles in every direction. The shepherd never has a view of his whole flock at once, except when it is collected for the purpose of shearing. His occupation is to make daily visits to the different extremities of his pastures in succession; and to turn back, by means of his dog, any stragglers that may be approaching the boundaries of his neighbors. In one of these excursions, a Highland shepherd carried with him a little child about three years old. This is a common practice among the shepherds, who do it in order to accustom their children to the rigors of the climate and the hardships of their situation. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance. As the ascent was too tiresome for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict orders not

to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was suddenly darkened by one of those thick mists, which descend so rapidly amid the Grampians, as almost to turn day into night in the course of a few minutes. The anxious father immediately hastened back to his child; but owing to the darkness, and his own fears, he lost his way. After wandering about a long time, he discovered by the light of the moon that he was within a short distance of his cottage. It would have been both useless and dangerous to have renewed his search that night. He therefore returned home, bitterly mourning over the loss of his beloved child, and the shepherd dog, which had served him faithfully for many years. As soon as the day dawned, he set out with a band of his neighbors, to seek for the lost little one. All day they labored in vain, and at night returned home disconsolate. They found that the dog had been to the cottage during the day, and after receiving a piece of cake, had immediately disappeared. For three successive days the shepherd renewed his search, and every night when he returned he found his dog had been at the cottage, and carried off bread, or cake. Knowing the sagacity of the animal, he resolved to wait and follow him. He did so—and after scrambling his way down frightful precipices, he saw his dog enter a cavern, the mouth of which was almost on a level with a stupendous mountain waterfall. He entered, and beheld his infant eating the cake, which the faithful animal had procured, while he stood by, with the utmost satisfaction, and watched until it was devoured. The little boy, being left alone in the dark, had probably fallen, or scrambled down the precipice, and had been afraid to leave the cave on account of the foaming waterfall, which dashed down from its mouth. The dog never left the child except to procure him food, and then he was always seen running at full speed.

Miss Wakefield tells of a pretty little spaniel belonging to one of her friends, which was uncommonly intelligent. He was accustomed to indulge himself on the lawn behind the house. One morning he found a heavy dew had made the grass very wet, not liking such a damp couch, he stopped a moment to think what he should do. After a moment's reflection, he trudged into the house and brought out a mat in his mouth, upon which he quietly lay down and went to sleep.

Soon after the British and Indians under General St. Leger, raised the siege of Fort Schuyler, Capt. Grigg, of the New York line, obtained permission to hunt, accompanied by a brother officer. On their return, they were suddenly fired upon by an ambush of Indians, who knocked them down with tomahawks, and scalped them, as their manner is, from the forehead to the back of the neck, leaving only a couple of small locks of hair by the side of the ears. Capt. Grigg had the resolution to lie perfectly still during this horrible operation; though he afterward said he felt as if hot lead were poured over him. The Indians, supposing he was dead, left him. Not long after, he felt his burning head touched very gently and tenderly and he immediately conjectured it was his favorite dog, which had followed him to the chase. 'Never shall I forget,' said he, 'how soothing the cooling tongue of the faithful creature felt at that dreadful moment!' On attempting to rise, Capt. Grigg found his back bone severely wounded, and his forehead bruised by the stroke of the tomahawk. Alone, and mangled as he was, he had no hope of life. He crawled along to his dead companion, and opening his vest he laid his throbbing head upon the soft bosom, not yet cold in death; for the stones and sticks among which he had lain were torture to him.

But he was not alone at this trying moment—his faithful spaniel was his friend! The officers at Fort Schuyler had long been anxious about their companions, and were on the watch for them, when Tray was seen issuing from the wood, panting with eagerness and fatigue. 'They are coming!' was the universal exclamation, 'for there is the dog.' They soon, however, discovered that the dog was alone.

He came to them, and by crouching, whining, running to and fro, and looking up in the most supplicating manner, he plainly told that some evil had befallen his beloved master. A detachment was immediately sent out, with orders to follow the dog. The anxious animal eagerly guided them to the spot where the dying reposed upon the dead. Under the care of a skillful surgeon, Capt. Grigg entirely recovered.

The late General Dearborn told me he heard the story from Capt. Grigg himself; the dog, in the meanwhile sat gravely by his side, and looking up sorrowfully, at if perfectly conscious that his master was describing his sufferings. 'I suppose,' said General Dearborn, 'that nothing would induce you to part with Tray?' 'No, sir,' replied Capt. Grigg; 'I must part with my life first. He shall never want a friend till my bones are in the dust.' The dog wagged his tail, put his paw upon his master's foot and nestled close to his side.

In ancient times, a French gentleman of family and fortune, when travelling alone through a forest, was murdered, and buried under a tree. His dog an English blood-hound, went to the house of his master's friend in Paris, and by howling, looking toward the door, and pulling at his coat, made him understand that he wished to be followed. This dumb eloquence having effected its purpose, he led the way directly to the tree, where he scratched the earth, and howled. On digging the spot the body of the murdered man was found.

A long time after this, the dog met the assassin in the midst of a crowd, and instantly flew at his throat. Whenever he saw the same individual, he always attacked him with the same ferocity. This excited suspicion; and the king, Louis the Eighth, having himself been a witness of the fact, determined to refer the decision to the chance of battle. In those days they did not have trials by judge and jury, but decided causes by single combat; those who were vanquished, were deemed guilty. The battle between the Chevalier and the blood-hound took place in the Isle of Notre Dame. The dog brought the man to the ground. He confessed the murder, and was beheaded. A monument in *basso-relievo*, representing the combat, still remains in the grand hall at the Castle of Montar in France.

It is recorded of a dog, belonging to a nobleman of the Medici family, that he always attended at his master's table, changed the plates for him, and carried him his wine in a glass placed on a silver, without spilling a drop. This is surely a most astonishing instance of canine sagacity; but these attainments were perhaps outvalued by the dog who was taught to speak. The dog alluded to, is mentioned by the French academicians; he lived in Germany, and could call, in an intelligible manner, for tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. The account is given by the celebrated Leibnitz, and was briefly this: 'The dog was of a middling size, and was the property of a peasant in Saxony. A little boy, the peasant's son, imagined that he perceived in the dog's voice an indistinct resemblance to certain words, and was therefore determined to teach him to speak distinctly. For this purpose he spared no time or pains with his pupil, who was about three years old, when his learned education commenced and at length he made such a progress in language, as to be able to articulate no less than thirty words. It appears, however, that he was somewhat a truant, and did not very willingly exert his talents, being rather pressed into the service of literature; and it was necessary that the words should be first pronounced to him each time before he spoke.'

Roasted Ham.—The chief dish was a roasted ham, which I had never before seen, but which they have to recommend to all who are not above the enjoyment of dining well. This is not an unusual dish in Spain when it is intended to treat a guest well.—*Ingles' Spain.*

Horticultural.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Mass. Hort. Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, the 19th of November, 1831.

The following report was made by the President, H. A. S. Dearborn.

Since the last meeting the following letter from J. R. Van Zandt, Esq. of Albany, has been received.

Albany, Oct. 31, 1831.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I have shipped by the Schooner Grecian for Boston and to the care of the agent of your society, Mr J. B. Russell, a box of seeds &c, of the choicest kind we could collect in our neighborhood, and have also sent by Mr Tucker of Boston, 5 ears of the large early White Corn, raised by Mr Thomas Hillhouse, of this county, and is highly esteemed by us.

I have also sent a few Black potatoes of a new kind among us; they are an excellent Potato to keep.

Should you find any of the articles sent worthy of a trial in your new Garden of Experiment I shall be much gratified.

Permit me, sir, at this time, to express to you and to the Society the high sense and estimation with which I hold the honor conferred on me, by being constituted an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness, and for the prosperity and duration of the Society.

I remain, dear sir,

Most respectfully yours,

J. R. VAN ZANDT.

The subjoined extract of a letter from Col. Thomas H. Perkins, I obtained permission to lay before the Society, although it was not written with any other view, than to do me a kindness. Having some years since built a Vinery three hundred feet in length, where he has most successfully cultivated a great variety of grapes, as well as peaches and nectarines, he has during the past summer erected another edifice two hundred and ninety-six feet long, combining vineries, peacheries and a green house, on the most approved plan; and as it is highly important that such extensive experiments should be generally known, that others who may be induced to imitate the example, might avail of the information which Col. Perkins has acquired, I believed that all persons interested in horticultural pursuits would be pleased to read the extract, which I have been allowed to make.

Col. Perkins has made great successful efforts to advance the culture of choice fruits, as well as to encourage a taste for ornamental gardening, as is well known by those who have visited his beautiful grounds. From his extended commercial intercourse with all parts of the world, he has been enabled to collect numerous rare and valuable trees, and plants; and with that liberality, for which he is distinguished, he has freely distributed them throughout the country. Such munificent patrons of useful and ornamental planting, not only accelerate the progress of horticulture, in their immediate vicinity, but the influence of their practical operations is extended over the Republic, and will be gratefully remembered by their fellow citizens.

Extract of a letter from Col. Thomas H. Perkins.

Boston, Wednesday Eve.

MY DEAR SIR—I shall call on you in the morning to take you to Brookline, and save you the trouble of making memorandums in relation to the mode of heating hot houses by hot, not boiling water which would raise steam. The water is not heated above 190 degrees. I gave you the principles upon which the present mode of heating is based.—At one end of a house of 56 feet, intended as a house for exotic plants, I have a boiler of about 80 gallons; into the upper part of this boiler is introduced a pipe of cast iron of 4½ inch bore; this pipe is introduced at the angle of the house into an elbow, from whence it is taken by two pipes of same dimensions into a reservoir at the end of the house of the same size of the boiler. The reservoir is of thick Russia Iron, with a cover; the pipes run horizontally from within 3 inches of the top of the boiler to the same level in the reservoir. At the lowest point of the reservoir the water is returned through a third pipe from the receiver to the boiler on the same level. The expansion of the water by heat, drives the water from the boiler through the upper set of pipes into the reservoir, and from thence it is taken by the lower set of pipes again to the boiler, where it is heated and is thus perpetually circulated, giving off an equable heat competent to all the warmth required. The advantage of this mode of heating over flues or steam apparatus is great; in flues the fires must be carefully kept up through frosty nights, or your plants are in danger; with steam, though the heat is soon up, yet when the water is below the boiling point the heat is soon lost. With hot water not above 190 deg. of Fahr. left by the gardener at 8 o'clock in the evening, heated by Anthracite Coal and with the dampers nearly closed, the state of the house if ordinarily tight, will be found in the morning within a very few degrees of the state in which it was left twelve hours before.—This mode of heating houses was suggested and put in practice first by Atkinson, from whom I had my watering plans and directions. It is said they have been improved upon by Tredgold. I have seen Atkinson's plan most successfully operated upon by gentlemen both on the continent and in G. Britain—there may be improvements; I know of none which I think such. It is thought one fire will heat the length of a house of 75 feet of moderate height. The house I have heated is 56 feet and the length of pipes 150 feet, being two upper and one lower pipe, and my pipe returns double on the ends of twenty feet, working the whole length 190. The whole extent of my house is a few feet short of 300—the centre 20 feet wide and the back wall 20 feet high, is intended for a green house; the water from the whole extent of glass is collected in a cistern, which contain 70 hogsheds of water, say 7000 gallons—a copper pump raises the water is a cistern, from whence it is distributed, by the medium of leaden pipes, with occasional offset pipes at every part of the entire house. About 120 feet at each end of the green house composes a grape house, or rather two grape houses of 60 feet each and peach houses divided in the same manner, making 240 feet, which is 15 feet wide within the walls; the back wall 17 feet high, except in the rear of the green house where it is 20 feet, the front wall is about 3 feet above ground exclusive of three feet of glazed sashes and stands on brick piers 3½ feet apart to give the roots fair range.—In that portion of the house intended for grapes, I displaced the old soil 4½ feet deep and thirty feet wide, that

is 15 feet within, the same width without the house, and filled the space with old stable and slaughter house manure with an equal quantity of virgin soil and sods—this has been trenched the whole width three times to the extreme depth.

The other end of the house I treated in the same manner, except that in place of rich manure, I put merely good soil though not rich—this was done to the same width as the other end of the house. The centre house is filled with stone except the place occupied by the pipes and the cistern and a border for creeping plants. I used 201 thousand bricks in the walls—between 26 and 27 thousand squares of 6 inch Crown glass—the sashes weigh about 2400 lbs.; the glass is lapped only one eighth of an inch, and without putty between.

Your friend and servant,

T. H. PERKINS.

It being desirable to extend our correspondence over every portion of the globe, I have endeavored to ascertain who were the most conspicuous for their devotion to the cultivation of the soil in the various countries, with which we have a direct intercourse, and through the mediation of a friend have been made acquainted with the character of Don Francisco Aguilar of Maldonado, in the Banda Oriental, South America. He is distinguished for his attention to the cultivation of all the varieties of fruit trees, and economical plants, which will flourish in that delightful climate. He has recently sent orders for many of our fruit trees, cereal grains and seeds of esculent vegetables, and has forwarded grape vines, and numerous kind of seeds, of that region, to several gentlemen of this Commonwealth, who state that he is desirous of opening a correspondence, and to interchange the vegetable productions of the two Americas.

Being extensively engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and largely concerned in the commerce between this country and the territories bordering on the Rio de la Plata and Paraguay, and holding the office of Consul of the United States, it would be highly beneficial to the Society, to avail of his services, and it is recommended that he be elected a corresponding member.

The following books have been recently received from our attentive and most valuable agent and fellow member, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, Consul of the U. S. in London.

1st. A guide to the orchard and Kitchen Garden, by George Lindley, C. M. H. S. Svo. price 12 shil. ster.

This work was published last July. The author was occupied during nearly forty years, in preparing the materials for the press, and was aided in the editorial department by John Lindley, Esq. Assistant Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London. It contains a complete account of the fruit trees and vegetables cultivated in Great Britain, and in a form so condensed as to comprehend the greatest quantity of information in the smallest compass, and which at the same time is sufficiently diffuse to render it possible for the reader to acquire as much knowledge as is either important, or indispensable, in regard to any particular variety. Those points, which are so peculiarly interesting to the practical operations of gardening, have been in all cases treated with especial care; such as the kind of soil upon which a given variety of fruit will best succeed. The comparative value of each kind,—the aspect that it requires,—the different names under which it is

known in England, or elsewhere,—the book in which a faithful figure may be found,—the purposes for which it is adapted,—the seasons when in the greatest perfection,—and the mode of propagating, pruning and training.

There are exact descriptions of the following fruits.

Almonds,	3 varieties.
Apples,	214 "
Apricots	14 "
Cherries,	28 "
Currants,	6 "
Figs,	27 "
Gooseberries,	24 " with a catalogue of 722 kinds.
Grapes,	62 varieties.
Melons,	24 "
Peaches,	60 "
Nectarines,	28 "
Nuts,	8 "
Pears,	162 "
Pine-apples,	37 "
Plums	60 "
Quinces,	3 "
Raspberries,	22 "
Strawberries,	62 "

Total, 724 varieties.

The best varieties of esculent vegetables for the Kitchen Garden are enumerated and the most approved manner of cultivating them lucidly treated; and there is a very instructive Calendar of work to be done in the Fruit Garden for each month in the year.

This work is an invaluable addition to our library and should be reprinted in this country, for there is no book that would be so universally acceptable to the cultivators of fruits, and the proprietors of public and private gardens.

2d. *Pyrus Malus Brentfordiensis*, or a Concise Description of Selected Apples, by Hugh Ronalds, F. H. S. Nursery man, Brentford, with a figure of each sort drawn from nature; 4to, price five guineas.

Mr Ronalds says, in the introduction, 'that after more than half a century of constant practical attention, to their production, I have ventured to publish a descriptive catalogue of those varieties of the Apples, which I have thought most excellent, assisted by my daughter Elizabeth, who has drawn them on stone, from specimens of my own growth.'

The descriptions are concise, and disposed to point out, in a plain way, the distinct characters and qualities of each kind, with the name by which each is most generally known. The habit of the tree is given, with its history. Lists are added for the orchard, extensive and smaller gardens, for Paradise Stocks, for the purpose of sale and for walls.

'This is truly a magnificent work. There are forty-two plates on which are delineated one hundred and ninety varieties of Apples, drawn and colored in the most accurate and beautiful manner, presenting a meritorious example of female taste, skill and industry.

Miss Ronalds has thus erected a splendid ornament to Pomona, which is honorable to her country and will perpetuate her name among the votaries of Horticulture, in every region of the globe. How glorious for the age, that ladies should be contending for the prize of renown, in science and the arts, and assuming that exalted

station in society, for which they were destined, by the God of their creation. With minds capacious and brilliant, and hearts more ardent and sensitive than man, they have an illustrious example of genius and talent in Miss Ronalds, which cannot fail of producing admirable results, in every civilized country. In letters how rapidly has the female character been elevated, and more cheering indications of its progress, in the highest intellectual attainments. What the lords of creation can perform, woman can equal in either physical or moral achievements, and if we are not derelict in duty, the period is not distant when she will exhibit all her long neglected, but most valuable qualities of admiration, the splendid developments of the mind. Psyche will resume her sceptre, and the rival goddess of personal charms be compelled to do homage to the more lovely divinity of the soul.

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Bristle Place, }
Nov. 18, 1831. }

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to J. R. Van Zandt, Esq. for his valuable donation of seeds, and that they be divided among the members, on Saturday next.

Don Francisco Aquilar, Vice Consul of the United States at Maldonado, in the Banda Oriental, South America, was admitted, corresponding member.

Although the following article was published in the *Plough* Boy eight or ten years ago, and a long controversy ensued, still we find many persons of much respectability, very positive that chess is the production of wheat. They say they have examined it closely, and almost detected it in the very act of turning into chess. In the hopes of leading farmers to more careful experiments, we continue the subject, and recommend the following to their attentive perusal.—N. Y. Farmer.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Cayuga County. By DAVID THOMAS.

'I should greatly regret that the quantities of wheat and barley cannot be so expeditiously and accurately determined, were it not that the quality rather than the quantity ought to be the criterion of merit. Although good crops are greatly dependent on the hand of industry, yet wheat and barley are less so than any others and sometimes these appear so capricious, that were we regulated only by the quantity we should adjudge our premium to the undeserving. There are other methods however, by which the careful farmer may be distinguished. The cockle, the chess, and various other weeds which pollute and impoverish the crop, will stand witness against the former class of cultivators; and I earnestly recommend that no premium be adjudged to him who may permit either of those two nuisances to remain in his fields. I trust there are not many who will think these conditions unreasonable. On a former occasion I called your attention to the subject of cockle. It was shown that the seed will lie for years, if not for ages, in pasture land; and I suggested that our care ought chiefly to be extended to this plant before it attain maturity. The employment of the rolling screen, as a precautionary measure, may also prove important. But whatever means the farmer may adopt totally to extirpate this plant, he will be encouraged during its prosecution, by

the conviction that the perverted vigor of no other seed will reproduce it.

'I wish for the credit of some farmers that they could feel the same confidence of destroying chess. The vulgar opinion respecting the origin of this plant is too well known to need a recital, but perhaps all of you do not know that some are indifferent about its mixing with seed wheat or seed rye, alleging that it is never produced by its own seed. When error of opinion results in a practice so preposterous, it is time to enter our protest. Perhaps we have all been told of the appearance of this plant in fields of grain where it was never sown; but this seed is so small as to render its detection by a careless observer improbable. It is true that botanists have given us long lists of mule or hybrid plants; but chess has never had a place assigned in this catalogue. It is not even pretended by the advocates of this notion that the seed wheat from which this monster is said to rise, was the offspring of vegetable adultery; they admit that the wheat may rise perfect from the ground, but after being injured by cattle, or in unfavorable situations, its nature becomes changed, and the stalk instead of being crowned with the golden grain is only burdened with the shrivelled chess. Now, it would be safe to assert that nothing analogous to such transformation can be produced from the vegetable kingdom. It may not be irrelevant however, to remark that chess, though a weaker plant than wheat is yet more hardy; and accordingly, where wheat is thick and flourishing the chess droops among the stubble; but, where cattle or excessive moisture have injured the wheat, chess springs with renewed vigor and fills the vacancy.

'But I am well aware of the inefficacy of reason in combating inveterate prejudices which have been cherished from infancy; and to convince the believers of that doctrine that it is founded in mistake, and unworthy of enlightened minds, I shall refer to facts that admit not of contradiction. The chess is a perfect plant, as different from wheat, as the latter is from rye or barley,—with seed completely capable of vegetating, and known in science by the name of *Bramus Scadinus*. The botanist, who examines things with incomparably more care than the asserters of this doctrine,—would no sooner admit this plant to be a degeneracy of nature, because it grows in our wheat field,—than the zoologist would admit the sheep to be the degenerate offspring of the cow, because it feeds in the same pasture.

'I shall mention another circumstance which to some may appear still more conclusive. A farmer who lives in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and whose veracity, I have known by long intercourse to be unimpeachable, lately assured me that for many years not one stalk of chess had appeared in his grain fields.'

Large Fruit.—We have never seen apples of such enormous size, as have been brought to this market this fall. It has not been uncommon to see loads which would weigh from twelve to twenty ounces each; and in some cases, they have been selected which would weigh twentytwo, three and four ounces. A pear was raised in Pittsford, which weighed forty-nine ounces and a half. We doubt whether any part of the United States has produced fruit of the same variety, of greater size and better quality than old Genesee.—Gen. Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1831.

FATTENING SWINE.

The corn given to your swine should be soaked, boiled, or ground into meal. It is an advantage to let the food for swine ferment a little, but not become very sour, before they are fed with it.—Dough made of meal and water mixed with boiled potatoes, is excellent for swine. Their lodgings should be dry, warm, and kept clean. To prevent measles and other disorders, and increase their appetites, a little brimstone now and then, given in their dough, is useful. Change of food is advisable in every stage of their existence. They should receive their meals with regularity. They should always have as much food as they will eat up clean; but never more than that quantity. If the issues in their fore-legs should be stopped, they should be rubbed open with a cob. *Rubbing and currying their hides very frequently is of advantage to keep up perspiration. It is grateful to the animals, as well as conducive to their health. Every sty should have a rubbing post.*

'Having occasion,' says Marshall, a celebrated English writer, 'to shift two hogs out of a sty without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, he had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals, when they went in, were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull, heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleekly haired; the enjoyments of the post were discernible even in their looks, in their liveliness, and apparent contentment. It is not probable that any animal should thrive while afflicted with pain or uneasiness. Grazers suffer single trees to grow, or put up dead posts in the ground, for their cattle to rub themselves against; yet it is probable that a rubbing post has never been placed intentionally in a sty; though perhaps for a two-fold reason rubbing is most requisite for swine.'—London has the following observations:

'Hog-styes for the breeding or fattening of swine, are mostly built in a simple manner, requiring only warm dry places for the swine to lie in, with small areas before, and troughs to hold their food. They are generally constructed with shed-roofs, and seldom above six or seven feet wide, with height in proportion. In order that they may be convenient, they should be at no great distance from the house; and the less they are connected with the other farm-buildings the better. In some cases, it might be of utility to have them connected with the scullery, in such a way, as that all sorts of refuse articles might be readily conveyed to them by pipes or other contrivances. When at a distance, they should be so placed as that the servants need not enter the farm-yard in feeding them. It is a circumstance of vast advantage in the economy of labor, as well as food, to have them conveniently situated and built. Though swine are generally, perhaps from a too partial view of their habits, considered as filthy animals, there are no animals which delight more in a clean and comfortable place to lie down in, and none that cleanliness has a better effect upon with respect to their thriving and feeding. In order to keep them dry, a sufficient slope must be given, not only to the inside places where they are to lie, but to the outside areas, with proper drains to carry off all moisture. The outside should also be a little elevated, and have steps up from the areas of at least five or six inches in height. Hog-styes should likewise have several divisions, to keep the different sorts of swine separate; nor should a great many ever be allowed to go together; for it is found that they feed better in small numbers, and of equal size, than when many of equal sizes are put together. Proper divisions must, therefore, be made; some for swine when with the boar; others for brood swine, and for them to farrow in; for weaning the pigs, for fatten-

ing, &c. When convenient, the areas should be pretty large. And where it can be had, it is of great use to have water conveyed to them, as it serves many useful purposes.'

Valparaiso Squashes.—Our friend and correspondent, Mr A. Robinson, of Portsmouth, N. H. has raised 27 of these large South American Squashes, from two vines—they weighed from 15 to 20 lbs. each—the flesh is of a bright gold color, very close solid grain, boils tender, and is pronounced by Mr R. to be of a superior quality to any he has ever raised.

CHICKEN GRAPE.

Extract from a letter from John Adlum, Esq. Georgetown, D. C. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

I have purchased this year for the purpose of making wine, about 200 bushels of the chicken grape from persons that gathered them in the woods. I was surprised at the good quality of most of them. Many of the berries were as large and some larger, than the *Meurier* or *Miller's Burgundy*. A bushel of clusters weighed from 34 to 36 lbs. and many of them were of fair quality for the table. A bushel of grapes produced nine quarts of pure juice. Some were more shrivelled and produced from five to seven quarts of rich juice, to which I was obliged to add some water to dissolve the juice that adhered to the skin. From this experiment I rest quite satisfied that if the best native fall grapes were introduced into our vineyards, we should make a red wine that would bear a comparison with any of the wines now imported from Europe, for I have not tasted real good claret these twenty-five years; neither is the port such as we used to drink 30 to 40 years since.

'Some of the best clusters of the grapes above mentioned were nearly a foot long, with shoulders, the berries the size of the claret grape; other bunches were from 6 to 8 inches long.'

KNICKERBOCKER PICKLE.

We have several times, since the commencement of the New England Farmer, published a receipt for pickling beef and pork said to have been first used by Dutch families in the State of New York. It has been tried by many persons in this vicinity, and fully answered expectation. It is as follows. Take 6 gallons of water, 9 pounds of salt, half coarse and half fine, 3 pounds coarse brown sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 3 ounces salt petre, 1 ounce of pearl ash.

Those ingredients form the pickle, which must be well boiled and carefully skimmed, and when quite cold poured over the beef or pork previously placed in the tub or barrel; then cover your barrel closely to keep out all dust. The pickle should be sufficient to cover the beef or pork. The above ingredients will make sufficient pickle for one hundred pounds of pork.

A respectable and scientific cultivator directs to deduct three fourths of the molasses used in this pickle. We presume that he approves of the other ingredients.

SWEET AUBURN.

The sale of lots at auction, yesterday, in the new cemetery at Cambridge, fully realized the highest expectations of all concerned. The first choice was sold to Samuel Appleton, Esq. for \$100; second choice to Benjamin Adams, for \$65; third to Abbot Lawrence, for \$50; several were struck off at an advance of \$30, besides a large number, at from \$10 to \$15 each. The number offered was 200, each containing 300 square feet.—*Trav.*

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The disinfecting power of this salt was proved in a remarkable manner at the time of the July Revolution at Paris, in 1830. The *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles* for September, contains a letter from M. Chevalier to M. D'Arcet, in which the former states that in passing near the Morgue, (a place where persons found dead are exposed to view, in order that they may be owned and claimed by their relatives or friends,) after the memorable 'Three days' he was offended by the putrid exhalations which rose from the corpses of some two hundred persons which had been deposited there. Fearing the consequences that might ensue, unless some precautions were adopted, he sent to the directors of the Morgue, and offered to supply them gratuitously with as much chloride of lime as might be necessary to arrest the infection.

His offer was accepted, and he proceeded to the place where the dead bodies were heaped up, and which they were about removing. He prepared a large quantity of the chloride and sprinkled it over them. As the bodies were borne away they exhaled a most fetid odor, but he persuaded the men who were employed in the work to wash their hands in a solution of the salt, every time they handled the bodies, which were also well sprinkled with chloride. The dry powder was scattered in every place where it was necessary, and the bodies as they were placed in the boat were covered with straw, over which the dry chloride was spread, and then sprinkled with water.

Notwithstanding the mass of putrefying matter the exhalations were completely overcome, or neutralized by the chloride, of which the quantity used was only thirty-five pounds, and cost, probably, less than two dollars.—*Boston Trav.*

New Haven against New England, for sweet potatoes.—Mr Henry Daggett of this city, has this season raised from one quarter of an acre of ground sixty bushels of sweet potatoes. We challenged New England, but we say in addition, let this be beaten in Carolina; yea, in the West Indies, if it can. There are in this lot, the largest and handsomest potatoes that we ever saw, and we have been where they grow wild. There is one of the round kind that measures nineteen inches in circumference, and weighs five pounds and one ounce. Others are eighteen inches, and two feet long. This is no fish story, though it is a large one. Mr Daggett deserves a premium from every agricultural and horticultural society in the country.—*New Haven Republican.*

The Portsmouth Journal mentions several instances of consequences nearly fatal resulting from persons sleeping in an unventilated apartment warmed by charcoal. A caution on this subject needs to be repeated every winter. To sleep in a close room where there is a lighted lamp, not well trimmed, has also an injurious effect.

The melon.—Mr Reynolds has communicated to the Society of Arts in London a method of raising melons without earth, manure or water. He employs tanner's bark, saw-dust, &c, to promote the vegetation of the seeds.

WALNUT TREES.

These trees may be raised with trifling expense. Col. Adoniram Crane of Berkeley, in this

county, has a tree which he planted in 1814, from which he gathered a large quantity of Shagbarks of a fine quality the present season. The tree five or six feet from the ground, measures thirty inches in circumference.—The nut must be planted in the fall season in order to have the frost operate upon it. It may be planted either with or without the outside covering or husk upon it; the shell of the nut must not be cracked before planting. The tree thus raised begins to bear at five or six years old. Mr Crane has a nursery of these trees in a course of cultivation. *Taunton Reporter.*

Milk Sickness.—We have been informed by an old resident of this county, that for the last ten years he has been in the habit of putting tar in the troughs and of salting his cattle upon the tar; and of mixing the salt with it, as much as could well be done, and that when his cattle use the salt and tar freely, he has never lost one to his knowledge with *Milk Sickness*—but if his cattle stray or by any means are deprived of the use of the salt and tar, he is sure to lose them—he salts several times in the week, and very freely—we know that our informant lives in the midst of a neighborhood subject to this afflicting complaint and is worthy of all credit—Let others go and do likewise—the experiment can cost but little.

Cabbage Soup.—The liquor remaining in the pot in which cabbage, potatoes, and a sweet fat piece of beef have been boiled, is a very pleasant soup. Most house keepers in the country throw it away or into the swill barrel.

The Water With, in Jamaica, which is like a vine in size and shape, and grown in dry districts, is so full of sap, that a plentiful draught is obtained, by cutting a piece two or three yards long and holding it to the mouth.

Sago.—This is the starch of a tree which grows in the East Indies. The natives cut the stem and branches in two, and dig out the pith; this is then washed, passed through a perforated copper-plate, to reduce it to grains, which are then dried and form Sago of Commerce. From the same tree is obtained a liquor, as pleasant as our wine. From the cotton, with which the leaves are covered when young, clothing is made; when older, the leaves are used instead of tiles for houses; the largest also serves for building; the two smaller yield a kind of hemp, fit for making ropes.

Two or three Compositors
Will find employment at this office. Nov. 30.

Presses for Sale.

For sale at this office, or by J. G. Rogers, at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, one Superval Iron Smith Press, warranted perfect, and one Medium Washington Press.

Also, two medium Iron Inking Machines, of Fair-lamb's last improved manufacture. They have been used but a short time. Nov. 30.

Mackay Pigs.

For sale, 10 first rate pigs, of the genuine Mackay breed. They are about six weeks old, of good size and fine form. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office.

Fruit Trees.

Peach—Pear—Apple and Cherry Trees, very thrifty, and in fine order for setting, for sale at Wm. Buckminster's Nursery, in Framingham. Nov. 9.

Pear Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—
One bushel of fresh Pear Seeds, of excellent quality. Nov. 30.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready placed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR., 65, Broad street.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

¶ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Grape Vine Plants.

For sale at the garden of S. G. Perkins, in Brookline, on the most favorable terms. The plants may be seen and purchased at the Garden at any time; or orders may be sent with Mr Perkins at his office, corner of State and Congress streets.

The vines are from one to four years old, in fine order, with wood enough of this year's growth attached to most of the plants to make a dozen or more vines.

Chasselas, common white, or Muscadine.
Chasselas de Fontainebleau, or *Thomery*.
Chasselas d'Orie, Bar Sur Aube.
Chasselas, red.
Chasselas, Muscat.

Black Hamburg.
Black Cape.
Esperione, black.
Frankendalt, do.

St Peter's, do.

Zenfaudel, by some called the Black Prince; the bunches produced on this vine are very large.

Isabella.

Muscat of Alexandria.

Muscat, red.

Muscat, Grizzly.

Muscat, white frontenac.

Muscat, purple.

Constantia—the sweetest of all Grapes, and a great bearer; the berries contain but one seed generally, and sometimes none at all.

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery. Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c. &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. ¶ Watches repaired and warranted.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.
August 3. copit

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences can have young quicks about 3½ feet high, for \$3 per hundred, and plants 2½ feet high, for \$2.50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.

White Mulberry Trees.

The subscriber has procured a plantation of White Mulberry Trees, of suitable size and age, which he offers at a low rate at his Nursery in Worcester, in lots to suit purchasers. O. FISKE.

Worcester, Nov. 22, 1831.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		Nov. 20.	Nov. 20.
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	- ton	112 00	113 00
Pearl, first sort,	- ton	125 00	126 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel	30	1 00
BEEF, cress,	- barrel	8 00	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	4
Skimmed milk,	- "	3	0
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Alexandria, Howard-street,	- barrel	5 75	6 50
Genesee,	- "	6 31	6 50
Alexandria,	- "	5 75	5 85
Baltimore, wharf,	- "	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel	68	70
Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	67	68
Rye,	- "	75	78
Barley,	- "	105	120
Oats,	- "	43	50
HAY,	- "	48	50
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	9 10	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	- "	11	0 13 00
LIME,	- cask.	1	7 20
PLASTERED PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	- barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, 1st of Grass,	- bushel	1 87	2 12
Red Top (northern)	- "	50	75
Red Clover, (northern)	- pound.	10	12
TALLOW, tined,	- "	9 00	10 00
WOOL, Merino, fullblood, washed,	- pound.	58	63
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	70	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	52	55
Mer. 3/4, ha. otoid,	- "	50	52
Merino, quarter,	- "	45	45
Nat. type, washed,	- "	41	45
Pulled superfine,	- "	62	63
1st Lamb's,	- "	56	58
2d, "	- "	40	42
3d, "	- "	28	30
1st Spinning,	- "	48	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	81	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- cwt.	6	2
whole hogs,	- "	5½	6
VEAL,	- "	6	8
MUTTON,	- "	4	8
POULTRY,	- "	8	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	13
Lump, best,	- "	18	20
EGGS,	- dozen.	18	22
MEAL, Rye, retail	- bushel.	82	84
Indian, retail,	- "	82	84
POTATOES,	- "	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality]	- barrel.	3 00	4 00

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET.

Prices at Faneuil Hall Market.—Cranberries, per bushel, \$1.60—Cauliflowers, per head, 17 cts.—Cabbages, per doz. 38—Sweet Potatoes, per bu. \$1.50—Chesnuts, per bu. 2.25—Shagbarks, do. 3.00—Onions, per bbl. 1.50—Winter Crookneck Squashes, per 100 lbs. \$1—Small Canada, do. 1.50—Carrots, 50 cts.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1832.

Just published by J. B. Russell, at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, and Carter, Hildene & Babcock, Washington Street, The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1832, by T. G. FRENCH, Editor of the New England Farmer—the Astronomical calculations by ROBERT T. PAINE, Esq.

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 50½ North Market street,

A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk—In three parts—with colored engravings. By J. H. COBB, A. M. Published by direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37½ cts. Oct. 26.

MISCELLANY.

Earl Fitz William.—The following story is so pretty in itself, and so creditable to both parties, that we cannot refuse it a place in our columns. A farmer called on Earl Fitz William to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his Lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt—and he estimated the damage his crops had suffered at 50*l*. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest approached, however, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his Lordship; 'I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining the wood.' 'Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?' 'Yes, my Lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all, and I have, therefore, brought the 50*l*. back again.' 'Ah,' exclaimed the venerable Earl, 'this is what I like—this is as it should be between man and man.' He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family, how many children he had, &c. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for 100*l*. 'Take care of this; and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it.'—*English paper.*

Lady Kent.—Lady Kent artieled with Sir Edward Herbert, that he should come to her when she sent for him, and stay with her as long as she would have him, to which he set his hand; then he artieled with her that he should go away when he pleased, and stay away as long as he pleased, to which she set her hand. This is the epitome of all the contracts in the world, betwixt man and man, betwixt prince and subject; they keep them as long as they like them, and no longer.

To make Sealing Wax.—Those who use large quantities of sealing wax may find it economical to make it, which is very easy. Take equal weights of gum lac, vermilion, and pure Venice turpentine. Melt them over a gentle heat, and stir them well together. Take a detached portion of the mass, and roll it with the hand upon a plate of copper slightly heated; or rather it may be cast in a mould made on purpose, of plaster, of horn, or of copper. Instead of vermilion, other colors may be used, according to the tint which it is desired the wax may have.—*Jour. de Connoiss. Usuelles, Sept. 1831.*

To make Rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft; add a pint of leaven; then three quarts of flour; put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel until it has risen sufficiently; divide it into three parts; then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

Polite Hint.—A courtier playing at piquet was much teased by a looker-on, who was short sighted, but had a very long nose, of course, put his face very close to his cards, when he made his observation. To get rid of so troublesome a guest the courtier drew out his handkerchief, and applied it to the nose of his officious neighbor. 'Ah! sir,' said he, 'I beg your pardon, but I really took it for my own.'

THE FARMER.—Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall, the splendid equipage, and the pomp of courts do not soothe and entertain the mind of man in any degree, like the verdant plain; the enamelled mead, the fragrant grove, melodious birds, the sports of beasts, the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our population too many leave the occupation of the agriculturist, for other employments. If this arise from its being considered that the employment of the farmer is not respectable, it is a very great mistake. Everything is honorable, which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him particularly owned and blest. It is that on which everything depends. True, it is laborious; but then labor brings health, and health is the foundation of the farmer, is the condition of independence. His little dominion is his own, his comforts are his own, and he is not at the mercy of the public whim and caprice.—It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country, especially, that the farmer must be a stupid ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and he has many spare hours to read. In the heat of a summer's noon, and by the long winter evening's fire, he has much time for his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.

From the Journal of Health.

Abstinence a Beautifier.—On entering, says the author of a Year in Spain, the cottage of the Hermano Mayor he came to the door to receive me, signed the cross over me, and pressed my hand in token of a welcome reception. Like other hermits, the Hermano Mayor wore a large garment of coarse cloth, girded round the middle with a rope, and having a hood for the head. The only covering of his feet consisted of a coarse shoe of half-tanned leather. Yet there was something in his appearance, which would have enabled one to single him out at once from a whole fraternity. He had a lofty and towering form and features of the very noblest mould. I cannot tell the curious reader how long his beard was; for after descending a reasonable distance along the chest, it returned to expand itself in the bosom of his habit. This man was such a one as, in any dress or situation, a person would have turned to look at a second time; but as he now stood before me, in addition to the effect of his apostolic garment, his complexion and his eye had a clearness that no one can conceive, who is not familiar with the aspect of those who have practised a long and rigid abstinence from animal food and every exciting aliment. It gives a lustre, a spiritual intelligence to the countenance, that has something saint-like and divine.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of their covering.

Cider cake is very good, to be baked in small loaves. One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of Butter half a pint of cider, one teaspoonful of pearl ash; spice to your taste. Bake till it turns easily in the pans, I should think about half an hour.

FRUIT TREES.



For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES, in NEWTON, near Boston, a most extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Malberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Grape Vines of the best foreign sorts, and 25 finest varieties of Strawberries, including the most rare, productive and esteemed.

Also about 40 varieties of the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and superb hardy roses, including Silver Fir, varieties of Spruce, Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Catalpas, Mountain Ash with beautiful clusters of red berries in autumn and winter, Purple Acacia, Three Thorned and Thornless Acacia, Butternut, Atlantic or tree of Heaven, Elms, American and Scotch, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, &c. do. Napoleon from St Helena tree, Huckleberries. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes, for ornamenting highways and commons.

WHITE MULBERRIES, genuine sort for silk worms, by the 100 or 1000 for plantations.

ISABELLA and CATAWBA Grape Vines, either singly or at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000.

CHINA ROSES, CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANEUMS, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed either to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON, are regularly received by the daily mail, and will be promptly attended to, or they may if more convenient be left with J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, where also, catalogues may be obtained gratis on application. But purchasers are invited when convenient to call and examine the trees, &c. for themselves, and make their own selections; but when this is not convenient, then let them forward their orders, relying that the very best possible selection will be made for them. Trees when destined for a distant place, are carefully packed either in clay or moss, and mats, and delivered whenever ordered in Boston free of any charge for transportation. cp1D1 Oct. 19.

Immunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned again.

Pear Seedlings.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—

PEAR SEEDLINGS, of vigorous growth, and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 18 inches in length, price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Oct. 19.

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Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

¶ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1831.

NO. 21.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HEATING HOT HOUSES BY HOT WATER.

Boston, Nov. 25, 1831.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Permit me to ask your opinion on the following points in relation to heating hot houses with hot water, as you are better informed perhaps, than any other person in this country upon the principles of the method generally; and being as I understand much interested in the subject may think it of importance enough to investigate such facts as are not already familiar to you.

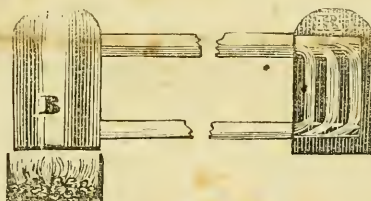
Having as you know erected an apparatus for heating a house eighty feet long with hot water upon principles which I supposed to be correct in relation to the object I had in view; that is, to keep up a regular and safe heat, during our long winter nights, without the necessity of an attendant after the usual time of retirement to rest, and with a view to the economy of fuel by this method over that of heating by smoke flues, I have been somewhat surprised by opinions that I understand have been given by highly respectable gentlemen in this neighborhood, which if correct, render my labors useless and the expense I have been at a total loss; and for this error I am indebted to Mr Atkinson the inventor.

As some gentlemen have taken directions from me with a view to establish a similar apparatus, I think it my duty to make public my error, if I have committed one, that they may be prevented from falling into a like mistake; under these circumstances you will oblige me by showing the defects of my apparatus, that others may profit by your experience and knowledge on this subject, if it be no longer in my own power to do so. The first objection, I understand, which is made is to large boilers and large reservoirs; and as mine are of this description it is an important one to me. The second is to placing the upper pipe three inches below the rim of the kettles, it being contended that it ought to be placed at the highest point in them; and as my pipe is according to the first plan it must be useless. The third is depending on hot water alone; it being urged that there ought to be a brick or smoke flue also in the house. The fourth is the enormous quantity of coal or fuel that this mode of heating requires where the apparatus is large. And the fifth is one that does not immediately affect me, but does others who have two pipes running from the upper part of their kettles while they have but one lower pipe of equal size to return the water from the reservoir to the boiler. It is said that if there be not two lower pipes where there are two upper ones the one that returns the water to the boiler ought to be equal in size to both the upper ones.

In answer to the first objection, I must observe that the terms *large* and *small* in this case are relative, and cannot be defined except in connexion with the size of the house to be heated, that is, the number of cubic feet of air which the house contains, and the time that it is desirable to keep up the heat after the fire is extinguished.

There is no doubt that a house may be heated much sooner with a shallow broad bottomed boiler without any reservoir at all, or with a very

small one, than it can be with a large boiler and large reservoir; but the heating of the house quickly is not the only object to be obtained; you want not only to heat your house but to keep up a sufficient degree of heat many hours after the fire has gone out; to accomplish this there must be a quantity of water heated sufficient to produce this effect. Mr Tredgold says in his letter to the secretary of the London Horticultural Society in reviewing a communication from Mr Atkinson to that society on this subject, 'But the most important of the properties of the hot water method, as first tried, consists in the power it has of keeping up the temperature of the house for a long period without attention from the attendant; and it is entirely owing to the excess of fluid that it has this advantage over steam heat; and the exact knowledge we now have of the heat which water contains, in proportion to its temperature, enables us to calculate the time the cooling of the fluid will maintain the heat of the house.' That gentleman further says that gardeners object to large boilers, and large reservoirs, on account of the time it takes to heat them; but the excess of water over and above what is necessary to heat your house while the fire is kept up, is a *reserve* of heat to be given out after your fire is extinguished and he recommends as an improvement of Mr Atkinson's apparatus with a large boiler and large reservoir to pass the pipes through the water of the reservoir as thus—



That Mr Tredgold is in favor of large boilers and large reservoirs where a reserved heat is required to keep up the temperature of the house after the fire is out, and that he thinks them absolutely necessary, appears in many instances in his letter to the secretary. Referring to one of his shallow boilers he says; 'if a boiler have sufficient surface to receive the effect of the fire, and the whole apparatus contains as much water as will convey the heat from the fire to the heating surface in the time corresponding to its velocity, its capacity need not be further increased, except as a *reservoir of heat to act when the fire ceases to burn.*'

What does this mean? Why if you want a temporary heat, or one that can be kept up while your fire is burning under the eye of an attendant, a shallow or small boiler will answer your purpose; but not so if you want to keep up the heat any time after your fire has gone down. So he says again. 'Where heat is required *only during the action of the fire*, a large surface in proportion to its capacity may be used with advantage to give of heat over the descending pipe.' Mr Tredgold seems to think that where a reserved heat is required to keep up the temperature of the house

after the fire has gone out, large boilers cannot be dispensed with.

There is another theory maintained here by one of the gentlemen referred to, which is, that you should have a small boiler and a large reservoir, in place of two kettles of equal size; by which means, it is contended, you can heat any given quantity of water with less fuel, if not in less time than you can if the water is equally divided in the two vessels. I confess I cannot understand how this can be done.

Suppose for instance the size of your house should require 280 gallons of water heated, to keep up the temperature of the house eight hours after the fire has gone out; in one instance the water is equally divided into two kettles, 70 feet from each other, each containing seventy gallons of water, making 140 gallons; the rest of the water is contained in two pipes each 70 feet long with a bore large enough to contain the residue of the water, or 140 gallons more, making in all the 280 gallons to be heated; this is the case in my house.

In the other case the water is distributed into two kettles, the boiler containing only twenty gallons and the reservoir 120 gallons and the pipes, as before, 140 gallons; making, as in the preceding case, 280 gallons in all; can the 280 gallons of water in the last distribution be heated sooner, or with less fuel, to the temperature of 135 deg. than it can in the former one? This is a question of importance and if it can be truly answered in the affirmative, then I cannot account for the oversight of Mr Tredgold in not mentioning it as an improvement on Atkinson's plan, if it be one in fact.

But suppose that it could be heated with less fuel and quicker too; the question then arises, would it answer as well to keep the house at a proper temperature during the night at both its ends? The fire being extinguished the whole mass of water soon becomes of the same temperature; in the reservoir however you have six times as much water giving out heat as you have in the boiler; will not the end where the reservoir stands be kept warmer and warmer enough, when the other end of the house will be cold?—But Mr Tredgold has given plates of seven different modes of heating hot-houses by hot water, six of which differ from Mr Atkinson's, four of the six are with shallow boilers and no reservoirs;—one with a large deep boiler and no reservoir; and one with deep boiler and deep reservoir covered at the top with high upright pipes, both in the boiler and reservoir for the purpose of carrying the water over a door in the house; but the apparatus with a *small boiler and large reservoir*, he seems to have forgotten.—This may be seen in his letter to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, No. vii, part iv. of the Transactions.—It does appear to me that if this mode of heating with a small boiler and large reservoir had possessed any advantages over two large kettles of equal size, Mr Tredgold must have seen it. I am more particular on this point, because several gentlemen have mentioned it to me as an improvement on my apparatus—not that I ever for a moment could understand, or believe in its efficacy.

The next objection made to Atkinson's apparatus is the placing the upper pipe three inches

below the brim of the kettle.—It is urged that it ought to be placed at the highest point in the boiler and reservoir.

Any one who looks at Mr Tredgold's plates will see that this is not the fact; and the very means by which the circulation is produced through the apparatus shows that Mr Atkinson is right in directing the upper pipe to be placed three inches below the brim of the kettles; for if you were to place your upper pipe near the rim of the boiler, the moment the water was heated to a sufficient temperature to produce a circulation, your boiler would overflow and you would lose all the advantage which is derived from its expansion.

Mr Tredgold says—'the aperture of the upper pipe should not be more than about an inch below the surface of the water, or as much as prevents its drawing air in an open boiler.' Now here is an inch of water allowed by Tredgold above the upper part of the upper pipe in the outset, when the water is all cold.—'If heat be applied to the boiler,' continues Mr Tredgold 'the effect of the heat will expand the water in the boiler, and its surface will in consequence rise to a higher level.' This he marks in his plate about one and half inches above the level of the water when cold; of course the water in the boiler is raised two and a half inches above the upper part of the pipe, and if there had not been sufficient space left above the pipe, it would have run over; and as the circulation depends on this head of water, through its tendency to produce an equilibrium, it cannot be dispensed with in any case, or in any apparatus, whether open or closed, shallow or deep, great or small, that I can perceive.

The third objection made to Atkinson is, that he depends altogether on his hot water without the auxiliary of smoke or brick flues, by the aid of which, it is said, the temperature for a long time may be raised many degrees above the heat from the hot water pipes, and that this heat ought not to be lost. I had conceived that one of the principal objects of heating with hot water, was to get rid of smoke flues; and Mr Tredgold seems to me to favor this opinion very strongly. He says in the letter to the secretary above referred to—'The obvious advantages of this method are

1st. The mild and equal temperature it produces, for the hot surface cannot be hotter than boiling water.

2d. The power of heating such a body of water as will preserve the temperature of the house many hours without attention.

3d. The freedom from smoke, and other effluvia of smoke flues.'

'In houses for plants,' says he, 'these advantages are most important.' Here then Mr Tredgold thinks one of the obvious advantages of hot water apparatus is to exclude smoke flues.

The fourth objection made to this mode of heating with large boilers and large reservoirs is on account of its great consumption of fuel; which, if well founded, is a very serious one, and indeed fatal to its usefulness where economy is an object. But I can see nothing in Mr Tredgold's communication which justifies this belief. From my own experience, which is to be sure but small, I should doubt the fact. On the contrary, I believe that a house eighty feet long may be kept at a proper degree of temperature during the twenty-four hours, by this method, with one third the fuel, to speak

within bounds, that a brick flue would consume in a building of the same dimensions. But I may be mistaken, and shall wait until I can test the fact, as I hope to be able to do the coming winter.

The fifth objection to Mr Atkinson is the introduction of two pipes at the upper part of the kettles to convey the water from the boiler to the reservoir and one only at the bottom to return the water from the reservoir to the boiler.

It is said that the pipe below must be as large as both those at the top or the circulation will be checked—Is this correct?

When the water in the boiler is heated to a proper temperature it will be raised by expansion, as in the case before stated—and although the density of the water in the boiler will decrease in consequence of its expansion yet as soon as the head or column of fluid in the boiler above the centre of the upper pipes is of a greater weight than the column or head in the reservoir taken from the same level, motion will commence along the upper pipes from the boiler to the reservoir; and the change this motion produces in the equilibrium of the fluid, will cause a corresponding motion in the lower pipe from the reservoir to the boiler,' so says Mr Tredgold.—Now when ten gallons of water are displaced from the boiler through the upper pipes, is there not a corresponding quantity let into the bottom of this vessel from the lower pipe immediately, to produce the effect above stated? What odds does it make whether the lower pipe be smaller or larger than the upper one? it can only discharge so much water in either case into the boiler as will produce the equilibrium above spoken of, and if the lower pipe be larger than the upper one the water from it will move more slowly; if it be smaller, it will move more rapidly. This at least is my view of the subject, and if I am wrong I should like to be corrected. If I am right, then it follows that if the two upper pipes, each 4 inches in diameter, take off ten gallons of water from the boiler in ten seconds, the same quantity will be replaced from the lower pipe (which is also a 4 inch bore) in the same period of time; but the motion of the water in the lower pipe will be twice as great as that in the upper pipes. The only reason why I should want my lower pipe as large as my upper one is, because the greater its caliber the more water there is to be heated to serve as a reserve heat; and the greater the surface over which this heat is given out after the fire is extinguished.

In an apparatus to be used only during the attendance of the gardener, if my upper pipe would give me heat enough to raise the house to a proper temperature, I believe a returning pipe of one third the size of the other would answer all the purpose required. The only question in my mind is, as the friction in small pipes is greater than in large ones, whether any obstruction arising from this cause would retard the motion?

The second construction of apparatus by Mr Atkinson which has been erected here under his written directions, of which I confess I feel no doubt as to its operation; it is this—the boiler being in the shed behind the back wall of the house, has one upper pipe only leading from its top across the end of the house to a square iron box in the front of it.—From this iron box there are two upper pipes of the same size as the first named leading along the front of the house fifty feet into another square iron box; and from the side

of this box there is one upper pipe only to convey the water to the reservoir across the house to the back wall, where it is placed. From the reservoir there is only one returning or lower pipe back to the box in front of it, and thence to the box in front of the boiler, and thence to the boiler itself.—It is said this plan is entirely defective. I own I should prefer to have the two upper pipes run directly from the boiler to the reservoir and to have the lower pipe return in the same manner. But if Mr Atkinson communicated this plan to the secretary of the horticultural society, I am surprised that Mr Tredgold did not, in his review of that article, point out its defects. I should think that the acute angles where the pipes join the boxes would retard the circulation of the water. I should also apprehend that the single upper pipe leading across the house from the boiler ought to be large enough to convey as much water to the box in front of it, as is taken off by the two upper pipes that run in front of the building; but experiment alone can show the fact.

I have written you so long a letter I am ashamed to send it to you—but as you are so interested in the subject as I am and know much more than I do of its principles I trust you will excuse the trouble I am giving you to peruse and answer it.

With much esteem and respect, I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

By the Editor.—Although my respected correspondent has given me credit for much more science on the subject he has discussed than I possess, I cheerfully contribute my mite to the treasury of useful information.

Heating rooms, &c, by steam, is a modern invention, and the use of hot water for warming hot houses is of still later origin. In the London Philosophical Transactions for the year 1745, it is stated that Col. W. Cook suggested the idea of employing steam as a means of distributing heat. Steam has since been applied for that purpose in Great Britain and in the United States in various ways, and a great many patents have been granted in both those countries for real or supposed improvements in that branch of economy. 'The first of these Patents,' says Mr Tredgold, (*Treatise on Warming and Ventilating Rooms, &c. p. 11.*) 'was granted to John Hoyle, of Halifax, in 1791, for a mode of communicating heat to green houses, churches, &c. His plan consisted in conveying steam in pipes or tubes into, round or through the place to be warmed; the pipes being first raised to their highest elevation, and then descending with a gentle declivity to a cistern for the condensed steam; the supply of water to the boiler to be regulated by a ball cock, (*Rep. of Arts, vol. 1, p. 300—303 old series*). This scarcely differs in anything from Col. Cook's plan, which had been known forty years sooner. In 1793 a patent was granted to Joseph Green, whose mode of application was different, and has had the honor of being adopted, with slight variations of form, by a number of later projectors. His method consisted in passing fresh air through a worm or pipe, immersed in hot water or steam, by which means the purity of the air was to be preserved. When the heat was conveyed to a distance, he says, 'I inclose the pipes through which the warm air is conveyed in large pipes to which the steam rises from the boiler.—' (*Rep. of Arts, vol. 1, p. 21—24, old series*). Col. Cook's idea was neglected, no doubt because it promised too much. Whoever attempted to warm a large suite of apartments by the spare heat of a kitchen fire would fail, because so small a quantity of heat is

quite inadequate to produce such an effect. But, when revived with less pretension, steam was found to be a convenient and economical mode of distributing heat.*

Loudon says, 'Pipes of hot water have been proposed to be circulated through hot houses by Knight, (*Hort. Trans.* vol. iii); the plan was tried many years ago by the late Goult, gardener to Prince Potemkin, in the immense conservatory of the Tsaritsa's palace at Petersburg.'—*Enc. of Gard.* p. 328.

The advantage to be derived from heating hot houses by hot water is the consequence of the great capacity of water for heat. Suppose a gallon of water was heated to 212 degrees, the boiling point, and a gallon of air was also heated to the same temperature. The water would contain, according to the lowest estimate, (for philosophers are not perfectly agreed on this subject,) five hundred times as much heat as the air. If the water and the air, when so heated, were each of them confined in similar water tight and air tight vessels, in contact with as much ice as each could melt in cooling, the hot water would be found to have melted at least five hundred times as much ice as the hot air. Water too, when heated, will be at least as much longer in cooling than air, of the same temperature, as it contains more caloric.

* Water,' says an eminent philosopher, 'appears to possess the greatest capacity for heat of any pure liquid yet known, whether it be compared with equal bulks or weights; indeed it may be doubted whether any solid or liquid whatever contains more heat than an equal bulk of water of the same temperature. The great capacity of water arises from the strong affinity, which both its elements, hydrogen and oxygen, have for heat. Hence it is that solutions of salts in water, contain generally less heat in a given volume than pure water; for salts increase the volume of water, as well as the density, and having mostly a smaller capacity for heat, they enlarge the volume of water more than proportional to the heat they contribute.'*

It is, however, remarked by Mr Tredgold, that the boiling points of solutions of salt and some other liquids are higher than the boiling point of water. Lard oil, for instance, will not boil until it is heated 600 degrees, or made almost three times as hot as boiling water. Consequently we should need only one third as much surface of pipe, and one third the capacity of boiler and reservoir for heating a given space with boiling oil as with boiling water. But solutions of salts are corrosive, and oil very inflammable, as Mr Tredgold correctly observes. On the whole, we believe there is nothing like water to seize and retain the heat produced by combustion, and prevent its escape into the open air before it has been subservient to any purpose of economy.—Steam is an excellent agent to carry and distribute heat. With the help of a little skill in its management, it will go where you bid it, and leave its commodity of caloric where most needed. But it carries but little heat at a load, in proportion to its bulk and temperature. It requires large surfaces of pipes or other receivers, in proportion to the space it warms. And in a few minutes after the fire which creates it slackens or is extinguished, the vessels it filled become as cold as the air which surrounds them. Hot water carries and distributes much more heat than steam in proportion to its bulk and temperature, requires less apparatus, and heated surface for emanating a given quantity of heat, and will continue to give out warmth for hours after its supplies from the fire place are cut off. But it must be dealt with according to the laws of hydraulics and hydrostatics, and though more efficient when it begins to act, is not so readily brought into action as steam.

* Dalton's Chemical Philosophy.

With regard to large boilers, and large reservoirs, which Mr Perkins says are objected to, we can say nothing either from our own experiments, or from personal observation; and shall merely give the opinions of such writers as we have been able to consult; together with some remarks, founded on analogy, and the little experience we have derived from a portable apparatus, which we call a Steam and Hot Water Stove, (for which the writer has obtained letters patent,) for heating apartments, &c, by the agency of hot water and steam. In addition to what Mr Tredgold observed, (as quoted above by Mr Perkins,) in favor of a large boiler, 'as a reservoir of heat, to act when the fire ceases to burn,' it may be stated that the experiments of Count Rumford, (*Essay* vi. chap. v.) are in favor of large boilers. For, in order to keep 508 pounds of water boiling, the expenditure of fuel by the hour was something short of one eighteenth part of the weight of the water; whereas, in a smaller boiler, holding only 284 pounds of water, the expenditure of fuel was more than one twelfth part of the water.—Mr Tredgold judiciously observes that 'the bottom of the boiler should have sufficient extent of surface to receive all the force of the fire, as far as the heat of it is capable of being extended, so as not to be less than 212 degrees; a greater surface will not generate steam; a less will not produce the greatest effect. And it is clearly a disadvantage to suffer the smoke of the fire to come in contact with the boiler after its heat is less than that of boiling water; for if it be continued in contact with the boiler, it will rob it of heat instead of adding to the effect of the fire.'

If the boiler is less than the reservoir, its perpendicular height should be at least as great, in order to insure the quick circulation of the fluid.

Mr Tredgold says, 'all other things being the same the velocity will be increased in proportion to the square root of the depth of the boiler; therefore in a boiler four times as deep the velocity would be doubled.'

Among the several plans, which Mr Tredgold has given as improvements on Mr Atkinson's, we should prefer the one sketched above by Mr Perkins, with this alteration, which might not however be an improvement.—The reservoir we would make much larger, in proportion to the boiler, than is there represented. We would do this because all water, however low its temperature may be, contains a large portion of caloric. A large quantity of water drawn from a well or taken from a spring in the winter time, and placed in open vessels in a cellar, not subject to frost, generally protects vegetables, &c, from being frozen. This is a fact known and premised upon by many a good housewife, whose philosophy never dreamt of the cause. This we will briefly explain. Water at the mean temperature of this climate contains more than 20 degrees of heat, which it must give out before it can freeze, and while freezing, it gives out 140 degrees, according to Dr Black. This heat is yielded to surrounding objects, including the vegetables, &c, in the cellar, which keeps the temperature above the freezing point of 32 degrees, till the water is frozen and can give no more heat. The vegetables, &c, will then freeze if the weather continues sufficiently cold, and no other supply of caloric is provided. We see no reason to dissent from the other statements of Mr Perkins, whose remarks appear to us judicious and scientific.

We hope the importance of the subject will apologize for the length of this article; and intend to resume the discussion as soon as our avocations and pre-engagements will possibly permit.

* Tredgold on Warming and Ventilating Rooms, p. 163.

† *Hort. Trans.* vol. vii. p. 575.

VARIETIES OF OAKS.

Mr J. B. RUSSELL—

DEAR SIR—Observing in your paper that several persons have been forwarding *Acorns*, for a collection to be sent to the Horticultural Society of London, I take the liberty of inclosing you, herewith, the list, or catalogue, of those which I have put up already this season, and forwarded to that Society, by the ship *Fanny*, from this port. They were all collected this fall, from this garden, and the immediate vicinity; and several other sorts, which failed to bear seeds, this year, will be sent to that society next fall. We always collect our *acorns*, and other seeds, from the purest standard plants, and do not collect them in the woods, nor purchase them from others, unless they are gathered from trees which we point out. Of the Oaks, in our woods, the mixtures, or hybrids, are infinite; I can collect 11 or 12 different sorts of acorns of the *Quercus alba*, and quite as many of the *Q. tinctoria*. Of the former we have here one tree which produces blue acorns; but that is owing to a diseased state of the tree.—Many of the trees, in this old garden, are the identical trees figured and described by the Michaux, (father and son), and by F. Pursh, all of whom made this place their residence, while in this neighborhood. Respectfully, yours,

ROBERT CARR,

Bartram Botanic Garden,
Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1831.

CATALOGUE OF THE ACORNS

Of North American Oaks, sent from the Bartram Botanic Garden, near Philadelphia, to the Horticultural Society of London, Nov. 1831.

[The names are according to 'Pursh's Flora of North America']

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | <i>Quercus alba</i> | White Oak. |
| 2. | " | phellos. |
| 3. | " | Heterophylla. |
| 4. | " | Bartram Oak, of Michaux. |
| 5. | " | Water Oak. |
| 6. | " | nigra. |
| 7. | " | Barren Oak, or Black Jack. |
| 8. | " | A variety of do. |
| 9. | " | Black Oak, or Quercitron. |
| 10. | " | A variety of do. |
| 11. | " | <i>Q. tinctoria sinuosa</i> , of Michaux. |
| 12. | " | A variety of do. |
| 13. | " | Scarlet Oak. |
| 14. | " | A variety of do. |
| 15. | " | Red Oak, or Champaign Oak. |
| 16. | " | A variety of do. |
| 17. | " | Spanish Oak; also called Red Oak in some of the Southern States. |
| 18. | " | A variety of do. |
| 19. | " | Swamp Spanish, or Pin Oak. |
| 20. | " | A variety of do. |
| 21. | " | banisteri. |
| 22. | " | Bear Oak, Black Scrub Oak, or Dwarf Red Oak. |
| 23. | " | obtusiloba. |
| 24. | " | Upland White Oak, Post Oak, or Iron Oak. |
| 25. | " | macrocarpa. |
| 26. | " | lyrata. |
| 27. | " | montana. |
| 28. | " | Over-cup White Oak, Swamp Post Oak, or Water White Oak. |
| 29. | " | Rock Chesnut Oak. |
| 30. | " | bicolor. |
| 31. | " | Swamp White Oak. |
| 32. | " | sericea. |
| 33. | " | (<i>Q. pumila</i> , of Michaux.) |
| 34. | " | Running Oak. |
| 35. | " | chinquapin. |
| 36. | " | Dwarf Chesnut Oak. |

Naturalisation.—Since the discovery of the New World, our English gardens have received 2,345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousand which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe, until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.—*London Atlas.*

Sheep in Vermont.—It is estimated that there are 766,803 sheep in Vermont. The several counties contain as follows:—Bennington 52,416, Windham 55,542, Rutland 139,996, Windsor 109,787, Addison 112,787, Orange 73,155, Chittenden 55,449, Washington 40,856, Caledonia 43,748, Franklin 41,638, Orleans 23,797, Essex 6,976, Grand Isle 8,656.

Agricultural.

ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE JEFFERSON COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, AT WATERTOWN,
SEPT. 27, 1831.

BY MAJOR EDMUND KIRBY.

GENTLEMEN—I congratulate you upon the auspicious return of our anniversary. Our meetings are always attended by agreeable associations. They bring in satisfactory review the past, and excite cheering anticipations of the future. But this perhaps, more than any former occasion, is calculated to inspire grateful emotions.

The labors of our society, through a succession of fourteen years, under the able guidance and mainly through the indefatigable efforts of our presiding officer, have been, in an eminent degree, crowned with success. A better system of agriculture; the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, and the cultivation of more intimate social relations among ourselves, are some of the fruits of these labors. And at no former period, since our organization, have the prospects of the farmer been so decidedly encouraging as at present. This favorable state of things must be ascribed to a combination of other causes with that just noticed.

We are blessed with a country admirably adapted to the pursuits of agriculture. Our climate is salubrious; our soil possesses a high degree of fertility; its productions are abundant and varied; our position enables us to resort, with the facility of water transport, to the New York or the Montreal markets, as either shall offer the highest inducements; above all, our great artery, the Black River, flowing through the centre of the county, presents for thirty miles a constant succession of water power, already becoming the favorite seat of the mechanic arts, and diffusing activity and vigor through our whole population.

With these great natural advantages, we should be wanting to ourselves if we were not a prosperous and a happy people. That we have not been entirely regardless of them, is manifested by all the circumstances of our condition. It is but about thirty years since the first inroads of cultivation were made upon the solitudes of the forest and we have advanced to a population of fifty thousand souls. We already begin to enjoy the benefit of a home market from the various manufacturing establishments and flourishing villages, which are springing up in every part of the county. Many of our public edifices and private dwellings are constructed of the most durable materials, and in a style to do credit to a country older and more advanced in the arts and in wealth. The neat stone farm houses with which the county is studded at every point, impart an air of solid comfort, not surpassed in what have been regarded, as the more favored regions of our land.—Especially, it is believed, that the exports from the county of Jefferson, of the products of her own soil, are greater than those from any other county in the state. Other districts are distinguished for some leading staple, to the production of which, the farmer bends every effort. We happily combine, in a remarkable manner, the products of tillage with those of grazing, and send to market a large surplus of live stock as well as of grain.

A liberal support of public institutions, is the characteristic of a high-minded generous people:

and to deserve such a character, is a fair object of honorable ambition. It is a gratifying reflection, that the labors of this society have contributed in some degree, to acquire for Jefferson county a good name abroad. And could our farmers be made sensible of the respect which attaches to the county, from the circumstance of our association being so well sustained, I am confident, that they would to a man, contribute to our funds, and enable us by a more extended list of premiums, to reach all the objects of production.

But however well others may think of us, we must not conceal from ourselves, that we are yet but upon the threshold of improvement, and that the whole field lies expanded before us. Though much has been accomplished, still more remains to be done, demanding united efforts and the most persevering zeal.

While I offer a few suggestions upon some of the defects in our system, I am conscious that the contribution I shall be able to bring to the common stock, will be humble indeed; for, my life having been devoted to other pursuits, I have but a very limited experience to draw upon, and must make amends for my lack of knowledge, by the abundance of my zeal for the cause in which we are engaged.

A leading defect in our system is the occupation of farms too large for our means of cultivation. This arises from the cheapness of land and dearth of labor. How many of us grasp more land than we can manage to advantage, and how frequently are we seen tolling behind the proper season of our work, with every operation hurried, and not done properly, nor in its appropriate time. Seed is sown too late, upon ground imperfectly prepared; a feeble growth ensues, which comes forward struggling for the ascendancy with noxious weeds. In laying down to grass, we often practise the miserable economy of saving seed by not using one half enough; and to supply the consequent deficiency of fodder, resort is had to pasturing our meadows fall and spring. In a few years June grass and Blue grass predominate, and the crop becomes not worth the expense of harvesting; when we break up, to go through the same unproductive process. What farmer can thrive under such management? Most of you will say that this picture applies to my neighbor's farm, not mine. The exceptions are numerous and honorable; but is it not true, in some of its parts, of too many of us?

The remedy is simple and obvious. Let us limit our efforts to such a compass that we can till thoroughly all that we attempt to cultivate. Our toil will then become a pleasure; everything will be done appropriately, and an abundant harvest will crown the year with gladness.

To keep land dry, clean and rich, are fundamental principles, which if carried out fully into practice, will not fail to insure a constant succession of good crops. With slight exceptions, nature has provided us with the first of these requisites by the undulating surface of our soil. The second is to be attained by a diligent use of the plough and the hoe. As to the last, we have much to learn. The preparation and application of manure has occupied much of the attention of scientific cultivators in all ages and countries; and volumes are filled with details of experiments; upon the various methods of restoring to the soil the properties which we are constantly abstracting from it.

Our soil, originally covered by a rich vegetable mould, the accumulation of centuries and for a while yielding abundantly, even under the most imperfect cultivation, becomes, in process of time, partially exhausted by the severe and injudicious course to which it is frequently subjected. Relying upon its natural fertility, we have too much neglected the manure, amply within our reach, of preserving its productive powers at their highest pitch. There are various modes of applying manure by which it may be made to contribute to the fertility of the soil; but it is of importance to know in what way the greatest good is to be derived. In regard to barn yard manure, almost the only kind in use among us, when applied as a top dressing to grass land, though the succeeding crop will be essentially benefited, yet much of its virtue is wasted by evaporation. It is unquestionably better to apply it on land under tillage. Until of late years it was not common to use it till thoroughly rotted; but numerous and critical experiments have established the fact, that more than half its fertilizing properties are thus lost; and it is agreed by the best modern authorities, that it should be hauled out and ploughed in before fermentation takes place, in order that the gases evolved by that process, may pervade the soil and impart to it their stimulating properties.

Wheat constitutes one of our most valuable products, affording under proper treatment, a sure and rich return for the labor of the husbandman. It forms a prominent object of cultivation upon almost every farm, and yet there is no crop in the management of which more ignorance, or negligence prevails. Our wheat ranks with the best in market; and it is an object of importance to preserve this character, for the difference of price between grain of first and that of inferior quality, is a handsome profit upon the whole operation of raising it.—But it must be confessed that the reputation of our county for wheat, suffers from the gross negligence of some, who sow foul seed in October and harvest weeds, chaff and smut in August.

In raising wheat, three things demand attention. The proper preparation of the ground; the selection of clean seed, and the sowing of it in good season.

Newly cleared land will yield good crops of wheat under almost any treatment; and with such the practice of letting it follow oats, peas, or corn will continue. But upon our older farms it will be found more profitable to discard fallow crops, and to prepare for wheat by a naked summer fallow, taking care to turn up the soil to the full depth of the plough, and to reduce it to a fine tilth.

In regard to seed, it is a law of nature that like begets like; and if you wish to harvest a crop of chaff, you cannot better insure one than by sowing it. I know it to be the settled opinion of many of you, that wheat, affected by the frosts of winter, or rains of spring, degenerates, and by some strange process of nature becomes chaff. Numerous facts have helped to give currency to this opinion. But men of science tell us that this is impossible, because chaff belongs to a different order of plants, and can no more grow from a grain of wheat than a pine tree can grow from an acorn. But whether this be true or not, it more nearly concerns us to know that chaff will vegetate and produce its kind. If we sow it therefore, we shall assuredly reap it. I have seen this pest come in where I know the seed wheat was

clean; but I ascribe it to choss having been brought on with the manure; or to its lying dormant in the ground; for it is ascertained that some seeds will lie in the ground for ages, and then vegetate when brought within the influence of the atmosphere.

We are not much troubled with smut, and with a little more attention to our seed should be still less so. The same law prevails in regard to it as with choss, it uniformly reproducing itself; and if seed entirely free from it cannot be procured, it should be steeped twenty-four hours in lime water, which will correct the evil.

In this climate, late sown wheat is peculiarly liable to be thrown out by the frost and winter killed, however well the ground may have been prepared for its reception. According to my limited experience, the proper time for sowing, is from the middle to the last of August.—The operation should be closed with the Roller, an implement which is fast coming into general use and furnishes its own recommendation. It is especially useful where seeding down to grass, for it leaves the surface smooth for the sower: but it is of great service in sowing all small grain, by breaking the lumps to pieces, and pressing the earth around the seed, causing it to vegetate more certainly and more evenly.

The advantages of early sowing are these. The plant becomes well rooted, and acquires sufficient strength to resist the frosts of fall and spring; which are so apt to heave out and destroy the feeble plants of late sowings. In the spring, it is prepared to make vigorous offsets and comes forward rapidly, unaffected by the droughts, which sometimes prevail at that season, and occupies the ground to the exclusion of weeds and noxious plants.

A rotation of crops, resting upon a basis of wheat and grass, filling up one or two intermediate years with spring grain, such as corn, oats, barley or peas, will keep our old farms in good condition; and combined with a well selected stock of sheep, and neat cattle, will bring them to high point of productiveness.

In farming, whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.—This maxim applies especially, to the selection of stock. It is as easy to raise a colt of high blood, as it is an inferior one, and at four years old, the former will be worth twice as much as the latter.

Efforts are making by several members of the society, to introduce the improved breeds of neat cattle. Our pens today, exhibit specimens of both the Devonshire and short horn Durham breeds, crossed upon our common stock, from various parts of the country. We have also the gratification, through the liberality and enterprise of Messrs Bostwick and Buck, and several other gentlemen of Lowville, of a fine display of the full blood Durham cattle, which have been introduced by the former gentleman into Lewis county, from the celebrated collection of Colonel Povel at Philadelphia, and an opportunity is afforded us of thus realizing one of the important benefits of our society, of comparing these two breeds of cattle with each other, and both with our common stock. No man, I think, can be at a loss which to prefer. So far as I am informed, wherever the short horn Durhams have been introduced, they have challenged competition, and been pronounced superior for draft, for the dairy, and for the butcher. Our long nourished prejudice is in fa-

vor of red cattle; but it will yield, when the superior excellence of the Durham breed becomes more generally known; and we shall no longer consider white marks as a blemish.

Some are so blinded by prejudice, that they ascribe the acknowledged superiority of the improved breeds of cattle, solely to the greater care and attention bestowed upon them. Admitting this to be the case, and that they are, intrinsically, no better than the common breed, yet if from fancying them so, we can be thus easily bribed to bestow such attention, in fitting them for market, as to make them at three years old, bring the price that our present stock does at four, which I believe will be the case, it is a sufficient reason for incurring the expense of their introduction. But in truth, there is as marked a difference between them and the original stock of the country, as there is between the ungainly prairie hog, and the compact grass breed, which is rapidly supplanting it in all parts of the country. It is asserted that the same difference exists in the expense of keeping them, as between these last animals; that the Durhams in particular, are comparatively small eaters, and take on fat more readily than any other cattle.

One of the most serious evils to which the farmer is exposed, is the fluctuation of the market for the products of his labor. This will ever be the case while we are dependent for the disposal of our surplus, upon the policy or the wants of foreign countries. A steady market, at remunerating prices, is all we ask, and this, in regard to one of our most valuable staples, we have now a right to count upon.

Protecting duties upon wool and its manufactures have stood the test of experience. Both the wool grower and the manufacturer, are prospering under them, while they operate injuriously upon no part of the country, nor upon any class of community, inasmuch as the fabrics of wool can be purchased at lower prices than they could before these duties were imposed.* Having been adopted deliberately, and operating beneficially, we may regard them as part of the settled policy of the country.

The domestic supply of wool is yet below the demand, and notwithstanding the high duties, large importations are constantly made. These will continue several years, insuring to the wool grower a liberal price. But when a full supply shall be produced in the country, and importations cease, competition will regulate production, and it will continue to bear a fair price.

There is no part of the country better adapted to the raising of sheep than this. From the best information, it appears that our sheep winter as well, or better than they do in any of the extensive wool growing countries. The destructive maladies, which sometimes sweep off whole flocks in Europe, are unknown among us. There is no stock that multiplies more rapidly than this, and

*A bale of coarse woollen cloths was recently imported into Charleston, S. C. from England, and the payment of the duties refused, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of a protecting tariff, before the legal tribunal.

It is stated in a Charleston paper, that the actual cost of that cloth, including freight, insurance, exchange &c. but exclusive of duties, was sixty-two cents per yard. It was sold at Charleston, 'AT THE FAIR MARKET VALUE,' for sixty-eight cents per yard. From which it would appear, that the domestic manufacture of such goods, has so reduced the market price, that the foreign article cannot be imported, EVEN FREE OF DUTY, and yield a reasonable profit.

none more readily reduced. We may bear in mind also, that no other stock is better calculated to promote the fertility of the soil. Everything then invites attention to this branch of husbandry, and no farm should be without a flock of fine woolled sheep.

Of the various breeds of sheep to be found in the country, the Saxon is in highest repute, and its wool brings the highest price in market. The extensive importations of Saxon sheep, during the last few years, place them within the reach of every farmer, and bucks of full blood, and of every grade of mixture, may be procured without going out of the county. These animals thrive in our climate without any extraordinary attention, and crossed with our common sheep, much of the fine fleece of the Saxony, is combined with the larger and more vigorous carcass of our native breed.

To be concluded next week.

We have gathered a few scraps which were used at New York. There can be no harm in showing them in advance of long reports; and among these is one which refers to the effect of the tariff on iron manufactured in the west. The prices referred to are at Pittsburgh.

In 1823, bar iron sold for	\$196 a \$210 per ton.
Now the price is	100
In 1828, boiler iron was	350 per ton.
Now it is	140

In 1828, sheet iron was scarcely in the western market—value at	18
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Now it is manufactured in Pittsburgh, sufficient for the valley of the Ohio, at	8 50
---	------

In 1815 a 1820, cut nails were valued at	14 a 15
--	---------

Now the same kind sells for	6 a 7
Hoop iron in 1828 was worth	250
Now it sells for	120
Axes in 1820 were worth	24
Now they sell for	12

Scythes are now fifty per cent lower than in 1824.

In 1820, iron hoes ground sold for	9
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Now steel hoes ground are worth	4 a 4½
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The same remarks apply to spades and shovels; and socket shovels sell now for 4½, which in 1820 were worth 12.

English vices in 1820 were worth	20 a 22
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A better article is now made in this country, at	10½
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The same article in 1824 sold for	18½
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Braziers' rods (imported) in 1824 sold for 14 per lb. now our manufacturers supply them at 130 per ton, ¾ to ¾ inch in diameter.

Within the last 8 years there have been erected 12 new furnaces in Kentucky near the Ohio.

6 up the Alleghany,	
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4 on the Monongahela,	
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21 in west Pennsylvania,	
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8 rolling mills in Pittsburgh.	
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Steam engines are now fifty per cent lower than in 1820.

Within the last year, more than 100 steam engines have been made in Pittsburgh, and it is thought that upwards of 150 will be finished in 1832.

Some other items may hereafter form another collection, that will go to strengthen arguments.—U. S. Gazette.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, advertises in the Nat. Intelligencer, his whole collection of horses for sale—terms low, and any credit given on good security, the owner having no further use for them.'

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1831.

SHOW OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Yesterday was the day assigned for the Exhibition of Butter and Cheese, at Faneuil Hall, for the liberal premiums offered by several gentlemen of Boston, and by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. About 60 lots were presented from various parts of New England; the quality of the butter was considered generally superior to that of last year.

The following award has just been announced by E. HERSEY DERRY, Esq. Chairman of the Committee:—

PREMIUMS ON BUTTER.

- 1st premium of \$100 to Luther Chamberlain of Westborough, Mass.
- 2d ditto of \$50 to Henry Sprague of the Boylston Farm, Frinton, Mass.
- 3d ditto of \$30 to Seth Davenport of Mendon, Mass.
- 4th ditto of \$20 to Samuel Sawyer, 2d, of Sterling, Mass.
- 5th ditto of \$15 to Gabriel Parker of Westboro, Mass.
- 6th ditto of \$10 to Mrs Lydia Page of Hardwick, Mass.

PREMIUMS ON OLD CHEESE.

- 1st premium of \$100 to Ebenezer Tidd of New Braintree, Mass.
- 2d ditto of \$50 to John Matthews of New Braintree, Ms.

ON NEW CHEESE.

- 1st premium of \$50 to Roswell Converse of New Braintree, Mass.
- 2d ditto of \$30 to David Lee of Barre, Mass.

We shall next week publish the Report of the Committee, with a particular account of the names and residences of the competitors, &c.

FARMER'S WORK FOR DECEMBER.

The farmer should obtain his year's stock of fuel as early in the season as possible, and before the depth of snow in the woodlands renders it difficult to traverse them by a team. It would be better for farmers, generally speaking, where wood is not cheap and plenty, to use the saw instead of the axe in preparing wood for the fire. It is said that a fire composed of billets of wood, not more than 14 inches long, will give more than two thirds as much heat into a room as that made of wood of double the length; and that billets of from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on a medium will be found most economical.

A valuable paper, by the Hon. J. Welles, originally published in the Mass. Agr. Repository, recommends cutting hard wood trees between 40 and 50 years of age, and the writer states that 'though trees may shoot up in height by standing longer, yet the period of the most rapid vegetation is mostly over and by this means much of the under growth is destroyed.' Mr Welles is of opinion that in cutting over a wood lot to obtain fuel it is best to take the whole growth as you proceed. He observes that 'we have been condemned as evincing a want of taste in cutting off our forests without leaving what it would take half a century to produce, a shade near where it is proposed to erect buildings. The fact is that trees of original growth have their roots mostly in the upper stratum of earth, and near the surface. A tree acts upon its roots, and is acted upon by the wind, sustaining in common with the whole forest the force of this element, and it becomes accommodated or naturalized to this pressure. But when left alone or unsustained, it is borne down by the first gale, often to the injury of property and even of life.' The Farmer's Assistant likewise says 'if woods are old and decaying the better way is to cut all off,

as you want to use the wood and let an entire new growth start up which will grow more rapidly.'

PLANTING FRUIT SEEDS.

MR FESSENDEN—Your correspondent M. of Maine, asks for information respecting the proper course to pursue in planting fruit seeds and stones. You have assigned sundry reasons for their failure, but the true one I apprehend has not been stated. From long experience on this subject I have found that the action of a severe winter frost is essential to their vegetation. If this doctrine be correct, the depth of snow remaining through the winter on ground not previously frozen, as was the case here, and probably in Maine, was a sufficient cause for the failure. Whether the action of frost in itself conduces to the vegetation of this kind of fruit, or whether it only facilitates it by preparing the envelope to give way to the imprisoned seed in its efforts to obtain heat and light, which are essential, are questions which I cannot with confidence determine. I have cracked stones that had been secured from frost and planted them in the spring, when no vegetation ensued. Perhaps they had been kept too dry. I intend to renew the experiment with some I have reserved for the purpose in a moist cellar. In planting fruit seeds and stones, my custom has been to excavate the surface, and to throw the stones into the cavity when the earth is moist, and cover it with a board, or what I have found better, to put them into some shallow vessel level with the surface and cover it with a thin sod. After preparing my ground in the spring I crack the stones, and lightly cover them in trenches. On account of the great prevalence of the wire worm I have some seasons omitted to crack the stones, that the seed might be longer protected by the shell. Not a dozen were I expected thousands made their appearance, in this case, last spring. After a frosty winter, I have not found it useful to disturb the shell. This failure I consider a suspension only, with but the loss of one year's growth, as we may calculate from present appearances that there will be frost sufficient before next spring to open the shell.

For a few years past I have adopted an additional method. After saving the stones from the fruit consumed, for the purpose of planting, as above, mentioned, (Dr Darwin's pulp I consider of no use) I tread into the earth what remains under the tree. These stones I find will vegetate from ten to fifteen days sooner than those otherwise managed, and become much larger and more vigorous. When the stem is a little hardened I take them up with a trowel and transplant them in the nursery. I am now mostly dependent on the birds for my mazzard cherry stocks. Two years ago they furnished me with two thousand trees which grew two feet in height the first season, and furnished trees sufficiently large for budding.

Respectfully your friend and servant,
Worcester, Nov. 28, 1831. O. FISKE.

WINTER WHEAT.

MR FESSENDEN—Having seen your notice of the receipt of a quantity of the Black Sea White Flint wheat, and feeling desirous of promoting the cultivation of this very valuable grain, I can state for the information and encouragement of those farmers who may have doubts of its success in New England, that it has been raised here

every season since 1827, the yield varying from 20 to 28 bushels per acre. It has been twice sown on an old plain (the soil of which is a fine gravel) which has been under cultivation more than 100 years.—The soil of the field in which I raised it last season is a light loam.—From what I have seen of this wheat I am satisfied that it is a more certain crop than rye.—It has been raised by several of my neighbors and I have never known an instance of its blasting. I have found it necessary to manure more highly where I sow wheat than where I raise rye.

PLANTING PEACH STONES &c.

A correspondent in the last New England Farmer wishes to be informed of the best method of planting the peach and other fruit stones, and as we are all prone to think our own mode best, I take the liberty of stating mine. I take a box in the fall, throw in a little earth and place such stones as I wish to plant on it—then fill the box with earth and place it in an exposed situation and let it remain until I plant my garden, when I empty my box and collect the stones and crack them; take out the meats and plant them in rows 2 or 3 inches deep. If your correspondent will try this method I believe he will find it a good one, if not the best.

Yours &c,

E. A. E.

Killingworth, Con. Nov. 29, 1831.

PARMENTIER'S HORTICULTURAL GARDEN FOR SALE.

We understand that Madam Parmentier finding it inconvenient to carry on the Horticultural Botanic Garden at Brooklyn, has determined to dispose of it. This offers a fine opportunity for a person disposed to enter upon that business. The establishment contains about fourteen acres of ground, inclosed by a very high stone wall laid in lime mortar, and is situated at the junctions of two of the most public turnpikes on Long Island, within two miles of New York. The stock of saleable trees consists of 13,726 Forest Trees, 10,616 Grape vines, 10,000 Pear trees, 3,000 Cherry trees, 6,200 Apple trees, 1,621 Quince trees, 600 Plum trees, 361 Apricot trees, 2,460 Peach trees, 2,100 Mulberry trees, and 6,300 Shrubs, exclusive of the trees in the alleys and borders, Rose bushes and seedlings. We are not informed as to the terms on which the establishment is to be sold. We regret that any circumstance should render it necessary for Madam Parmentier to dispose of the establishment. The recent death, however, of her son, on whom she so much relied to take charge of it, seems to have influenced her determination. The late Mr Parmentier expended an immense amount of money on the place, besides several years of hard and incessant toil, and we know it to have been his most anxious desire that his family should keep possession of it. But he did not foresee the melancholy change that was so soon to take place. If any female is qualified to carry on such an establishment, then is Mrs Parmentier—assisted as she is by one of the most intelligent and active young ladies (her daughter,) we ever met with. But all who have such concerns, even of small extent, know the hopelessness of being able to get assistants who will take that peculiar care so indispensable to success. Mrs Parmentier and her daughter are well qualified to manage the whole concern so far as females can be; but then there are thousands of instances requiring the eye of the proprietor which females

cannot supply. We shall endeavor to obtain the terms of sale, and will render all the assistance in our power both to Madam Parmentier and those wishing further information on the subject.—*Am Farmer.*

Boston.—If no unfavorable political or other event occurs, the next Spring and Summer will exhibit scenes of uncommon activity and prosperity in and near Boston. Ten stores are to be built on the City wharf—a block of stores is to be erected on Kilby street—Commercial street is to be extended 1200 feet, and built upon probably—the works for the terminus of the Lowell Rail Road will be prepared, and the making of the Road will be commenced and prosecuted with spirit—Tremont street will be extended towards Roxbury—and undoubtedly numerous individuals intend to erect houses and stores, and are maturing their plans.

Besides the above enterprises some of the preparatory labor on the Providence, Taunton and Worcester Rail Roads may be expected to be commenced the next season.—*Boston Centinel.*

The first year of travelling on the Liverpool and Manchester railway has expired—during a part of the time, however, there was not full accommodation for either passengers or goods, yet it seems that 416,000 persons have travelled its whole distance, and about 34,000 persons short distances—a total of 450,000—and whose fares reach 99,000, stg.—a prodigious sum. The exact sum produced by the carriage of goods is not ascertained, but it is estimated at 90,000. This is surely a convincing proof of the utility of Rail Roads, and the favor with which they are regarded by the community. In this country we have no doubt they will prove as profitable and popular.

The Glasgow and Grankirk railway was formally opened at the end of September. The locomotive engines performed their journeys in capital style, conveying elegant carriages and barouches filled with passengers at the rate of 20 miles an hour. It presented another splendid triumph of science and art.

Wool.—We have been furnished with a statement showing the number of pounds of wool, that have been imported into Boston during the years 1829, 1830, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of this year.

	Pounds.
Imported in the year 1829,	707,242
Do. do. do. 1830,	424,589
Imported in the 1st, 2d and 3d quarters of this year,	2,491,846

Peruvian Cotton.—We have seen a specimen of the Peruvian cotton recently imported at Boston from the Pacific. The quality imported is nearly 400 bales, or 60,000 pounds, and it cost in the country of its growth only one cent a pound. The loss of weight in ginning is about 60 per cent. The plant from which it is obtained, we are informed, is a tree, which grows spontaneously in the western parts of South America.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

American Manufactures.—The Methuen Company manufacture Tickings, Drillings, and Sheetings; the quantity made is one million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred yards, viz: 517,200 yards of Drillings and Tickings, and 590,000 yards of Sheetings. The hydraulic power is derived from a fall of 40 feet, operating on a water wheel of one hundred and eight feet in circumference, by 14 feet wide, which is said to be the largest wheel of the kind in North America, and probably the largest in any country.

Cyphering Slates.—At Delaware Water Gap, 20 miles above Easton, in Bucks county, (Penn.) where the rocks are piled up 1200 feet high, James M. Porter has a manufactory of Cyphering Slates operating by water power. They are smoothed, framed ready for sale, superior to imported ones, each in two minutes. Last year it made 4200 doz. slates, and will finish 5000 dozen the present year.

Culture of the Vine in Pennsylvania.—A gentleman near Harrisburg is said to have made this year, from the produce of a vineyard, planted four years ago, and occupying only 3 acres, 18 barrels of wine, worth \$20 each.

Broom Corn Seed has been sold in Northampton from 17 to 25 cents per bushel. The opinions of farmers vary much as to the value of this article. More than 50,000 bushels were raised in this vicinity the past season.

'Proceeding the whole Pork!'—Mr Thomas Clapham, of Portsmouth, N. H. killed a Hog a few days since, thirteen months and thirteen days old, weighing, when nicely dressed, 532 lbs. When he bought him he was one month and thirteen days old, and weighed 30 lbs.—gaining in one year, 502 lbs.

A tavern near the London Fish Market, (Billingsgate,) is a-seated to sell upwards of 4000 glasses of gin, between 4 and 5 A. M. many of the fish-women and porters consuming 10 to 12 glasses before breakfast.

Liverpool salt has been found very injurious to butter, which it makes soft, gluey and rancid. Near Liverpool it is not used for preserving butter, beef or pork, but only for culinary purposes. Turks Island salt, washed, dried, and ground in a clean mill, is the best for butter.

NOTICE.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday next, at the Rooms of the Society, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

Pear Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—One bushel of fresh Pear Seeds, of excellent quality. Nov. 30.

Mackay Pigs.

For sale, 10 first rate pigs, of the genuine Mackay breed. They are about six weeks old, of good size and fine form. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr, 63, Broad street.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed that can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 304 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c, of different sorts.

☞ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Jewelry, Watches and Gold Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. ☞ Watches repaired and warranted.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		PROV.	TO.
APPLES, russetings,	barrel.	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton.	112 00	113 00
" Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	39	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	8 50	9 00
" Carga, No. 1,	"	7 00	7 50
" Carga, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	4
" Skimmed milk,	"	5	0
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOR. R. Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 75	6 50
" Genesee,	"	6 31	6 50
" Alexandria,	"	5 75	5 85
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	68	70
" Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	67	68
" Rye,	"	75	78
" Barley,	"	108	120
" Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	"	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 50	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	1 0	13 00
LIME,	cart.	17	1 20
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	17 00
" Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
" Carga, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 87	2 12
" Red Top (northern)	"	50	75
" Red Clover, (northern)	pound.	10	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	58	63
" Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	70	75
" Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	55
" Merino, half blood,	"	50	52
" Merino, quarter,	"	45	48
" Native, washed,	"	44	45
" Pulled superfine,	"	62	63
1st Lamb's,	"	56	58
2d, "	"	40	42
3d, "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	8
" Whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	8	10
POULTRY,	"	8	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
" Lump, best,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen.	18	22
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel.	82	84
" Indian, retail,	"	82	84
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality)	barrel.	3 00	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Dec. 5.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1470 Beef Cattle, 162 Stores, 1220 Sheep, and 1240 Swine. About 70 Beef Cattle, 400 Sheep, and 690 Swine have been before reported.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—Market quick at an advance, say for barrelling Cattle 25c. per hundred; better qualities not so much. We quote for extra \$5 25, prime 4 83 a 5, good 4 40 a 4 83, thin 3 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 4 25, quick; No. 1, 3 75.

Stores—High prices are asked—very few sales.

Cows and Calves—A few sales but no prices noticed.

Sheep—Prices did not vary much from last week—we noticed sales at 1 75, 1 88, 1 90, 2 25, 2 50, and \$3—some wethers were included.

Swine—No sales effected.

New York Cattle Market, Dec. 2.—In market this week 800 head of beef cattle, a short supply. First rate cattle are very scarce, and worth \$6 75; inferior from \$4 50 a 6. Sheep and lambs in great demand, very few in market; prices have averaged considerably higher, full 50c. a head on sheep. Sheep are worth from \$3 a 5, and numbers that were fine sold at \$8; lambs 2 23 a 3 25. Dressed pork, sales brisk at 4 75 a 5 25. Good cows and calves are in demand.—*Daily Adv.*

☞ In the New York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

The following extracts are from a small pamphlet lately republished by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hender, entitled

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE,

OR, THE PLAIN

WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why does a silver, or metal tea-pot, when filled a second time, produce worse tea than the earthenware vessel?

Because the heat retained by the silver, or metal vessel, so far exhausts the herb, when the water is first poured in, as to leave very little soluble substance for a second infusion; whereas, the reduced temperature of the water in the earthenware pot, by extracting only a small portion at first, leaves some soluble matter for a second infusion.

Why is it advisable to pour boiling water into the tea pot before the tea is made?

Because the vessel being previously warm, may abstract less heat from the mixture, and thus admit a more powerful action.

Why is it recommended to add only a small quantity of boiling water at first?

Because only the water immediately in contact with the herb can act upon it; and it cools very rapidly; especially in earthenware vessels: it is therefore clear that the effect will be stronger where the heat is kept up by additions of boiling water, than where the vessel is filled at once, and the fluid suffered gradually to cool.

Why is a strong infusion of green tea an effectual poison for flies?

Because of the prussic acid it contains.

Why is coffee so seldom well made in England?

Because, 1st. The berries are over-roasted, their proper color being that of cinnamon; 2d. The coffee is ground too fine; 3d. Not enough coffee is used; 4th. It is usually overboiled, by which means the bitter principle is extracted from the berries.

Why are we in some measure indebted to the French for our present abundant supply of coffee?

Because all the coffee grown in the West Indies has sprung from two plants taken thither by a French botanist from the botanic garden at Paris. On the voyage the supply of water became nearly exhausted; but so anxious was the Frenchman to preserve the plants, that he deprived himself of his allowance in order to water the coffee plants. Formerly coffee could only be got at a great expense from Mocha in Arabia.

Why do fowls, if kept confined, lay their eggs without shells?

Because they cannot then get at any earth which contains the material requisite for the shell. Dr Paris, (in the *Linnean Transactions*) shows that if the legs of hens be broken, they will lay their eggs without shells until the fracture is repaired; nature employing all the time in circulation for the purpose of reuniting the bones.

Why are certain small fowls called 'bantams'?

Because they were first introduced here from Bantam in the Isle of Java, in the year 1683.

Why are eggs preserved by rubbing them with butter?

Because the butter closes the pores in the shell, by which the communication of the embryo with external air takes place. The embryo is not however, thus killed. Varnish has a similar effect. Reannur covered eggs with spirit varnish, and found them capable of producing chickens after two years, when the varnish was carefully removed.

Why is the coloring of cheese unobjectionable, provided it is genuine?

Because the seed, or arnotta, by which the coloring is produced, is slightly purgative and stomachic. It is produced by a bush, or small tree, mostly tropical.

Why have white veils a tendency to promote sun-burn and freckles?

Because they increase the power of the sun's light.

Why are white hats and dresses worn in summer?

Because dark colors absorb most heat; white therefore, repels most heat, and is cooler wear. A white dress in winter is good, because it radiates or receives little heat. Polar animals have generally light furs. White horses are both less heated in the sun, and less chilled in winter, than those of darker hues.

Why does a flannel covering keep a man warm in winter, and ice from melting in summer?

Because it both prevents the passage of heat from the man, and to the ice.

Why does a person with a cold in the head or catarrh from the eyes and nose, experience so much more relief on applying to the face a linen or cambric handkerchief than one of cotton?

Because the linen, by conducting, readily absorbs the heat and diminishes the inflammation, while the latter, by refusing to give passage to the heat, increases the temperature and the pain. Popular prejudice has held that there was a poison in cotton. —Arnott.

Why is cotton warmer than any other fibrous thread?

Because the fibres of cotton, when examined by the microscope, will be seen to be finely toothed: this explains the cause of their adhering together with greater facility than the fibres of other species which are destitute of teeth, and which cannot be spun into thread without an admixture of cotton.

Why does oiled silk, or other air-tight covering, laid on a bed, preserve greater warmth than an additional blanket or more?

Because the oiled silk prevents the ventilation of the person by the slow passage of air, as through the texture of the blanket.

Why does worsted differ from yarn?

Because separate threads of wool are more twisted for the worsted, of which stockings and stuffs are made, than for the yarn, of which blankets, carpets, &c. are made. Worsted was named from its being originally manufactured in great quantities, at Worsted in Norfolk, once a large town, but now reduced to a village; the manufacture being removed to Norwich and its vicinity.

Why is woollen cloth advantageous?

Because of the readiness with which it allows the perspiration to escape through its texture, its power of preserving warmth to the skin under all circumstances, the difficulty of making it wet through, the slowness with which it conducts heat and the softness, lightness, and pliancy of its texture.

Why are blankets so called?

Because they were first made in 1340, by one Thomas Blanket, and some other inhabitants of Bristol.

Why do pearl-ash and water remove grease spots?

Because the pearl-ash unites chemically with the grease, forming a species of soap, which easily washes out.

Why is pipe-clay used for scouring cloth?

Because pure clay, or alumina, has great affinity for greasy substances.

The Yankees.—One man at Charlestown, Massachusetts, has gathered 332 lbs. of squashes from one seed—another at Portsmouth plucked an apple from one of his trees that weighed 1 lb. 10 oz.—and the cow of a third dexterously shook a quince tree, and eat a peck of golden fruit! A fourth makes about 2,000 dollars a year by the manufacture of shaving bores to assist the operation of multiplying the beards of southern gentlemen—a fifth grows water-melons weighing 30 lbs. So they go on. With anything—from a shaving box to a ship, from contriving wooden nutmegs to the use of the bayonet—from making cider to handling 22-ponders, the Yankee always wishes to 'go ahead'; and he will sit down, with a penknife, to make a clock out of cedar shingles—or enter for a three years' voyage to the Pacific to harpoon whales—just as it happens! Two of them some years ago, took a trip to Canton in an old sloop, in which they built an oven and commenced the manufacture of gingerbread; and, having gathered money, returned with a 'considerable' cargo of teas, which they picked up 'in trade.' And one who had recently, peradventure, returned from a voyage among the frozen islands of the south to catch seal—lately managed a team of one hundred and fifty pairs of oxen at a cattle show, marching and countermarching them like a well drilled company of soldiers, at command! We may next hear of him teaching a school, or hammering horse shoes, building a mill, weaving cotton table cloths, or making mouse traps! His only motto is 'ONWARD'—always onward.—Niles' Register.

Progress of Refinement.—A Philadelphia Editor has modified the vulgar and hard-knocked expression, 'Going the whole Hog;' by substituting the following more polite and genteel words,—"Proceeding the whole Pork!"

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 50 1/2 North Market street,

A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk.—In three parts—with colored engravings. By J. H. Cobb, A. M. Published by direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37 1/2 cts. Oct. 26.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned Jan. 1

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York.—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street

Albany.—W. M. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.

Philadelphia.—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.

Baltimore.—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.

Cincinnati.—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.

Fishing, N. Y.—Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden

Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.

Hartford.—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.

Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.

Newburyport, Essex.—EZEKIEL STEDMAN, Bookseller.

Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.

Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.

Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.

Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder office

Montreal, L. C.—HENRY THILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1831.

NO. 22.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ANTIDOTE TO THE POISON OF CHERRY LEAVES.

Jamaica Plain, Dec. 9, 1831.

MR FESSENDEN—In consequence of the note in your paper of 5th October, relative to the poisoning of sheep by eating the leaves of wild cherry trees, on the 19th of same month I put a note in your paper hoping to have procured further information on the subject. Not obtaining as I had hoped, I was induced to address a letter to S. M. Tully, Esq. of Saybrook, Connecticut. I have this day received an answer, which I now inclose you for publication in the next New England Farmer, as I think it calculated to do much good. It convinces me that I have suffered the loss of very many sheep and lambs for several years past without knowing the cause.—My pasturage is high and dry, and rocky, and being an island they have water at command; round the borders is a belt of wood, and in it very many of the wild red and black cherry trees, large and small, on which I have now no doubt they have eaten at pleasure—and probably by eating little at a time in passing a small plant of it, the disease may have been a long time in their system without causing a speedy death as described by Mr T. The cutting his large tree gave a large quantity of feed on a sudden, of which it appeared his sheep ate greedily, causing a sudden death. I have directed every wild cherry tree and bush to be cut down while without leaves and carefully watched to prevent a further growth, and hope to derive benefit from it.—If I should another year I will let you know it, as I know of no other plant which could have caused the damage we have experienced. I wish some of your medical subscribers would let us know if my conjecture is correct, that a sheep may eat a little at a time of a poisonous plant, and have the poison some time in their system before death ensues.

Yours respectfully, JOHN PRINCE.

Saybrook, Con. December, 5, 1831.

JOHN PRINCE, ESQ.

SIR—I received a line from you a few days since respecting a notice that appeared in a public print this fall some time, with my signature, in relation to the poisonous qualities of the wild cherry, and should have paid earlier attention to your request, but have been prevented through a multiplicity of engagements; but I now hasten to give you all the information in my power.

A few years since I had 16 or 18 sheep that had access to a wild cherry tree that had been felled some time in the forenoon; they ate of the wilted leaves, which I was ignorant of, until one or two hours after, when I discovered that they were sick, and soon ascertained the cause; two or three of them died in 20 or 30 minutes after I first observed that they were sick, and others appeared to be in the agonies of death, when Capt. Noah Scovill, a gentleman residing in the next village, who happened to be then passing by, and seeing the situation of the sheep, recommended the plantain as a speedy cure. I applied it according to his direction, to some that were apparently but

just alive and they were almost instantly relieved and to the best of my remembrance nearly cured in 4 or 5 hours; others more slightly affected seemed to be well in one or two hours after the plantain was used. The recipe was this—take a handful of the leaves of the common plantain, bruise them and pour on a little hot water, squeeze it through a cloth, add a little cold water that it may not scald the animal, and it may be given immediately; less than half a pint is a sufficient dose for a sheep. As I do not recollect ever having seen a bullock poisoned in consequence of eating cherry leaves, I cannot speak with confidence of the plantain, as an antidote, but have no doubt that it would be as useful for neat cattle as for sheep. I am aware that some of our botanists and physicians think that the plantain possesses no medicinal property whatever; but that it operated as an antidote against poison, or a correcter of the stomach in the case above referred to, is, I think, placed beyond a doubt, as it can be substantiated by the testimony of 4 or 5 adults now in my family, and several of the neighbors, whose veracity, where they are known, cannot be questioned; neither can there be any doubt, in the case I have described, but that my sheep were poisoned with wild cherry leaves, as they were seen by some of the neighbors, eating leaves from the tree that had been felled, and they could certainly get nothing else at all hurtful; in addition to this, I caused one or two of those that had died to be opened, and found the leaves in the stomach, though in small quantities; I should think but a small handful in each.

As to appearances of the disease, in sheep, I should think there was something a little peculiar at first, the ears drooping, panting with the mouth open, and tongue considerably out, trembling, staggering, falling, convulsion, and death soon following. I believe in most cases the poison of cherry leaves operates in 3 or 4 hours.

In this part of Connecticut, the wild cherry, to use the popular name (the botanical name I do not now recollect) is that which produces the fruit for making cherry rum, and in our forests grows to a large size; it is not however so abundant, as walnut, oak, chestnut, birch or maple, but is about as common as ash, beech, elm, &c; when grown into large trees and cut, they seldom grow from the root; but if cut when small, they shoot abundantly, indeed it is difficult to subdue them; where there are but few, a little salt, or brine, will effectually destroy them, as it will all vegetation; but this expedient would be both tedious and expensive. The wild cherry is more common in our cultivated fields than in the forest; its growth is more rapid, it is more fruitful, and there are more birds to scatter the seeds; from this circumstance, they generally shoot up by the fencibles, where the grass and weeds are not kept down.

Many of our farmers consider the wild cherry nearly as hurtful to English grain in producing blast, as the barberry, and I am almost certain that its shade is more injurious to any crop, than that of any other tree.

A writer in one of the New Haven papers (I do not now recollect which) some time in the summer past, observes, that the wild cherry is not injuri-

ous to cattle or sheep, when dry, or green, but only when in a wilted state; whether this is a fact that may be relied on I am not able to say, but apprehend they are most hurtful when in a wilted state, as I have often seen cattle cat of it when green without any apparent injury.

It is several years since I have been obliged to use the recipe above described and though it has been in my possession some time, I did not make it known to the public through the medium of the press, as I supposed it to be in common use, but any service that I can render an individual, or the public, in this way, will be done with cheerfulness.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain,
Sir, your friend and servant,

SAMUEL M. TULLY.

P. S. In respect to the raising of sheep, I would remark that the farmers in this vicinity consider high and rocky land the best for sheep; the pasture is more sweet, and nutritious and the air more pure and healthy.

Remarks by the Editor.—The foregoing papers are very interesting, and important, and the writers have laid us under great obligations, and we think, greatly benefited the public by their communication. If any of our medical friends, or others can give information on this subject we shall receive it with gratitude and give it an immediate insertion in our paper.

HEATING HOT HOUSES.

MR FESSENDEN—When, and where, were the opinions published from which Mr Perkins' ingenious and elaborate commentary was written which appeared in your last No.? If not printed, to whom were they addressed? Did Mr Perkins publish the whole or only part, and if part, was that part given in his own words, or in the words of the writer? Was it a criticism of Mr Perkins' own plan, or of some other? I ask this, because, at the outset Mr Perkins treats it as a critique on his own works, and in a tone of anxiety. Yet afterwards, it would seem to have been a criticism on a different plan, because it speaks of two upper pipes, which I presume from his own description Mr T. H. Perkins' apparatus has not.

Is it not possible, that Mr Perkins has misconceived or misapprehended the writer whom he answers? The reason I ask this is, that in the very brief view he gives of the writer's objections, it is plain, that he has sometimes misunderstood him, and he may have so done in other cases. I select a very important one. Mr Perkins represents the unknown writer as objecting to his plan of inserting the upper pipe 3 inches below the top of the boiler. To this objection Mr Perkins replies, that this is necessary, because otherwise the water would overflow. Now it is plain that Mr Perkins did not perceive the force of the objection.

The objection was made to this very defect of the boiler, which required such a waste of metal, space, and heat.

If Mr Perkins will reexamine the sketches of the new boilers in Tredgold's and Mearns' articles in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, he will see that they are close boilers, and the upper pipe is insert-

ed at the top. The pipes and boiler are always entirely full. When therefore heat is applied to the boiler, the water having no room to expand within the boiler is forced along the pipe by the expansive force of the increasing volume, and rises in the reservoir instead of the boiler. Boilers on this principle existed with me before the publication of Tredgold's essay, and the advantages are obvious and great.

I could point out some other opinions which I think erroneous into which Mr Perkins has fallen, as to smoke flues, and the passage of water in a lower pipe of half the size of the upper, but it is obvious, that he has no confidence in his own opinions on this last point, or he would have spared the expense of his heavy lower pipes, or even now he would substitute a two inch and a half lower pipe in place of his five inch, by which he would save the heating of 40 gallons of water, or one-seventh part of his annual consumption of fuel.

I presume he will admit that 250 gallons requires more fuel to raise their temperature to a given height, than 240 would.

But there is something, so new in discussing the merits of opinions which the public have never seen and perhaps never can see without a breach of good faith, that I forbear further discussion.

This however, I will add, that nobody ever doubted the entire competency of Atkinson's plan to heat the houses to which they are applied, but the great objection has been that they are too good for the depth of the purses of those who cannot afford to throw away 1000 in every 2000 pounds of coal, which the suppression of the smoke flues probably produces. More than half of all the hot houses &c, &c, of England are now heated by smoke flues, and among the rest the new and expensive hot house of Thomas Andrew Knight and the splendid ones of the Duke of Devonshire built last summer are now heated by new built smoke flues. Twenty-five years' personal experience induces me to say, that were I compelled to discard either my steam, and hot water apparatus, or my smoke flues, I should not hesitate to give up the two first. For this I could assign very many forcible reasons, but I select one which is sufficient. I heat my houses for about 6 months at the cost of 30 dollars only. They are together 60 feet by 16 and 12. In moderate days I only warm by the flues at a gentle rate, just to keep the houses dry. If I was obliged to get up low steam or moderately hot water every day, it would cost me 90 dollars. The former expense is better suited to my feelings.

ROXBURIENSIS.

The Southern Agriculturist for November last contains its usual quantity of valuable original matter. Among the communications we notice one from Judge Buel, 'on the culture of fruit trees in the Southern states,' from which we extract the following:

The apple produces best on a primitive formation, but gives the richest fruit and cider on the transition, abounding in calcareous matter and stones. The pear likes a moist loam inclining to clay, and the plum one still more adhesive—the cherry thrives on a lighter soil than the pear, and the peach probably does well with you on your lightest sands. There are exceptions to these rules. The breaking pears, such as the Saint Germain, &c, do best on a light sandy soil, that is, here they give the best fruit. The same may be said of several apples, as the Downton pippin,

and those generally containing the highest concentrated juices. The peach should be transplanted at one year's growth from the bud, and the apple, pear, plum and cherry at two. Plants of this kind, worked on suitable stocks, are more profitable to the purchaser than large trees, produce good crops sooner and are thrice as apt to live when transported to a distance. I know this will seem paradoxical to men unacquainted with vegetable physiology, yet it is a truth admitted by every experienced nurseryman. A small tree is or ought to be, taken up with its roots nearly entire; while a large one must suffer a great diminution by the operation. The first, having its organs entire, receives but a slight check in growth by the change. Far different with the large one. For want of the usual supply of sap which the roots supplied, the sap vessels contract and become callous, the wood becomes sickly for want of the usual circulation, and if the plant lives it seldom if ever regains its vital energy. Besides, large trees are often those which have been rejected for years in the nursery, on account of stunted growth or unhealthy appearance, and then sold to the admirers of large trees. There can be no imposition in a healthy young tree; while the packing, transportation and prospect of living, give to it a manifest advantage over a large one. For myself I would rather buy of the age I have described, than accept large ones as a gift.—*Western Tiller*.

SUNFLOWER OIL

Is extracted in the same manner as linseed, except that the seed is *hulled* by passing it through a machine for the purpose. Mr Barnitz of York, Pa. informed us that the production of linseed oil is declining rapidly, and that sunflower oil would soon supersede it altogether, as it is much more profitable to the farmer. The sunflower oil has been tried in paint, and found to be admirably adapted to it, as it dries with great facility. For lamps it answers a good purpose, and in some respects is superior to sperm, especially in its perfect freedom from all offensive smell. For the table we think it will certainly supersede olive oil, as it is much cheaper, and to many of a more agreeable flavor. For the last purpose we have used a great deal of it, and while we can get it shall certainly never use olive oil. By Mr Barnitz's mode of extracting it he gets a gallon from every bushel of seed. Many persons suppose that they have only to take their seed to a common oil mill, and get a gallon of oil from a bushel; but this is a mistake; the seed must be freed from its hull, and to do this a machine (of the structure of which Mr B. will give every information,) must be used. Mr Barnitz has made a large quantity of this oil this fall, and showed it to us in all its stages. He at present gives 50 cents a bushel for sunflower seed, and gets a dollar a gallon for the oil. When the business gets established the price of seed will be considerably more or that of the oil less, as at the present prices a mill steadily at work would be very profitable; the oil cake nearly pays for the extraction of the oil, it being an excellent article of food for horses and cattle.—*American Farmer*.

When inexhaustible coal mines were discovered, we were told that the poor would have coal exceedingly cheap; but it seems that the more coal discovered and the more companies established, the higher is the price of coal. Why is this? How is this?

FEEDING CATTLE IN OHIO.

A correspondent of the Scioto (Ohio) Gazette, has sent to the editor of that paper some facts relative to the business of 'Stock Feeding,' which is extensively carried on in the Scioto Valley. From these it appears that the first stock or store cattle were driven to an Eastern market in the year 1801, and the trade continued successfully for three years. It was soon found that there was no market at home for the surplus grain raised in Ohio, and the distance too great to send it to the eastward for sale; in consequence of which a citizen of Chillicothe determined to try the experiment of fattening cattle at home. Sixty head were fed in the year 1804, and the owner drove them to Baltimore, the nearest market, and to his great astonishment the project proved profitable. The succeeding year from two to three hundred were driven to the same market. In 1808, a drove was sent to Philadelphia, and subsequently others to New York and Boston, and the number now exported from the Valley alone amounts to ten thousand head per annum.

The cattle, however, are not all raised in Ohio; more than half of them are collected from different parts of the Western States, the difficulty and labor of which are exemplified in the following paragraph from the letter referred to.

'Our cattle dealers think nothing of mounting their horses and riding two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred miles in search of stock, and when they procure and collect a drove, follow them for months through the wilderness, carrying their provisions on pack horses and encamping in the woods and prairies until they reach here; then graze or feed, them and proceed with them to an eastern market. Thus have cattle been purchased at the Council Bluffs, up the Missouri, driven here and fed, and then sent on foot to the Philadelphia, New York and Boston markets, and from thence shipped to the West Indies—the entire operation of which consuming something like three years.'—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A CHALLENGE.

William Cobbett offers to bet any Yankee upon the face of the earth, one hundred pounds, the conditions of which bet are, that the said Yankee shall plant an acre of corn next spring in one piece, and Cobbett will plant an acre of corn in Old England; the Yankee shall have his acre standing and growing in some place within ten miles of the City of N. York. When the Yankee shall declare his corn to be ripe he shall have a square rod of it measured and from this it shall be declared how much corn the Yankee has standing upon his acre. The Yankee is at liberty to appoint one of his countrymen residing in England, to take an account of the amount of Cobbett's crop. That there may be no dispute about big corn or little corn, and the difference or amount of crop, or the difference there is in great corn and small corn in filling the bushel, the question is to be decided by the weight of shelled corn; that is to say, a rod of ground, impartially taken, shall have the ears taken off, husked and shelled upon the spot, and then weighed, and the question to be decided by the weight. Cobbett says he is perfectly serious in his challenge, and that he makes it to convince the people of the United States that the English can grow as good corn as we can and even greater crops.

EXHIBITION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese, consisting of E. HERSY DERRY, GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. (assisted by Hon. PETER C. BROOKS, in the place of BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq. prevented by sickness, from attending,) report as follows :

That they are highly gratified with this year's exhibition—in both articles it greatly exceeded that of the last. For Butter there were the following entries, viz :—

No.	By whom Entered.	Where Made.	Weight.	Price sold for per lb.	Remarks.
1	Sanford Howard,	Hallowell, Me.	310	17 to 20	6 firkins.
2	Jude Kimball,	Lyndon, Vt.		18 to 19	10 do.
3	Robert Gilson,	Ryegate, Vt.	1400	16 to 17	10 do.
4	Thomas Sparhawk,	Walpole, N. H.	350		7 do.
5	Ichabod Everett,	Billerica, Mass.	131		3 do.
6	Alexander M'Kee,	"			
7	Henry Sprague,	Boylston Farm,	1200	25 to 35	20 do.—Took 2d premium, \$50.
8	"	Princeton, Mass.			
9	Ziba Johnson,	Peacham, Vt.			
10	Wm. Warden, jr.	Barnet, Vt.		16	7 do.
11	Wm. Bachop,	"	2000	18 to 20	40 do.
12	Wm. Shearer,	"		17	7 do.
13	Jacob Wilson,	Spencer, Mass.	100		2 tubs.
14	Calvin French,	Needham, Mass.			
15	Wm. Eager,	Northborough, Mass.	620	17 to 20	10 firkins.
16	Jacob Osgood,	Andover, Mass.			
17	Moses R. Bouve,	Barnet, Vt.		16 to 16½	11 do.
18	Silas Bemis,	Barre, Mass.	310		7 do.
19	Lydia Page,	Hardwick, Mass.	335		3 do.—Took 6th premium, \$10.
20	Sampson Peirce,	New Braintree, Mass.			2 do.
21	Richard Hildreth,	Sterling, Mass.			2 tubs.
22	Seth Davenport,	Mendon, Mass.	325		7 firkins.—Took 3d premium, \$30.
23	Luther Chamberlain,	Westboro, Mass.	553	32 to 37	7 do. Took 1st premium, \$100.
24	Charles Lee,	Barre, Mass.	400	23	7 kegs.
25	John Prince,	Merino Island, N. H.	316		7 firkins.
26	Mary Noyes,	Byfield, Mass.	150		
27	Peter Thacher,	Attleboro, Mass.			2 pots.
28	Walter Bigelow,	Worcester, Mass.	310	20 to 21	6 firkins.
29	John Clark,	Northampton, Mass.			
30	Jonathan Waite,	Whately, Mass.			
31	B. & T. Lynde,	Guilford, Vt.	550		7 kegs.
32	Charles Cutler,	Weston, Mass.	131		4 pots and 2 boxes.
33	William Spring,	"	106		5 pots and 1 box.
34	Fitch Winchester,	Southboro, Mass.	368		8 kegs.
35	Cloud Harvey,	Barnet, Vt.	600	20 to 22	26 firkins.
36	William Gilkerson,	"	500		5 do.
37	Samuel Sawyer, 2d,	Sterling, Mass.	108		4 kegs.—Took 4th premium, \$20.
38	Oliver Sampson,	Weston, Mass.	200		2 tubs.
39	John Gilkerson,	Barnet, Vt.	500		5 firkins.
40	Nahum Hardy,	Waltham, Mass.	70		2 do.
41	Thomas Watts,	Peacham, Vt.		15½ to 16½	7 do.
42	Alanson Stevenson,	"	15		
43	Calvin French,	Boston.			
44	Nathan Cushing,	Woodstock, Vt.	216	22	3 tubs.
45	Gershon Cobb,	"	272	26 to 28	8 firkins.
46	Stephen Metcalf,	Croydon, N. H.	400		6 do.
47	Gabriel Parker,	Southboro, Mass.	450		4 do.—Took 5th premium, \$15.
48	Peter Harwood,	Hardwick, Mass.	312		6 do.
49	Abijah Fisher,	Dedham, Mass.	125	25	5 pots and 1 box.
50	Oliver Johnson,	Sterling, Mass.	68		6 firkins.
51	Jonathan Dudley,	Charlton, Mass.	450		5 do.
52	Levi Woodward,	Dresden, Me.	260		
53	Gershon Cobb,	Penbroke, Mass.			
54	A. J. Allen,	Boston.	100		3 kegs.

In addition to which there were a great many applications from individuals, who not having complied with the regulations of the Society, could not be allowed to come in competition for the premiums.

For Cheese there were the following entries, viz : 1 from Maine, 1 from New Hampshire, 2 from Vermont, and 14 from Massachusetts.

ENTRIES OF CHEESE.

55	Henry Sprague,	Boylston Farm,	527	8	New.
56	Jude Kimball,	Princeton, Mass.			
57	Jacob Wilson,	Lyndon, Vt.		8½	New.
58	Samuel S. Woods,	Spencer, Mass.		7½ to 9½	Old.
59	Elisha Matthews,	New Braintree, Mass.	347	8½ to 11 0.	
60	Welcome Newell,	"		8½ to 9½ N.	
61	Daniel Hunter,	"			Old and new—took 2d prem. on old, \$50.
62	Ebenezer Tidd,	"			
63	Roswell Converse,	"			Old—took 1st premium on old, \$100.
64	William Tufts,	"			New—took 1st premium on new, \$50.
65	Job Rainger,	"			
66	Sampson Pierce,	"			
67	B. & T. Lynde,	Guilford, Vt.	650		
68	H. Brewer,	Framingham, Mass.	684		Old and new.
69	David Lee,	Barre, Mass.			Took 2d premium on new, \$30.
70	John Prince,	Roxbury, Mass.	420		

The quantity of butter was extremely large, estimated by the Committee to be little short of thirty thousand pounds ; the greater part of which was of a very superior quality, and put up in very fine order. Some of it was in lumps and balls and arranged most fancifully in boxes, tubs and pots. The Committee feel constrained however to say, that although it appears beautiful to the eye, yet from their experience it is a mode they cannot recommend for Butter designed for winter consumption. They almost invariably found, that when a large surface was exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, it was more or less injured from that cause. They would in future recommend, that when Butter is not designed for immediate use, it should be packed in firkins or casks, by which a smaller surface will be exposed to the air.

There was a lot of Butter of 4 firkins, sent by Mrs Mary Noyes, from the Fatherland Farm in Byfield, for exhibition only, the quality of which was thought excellent by the Committee.

The Cheese in quantity did not compare with the Butter, more particularly the old Cheese, but the most of it both old and new, was of a very superior quality.

The Committee have had a very arduous and responsible duty to perform. They were assisted in their decision by some of the most judicious persons that the city of Boston and its environs could furnish : they feel under great obligations to Edmund T. Hastings, Esq. Col. Thomas Davis, William Stickney, Grenville T. Winthrop, and Newhall A. Thompson, Esqrs. the two last kindly officiated as Secretaries ; also to Messrs Warren, Barry & Park, who tendered their services to the Committee for awarding premiums on Butter and Cheese, in selling the same, as expressed in the advertisement, free of charge. The Committee and their assistants devoted the whole of Tuesday from early morn until dark, without a moment's intermission, to the examination, and have concluded to award the premiums as follows :—

ON BUTTER.

- 1st premium of \$100 to Luther Chamberlain of Westborough, Mass. for entry No. 23.
 2d ditto of \$50 to Henry Sprague of Princeton, Mass. entry No. 7 and 8.
 3d ditto of \$30 to Seth Davenport of Mendon, Mass. for entry No. 22.
 4th ditto of \$20 to Samuel Sawyer, 2d, of Sterling, Mass. for entry No. 37.
 5th ditto of \$15 to Gabriel Parker of Southborough, Mass. for entry No. 47.
 6th ditto of \$10 to Mrs Lydia Page of Hardwick, Mass. for entry No. 19.

ON CHEESE.

- 1st premium of \$100 to Ebenezer Tidd of New Braintree, Mass., for old cheese.
 2d ditto of \$50 to John Matthews of New Braintree, Ms. for old cheese.
 3d premium of \$50 to Roswell Converse of New Braintree, Mass. for new cheese.
 4th ditto of \$30 to David Lee of Barre, Mass. for new cheese.

The Premium Butter sold as follows :

- 1st premium from 32 to 37 cents per pound.
 2d " " 25 to 35 " "
 3d " " 26 to 27 " "
 4th " " 26 " "
 5th " private sale.
 6th " 23 cts. per lb.

E. HERSY DERRY, Chairman.

Boston, Dec. 7th, 1831.

Agricultural.

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE JEFFERSON COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THE ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, AT WATERTOWN,

SEPT. 27, 1831.

BY MAJOR EDMUND KIRBY.

Concluded from page 165.

Nothing marks more strikingly the progress in agricultural science, than the degree of attention which is paid to gardens and fruit. They constitute a thermometer, by which to judge the character of the farmer. Attached to every farm house, there should be a neatly cultivated garden, with a compartment allotted to vegetables, another to esboice fruit, and a third to shrubbery and flowers, which last should be under the exclusive direction of the female part of the family. This may be attained without any interference with the ordinary work of the farm, and besides being a great ornament, would constitute a source of substantial enjoyment, to all the inmates of the house. A little attention to the garden, lends the table of the laboring man with the choicest delicacies of the vegetable world, supplying at once a cheap and wholesome diet; and affording a delightful retreat for the family in the hours of relaxation from work.

In the early stages of the settlement of the county, attention was mainly directed to provide the necessities of life, and an almost total disregard of its refinements and delicacies prevailed. Hence it is, that our farms and gardens are so scantily stocked with fruit trees. Public attention, however, is awakening to this deficiency, as the numerous young and thrifty orchards in every direction testify; but upon this subject much remains to be done; for it is not sufficient to plant orchards at seedling trees, and then leave them to the sole care of nature, to be overrun with grass, moss, and shoots from the roots; or to be browsed by cattle, and finally to become black-hearted and die of premature old age. Young fruit trees require as much attention as young corn, to preserve them in a healthy state. The ground should be manured and kept loose around the roots, in order to give them an opportunity to expand and impart vigor to the stock. They should be carefully pruned, at the proper season, which, in this climate, is not till after the leaf begins to open in the spring; and finally, if not already done in the nursery, they should be grafted or inoculated, with choice varieties, so as to supply the table through the various seasons of the year.

There are several nurseries in the county, especially that of Mr Hepp, in Le Ray, from which good selections, of grafted fruit, may be made; we may also resort, with great facility, to the excellent nursery of Judge Buel, at Albany, which is situated in a climate not unlike our own, and trees from them succeed admirably here. This nursery has been formed under the care of a gentleman distinguished for scientific and practical attainments, who has been at infinite pains in collecting, both from Europe and America, the most valuable varieties of every kind of fruit, suited to the climate. These can be procured from him, upon the most reasonable terms; and by means of the Erie and Oswego canals, may be brought, at a trifling expense, into the centre of the county, without any of the damage arising from land carriage.

We may now name the grape among our most sure and productive fruits. It is but little more than four years since the foreign varieties of this excellent fruit were, through the instrumentality of your President, introduced to any considerable extent, into the county; and this year the crop is most abundant, wherever those vines were disseminated. Our warmest acknowledgments are due to that gentleman, for the enlightened and persevering zeal, with which he has advocated this culture, contending against indifference and prejudice, till a high degree of success has crowned the effort.

I am not so sanguine as some, who suppose that we shall at once enter upon the business of making wine: this may follow. But I regard the grape as a most valuable acquisition to our table fruits. It is as easy of cultivation as the currant, with a little additional care in trimming, pruning, and laying down the vines, all of which operations will not occupy time enough to be taken into the account. Of the numerous varieties of native and foreign grapes, in bearing in the county, all have uniformly remained unaffected by blight or mildew, which prove so destructive to most of the foreign varieties, in many parts of the country. This we probably owe to some peculiarity in our soil, or climate, hitherto unexplained.*

On land recently cleared, the stumps form a serious obstacle to cultivation. They occupy a considerable portion of the ground, and are exceedingly unsightly. The common hard wood stumps, forming the mass of our forests, decay and disappear in a few years, but the pine and hemlock, with their roots spreading wide upon the surface, remain for ages, a great annoyance to the ploughman: their removal, therefore, is worthy of serious consideration. Pratt's Stump Extractor, provides the means of getting rid of them at comparatively little expense, and by converting them into fences, where they will answer a useful purpose for years, they are made themselves to repay the expense of removal.

I estimate that two hundred and forty such stumps, prevent the plough from taking effect upon an acre of ground. With the above machine, they may be taken entirely out of the earth, with

*The adaptation of our soil and climate to the production of the grape, is now placed beyond a doubt, by the uniform success which has attended the culture of numerous native and foreign varieties, in almost every kind of soil and exposition, in all parts of the county; as well of the foreign varieties, introduced from the nurseries at Albany and New York, as of those imported directly from France by Mr Le Ray de Chaumont and distributed gratuitously among the members of this society. Of these last, a vine, the Mennier, in Major Brown's garden in Brownville, a cutting four years ago, produced two hundred fine clusters last year, and more than three hundred this season. General Lawrence of Brownville, presented to Mr Le Ray, thirty-nine beautiful clusters from a vine in his garden of those distributed and planted last year. Among the great variety exhibited upon the day of the Fair, all of which were perfectly ripe and of delicious flavor, were several clusters of the white Sweetwater, weighing more than a pound each, from vines in Judge Ten Eyck's garden at Watertown, planted two years ago. Clusters of white, black, and purple grapes were exhibited from the garden at Le Raysville: some the produce of a vine planted three years ago, which gave several clusters the very first year, more the second, and no less than fifty-six this season. In Europe, vines rarely bear the first year, but when they do they fail the second year. None of these vines are trained against walls.—Doctor Guthrie of Sacketts Harbor, one of the most successful cultivators of the grape in the county, contemplates going extensively into the vineyard culture of the vine.

all their roots, at twelve and a half cents each; and they may be removed to the borders of the field, and formed into a fence for as much more.—Placed upon their sides contiguous to each other they at once form a barrier against horses and cattle, and by trimming in the straggling roots, they may readily be made good against sheep and swine. Two stumps will make a rod, and the fence is better looking, and occupies less ground than the common rail fence. Thus then, if this estimate be true, which I have reason to believe to be so, from recent inquiry in the county of Washington, where this machine is in full operation, and where the stumps form one of the most common kinds of fence, for sixty dollars, an acre of land may be brought into use in our best fields, and a hundred and twenty rods of good fence constructed, to say nothing of the great embellishment the farm will receive by the operation.

A great benefit derived from our free institutions, and one best calculated to perpetuate them, is the general diffusion of intelligence among the laboring classes through the press. By this means, all the operations of government are made to pass in review before us.—Within a few years, several papers have been established, in different parts of the country, devoted exclusively to the interests of our vocation, marking distinctly, a new era in the agriculture of the country.—It is no longer considered a pursuit, adapted to the meanest capacity, to be embraced by those only, who cannot obtain a livelihood by any other means. Men of capital and education, are devoting themselves to it, and having become familiar with its details, they, through this channel, shed the lights of science upon our path, and place our profession upon its true elevation.

Among the most efficient agents in this good work, are the *New England Farmer*, published at Boston, the *Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, and the *New York Farmer*, at New York. These papers are filled with valuable information upon all the details of husbandry and domestic economy, and form a cheap mode of conveying instruction upon the operations, from which we draw our subsistence. Experiments upon various modes of culture are detailed with accuracy which enables us to embrace improvements with confidence; while we are warned against failures. They contain also ample directions for the management of fruit trees; a subject upon which we are singularly deficient.

Three bushels of wheat will pay the yearly subscription to either of these papers, and would form a judicious exchange for the farmer, for I think that no one can habitually read one of them, without deriving instruction from it to ten times the value of its cost.

Prudence, perhaps, admonishes me not to approach a subject, which has been heretofore repeatedly urged upon your notice from this place, without awakening that interest which its importance demands. But, when I recollect to what slight circumstances, we owe the introduction of some of the most valuable staples of the country, I am encouraged to make a few remarks upon the silk worm; a culture which bids fair, at no distant day, to afford employment to a numerous class of our population.

The thrifty appearance of several young nurseries of the white mulberry, which furnishes the food of the silk worm, shows that the tree may be cultivated among us, without difficulty;

and a successful experiment this season, by the President of the society, in rearing the worm, removes the only doubt that the business may be made a source of profit to every man, who has room for a few mulberry trees. The cocoons produced in the United States, have been pronounced superior to those of Europe, and those produced by Mr Le Ray de Chaumont are believed to be equal to any in the country.

The management of the silk worm is perfectly simple, occupying but a few weeks in the spring and all the labor may be performed by females, by the aged, and by children. It is asserted by one of our distinguished countrymen, now in the Mediterranean, and who is preparing a digest of a very simple mode of cultivating the silk worm, and preparing the silk, adapted in the most simple form to the use of families, that its cultivation is not as troublesome as the cultivation of flax, and infinitely more certain and profitable.* He remarks, you will be surprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it.

But facts make a stronger appeal to the understanding than arguments. It is stated in the New England Farmer, that the town of Mansfield, in Connecticut, alone, has produced this season, five tons of silk, worth in market, eighty-five thousand dollars. This rich source of wealth is within our reach, with little other effort, than to plant the mulberry tree; which is as easy of cultivation as the apple tree.

This culture recommends itself to our notice in a peculiar manner. In older parts of the country, especially in some of the New England states, it has already become a question of public discussion, how the daughters of a numerous class of farmers, are to find employment, which shall prevent their growing up in idleness, a burden to their parents, on the one hand; or going out to service in the families of their more wealthy neighbors, on the other. The spinning wheel and the loom, have until lately afforded occupation for that class; but the improvements in machinery, by which the woollen manufacture is at present prosecuted, and the extensive substitution of cotton stuffs for woollen, in household use, throw female labor out of competition. The culture of silk seems to afford the desideratum required; for the whole operation may be performed by female labor, and that too with such facility, that a single female may, in a few weeks, without extraordinary exertion, produce silk to the amount of a hundred dollars.

The appropriate education and employment of females, in all ranks of life, is a concern of the highest importance; for precisely upon these two circumstances, does her usefulness depend. Among barbarous nations, woman is reduced to the level of the beasts of burden; and among some of the people of the old world, she is denied the common attribute of humanity; with both, she derives from man merely that degree of consideration and protection, which he extends to his other property. It is only under the Christian dispensation, that she rises to the full enjoyment of her just rank, and participation in the concerns of life. The customs of society, having a just regard to that refinement and delicacy, which attach to the female character, and constitute its greatest charm, have excluded her from occupations deem-

ed peculiarly masculine; from participation in the business of legislation and government; from exercising the function of public teachers of our holy religion; and from the labors of our field. But in the domestic circle she shines pre-eminent. There she erects her throne, and from it silently influences the affairs of men. Encouraged by her smiles, we are stimulated to the performance of our best actions.—Much of the prosperity enjoyed by our society, may be ascribed to the zeal with which the objects of our institution have been promoted by the fair daughters of Jefferson county. They have entered into a spirited competition for our premiums, upon the various articles of household manufacture, that most valuable and fertile source of national wealth; and above all, they have uniformly, as upon the present occasion, cheered us by their presence at our anniversary meetings. While such continues to be the case, our society will be perpetuated and its benefits will be diffused.

From *Louisa's Magazine of Natural History.*

ON HARES TAKING THE WATER

I think I am enabled, by decisive facts, to settle all doubts respecting the capability or inclination of hares for taken the water; a curious point of natural history, which has drawn the attention of some of your correspondents at various times. Near my residence there is a large sheet of water, in which there is a small island at no great distance from the shore. Conceiving that the spot might be made a convenient receptacle for hares or rabbits, I at various times, as opportunities of catching them occurred, turned out several of each species; but was surprised, on subsequent visits, never to meet with a single individual. For a time I thought that they had been drowned in attempting to escape, or been starved from a deficiency of proper food; though, as the island abounded in rich vegetation, untouched, of course, by cattle, I could not so easily admit the latter supposition. One day, however, on landing, I was startled by a large hare bounding up, which I knew could not be one placed there by myself, as many months had elapsed since I had repeated my experiment of peopling the island. On seeing her rise, I immediately returned to the boat for a dog which had accompanied me; when, to my surprise, I saw her in the act of swimming towards the mainland at a steady pace, and before I could cut her off, she had effected a landing, and, after shaking herself, went away at full speed. On examining the island, I found a regular hare track from the point whence she started, through the rich grass, to her seat; an evident proof that she was in the habit of crossing the ferry, and reposing for the day in a situation which she had wisely selected, as removed from alarm of dogs, guns, and sportsmen. This is not the only instance I have to offer: another occurred in the case of a three-fourth-grown leveret, which accidentally fell into my hands, and whose motions I determined to watch after landing it on the island. For a time it ran about in a state of uneasiness, when, as if aware that it was under restraint, it made for the nearest point to the land, and without a moment's hesitation, as a matter of course, plunged boldly into the water, and, like its more experienced predecessor, swam on shore with the greatest ease and confidence.—*E. S., F.L.S., July 21, 1831.*

SNAKES TAKING THE WATER.

Sir—I was not aware until I read the article on this subject that any doubts had been entertained respecting it. Snakes will not only enter freshwater ponds and rivers, but will cross considerably channels of the sea. About thirty years since during my first excursion into North Wales I met by accident at Caernarvon with the Rev W. Bingley, author of *Animal Biography*; we engaged a fishing-smack, to sail for a day on the southern coast of Anglesea, and to land us on those parts we wished to examine. It was a brilliant cloudless day, in the month of August. On our return in the evening, I was surprised by a sudden cry of the boatmen, when, about fifty yards south of the vessel, we saw a snake, with its head raised about one foot above the water, progressing rapidly towards the Isle of Anglesea: the snake was then in the broadest part of the Menai, nearly a mile from land on either side of the straits. The head and neck had an oscillatory motion. One of the men in our vessel threw out a small cork boat, and with oars and the most dreadful imprecations hastened to arrest the progress of the poor animal, which appeared to have no power of escape by diving. After a few strokes with his oar, the man succeeded in wounding the snake, and bringing it into our vessel. It was nearly a yard in length, and differed in no respect from the common snake. Mr Bingley, who was well acquainted with that part of Wales, said that snakes abounded in the southern part of the Isle of Anglesea; and were frequently seen crossing thence to the Caernarvonshire coast. The common people entertain many superstitious notions respecting them, and their association with demons and wizards: this, he told me, was the cause of the rage with which our Welsh boatman pursued the snake we had just taken. It is curious to imagine now an animal like the snake could first ascertain the existence of land across a strait so broad as the Menai on its southern end; and by what instinct it was first impelled to undertake so long a voyage of discovery.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. ROBERT BAREWELL.
Hampstead, June 7, 1831.

P. S.—The frequent passage of snakes across the Menai, to and from the Isle of Anglesea was further attested by fishermen whom I questioned respecting it. They said that the snakes generally deposited their eggs on the low grounds on the Anglesea coast.—R. B.

Hares taking the Water.—I once saw a hare that was closely pursued spring into a river about 20 yards wide, and swim boldly across it. Rabbits will take water when less pressed, as I have seen four, and heard of more, to do so, which might have easily escaped without getting wet. In one case, although a man stood on the bank which the rabbit was striving to gain, and the bank was not more than 1½ ft above the water, the rabbit landed, and made its escape.—Henry Turner, Botanic Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, May 15, 1831.

Lotteries.—The evils resulting from lotteries are beginning to excite the attention of the Philadelphians. Public meetings have been held. A committee has been appointed to memorialize the legislature—another to collect facts. If the latter committee perform their duty faithfully the effect will be overwhelming.

* Com. Porter's Letters.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1831.

'Knowledge for the People.'—Lilly and Wait, and Carter and Hendee, have just republished the fourth number of this delightful little work. It is devoted to zoology; the modes and habits of life of birds, explanations of the phenomena of their flight, migration, &c. We consider this one of the most popular and truly useful publications of the day. The following extract is taken from the present No.

BIRDS

Are extremely important creatures in the economy of Nature in general; although their immediate utility to mankind is infinitely less than that of mammifera. They destroy innumerable insects; and the thoughtless extirpation of some birds, supposed to be noxious, as sparrows, crows, &c, in many districts, has generally given rise to an infinitely more prejudicial multiplication of vermin. Other birds destroy larger animals, as field-mice, snakes, frogs, lizards, or consume carrion. Many extirpate weeds. On the other hand, they assist the increase and propagation of animals as well as plants. For instance, it is known that wild-ducks, in their emigrations, carry impregnated spawn into remote ponds, &c, and thus stock them with fish.* Many birds swallow seeds, which are subsequently expelled whole, and thus extensively dispersed: as the doves of Banda, with the nutmeg. The excrement of sea-birds manures bare cliffs and coasts, so as to render them capable of producing useful plants. Many species of falcons may be taught for the chase, as well as the cormorant for taking fish. Many birds, together with their eggs, fat, &c, serve for food: the entire skins of sea-birds for the clothing of many Northern nations; the feathers for stuffing beds, for writing, for various and often costly ornaments; in which respect, also, they form an important article of trade among many savage people, particularly the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.—*Blumenbach.*

* Insects have also been known to stock ponds on hills with fish. The large water-beetle, which feeds upon the spawn of fish, occasionally, in the evening, climbs up the stems of rushes, &c, out of the water, so as to take wing; in these circumstances it has been caught, and, on being put into water, has been found to give out the spawn with which it had gorged itself previous to taking flight, both in a digested and undigested state; so that, on trial, it has been found to produce fish of various kinds.—*Jameison.*

State of Society in Natchitoches.—A new paper just started at Natchitoches in the Southwestern part of Louisiana, gives us some curious information on the holiday amusements of the inhabitants of that remote section of the country. A foot race is to be run on Christmas day between two old fools, one aged 68, the other 72; large bets were pending on the result. They had better prepare for another and a final race. It is stated also that there is 'fine sport in the way of horse racing every Sunday. Jockeys would do well to attend, bet run high,' &c, &c; there is but one church in the place and that is *Roman Catholic.*

Capt. Mackay's Pigs.—Capt Mackay killed two of his pigs, last week, 20 months old, which when dressed weighed 1218 lbs.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

MR FESSENDEN—

SIR—I have observed in your Farmer frequent accounts of the celebrated imported breeds of cattle by J. H. Powell, Esq. particularly of a Cow, in No. 20 of the present volume. From that some might be led to suppose that we have no native cows in the country, which can bear a comparison to those therein mentioned. But when a person owns one, which evidently possesses equal qualities, I think that the account of it, in your journal, would be interesting if not useful to the public; especially if she be of entire native breed. I therefore give you an account of one owned by Mr A. Curtis of Newton, Mass. from which has been made over 12 lbs. of butter per week, week after week, under the following circumstances, viz. she was pastured in a very ordinary (Needham) pasture, or I might say a very poor pasture, compared to those in which farmers generally pasture good cows. Besides the greatest quantity of cream was not obtained, which might have been under judicious dairy management. Her milk was put into common tin milk pails filled nearly full, and placed in a common cellar, and the milk skimmed but once. The milk was better, (to use Mrs Curtis' expression) after being skimmed than many cows' milk is before skimming. As they use the milk for the family they do not care to get the greatest possible amount of cream from it. Now, sir, I do not believe that there is a cow of the imported breeds in the country from which can be made more butter in one season, nor butter of a better flavor or color, with the same keeping and management with the milk, than can be made with the cow I allude to. As to the richness and color of this butter it is not surpassed by any brought to Boston Market.

It is not made with a view to effect a sale of the Cow; for I saw Mr Curtis refuse \$75 for her last summer, and I do not believe that he would part with her for twice that sum. But my object is to convince the public that we have stock equal to the imported breeds, and to induce farmers to preserve their fine stock, and not kill the calves for veal, as is the usual practice in the vicinity of large towns; as this is more frequently done with a calf from a good cow than from a poor one. I will give a description of the cow, as respects her size, shape, &c, if any one wishes it.

Respectfully, yours,

Boston, Dec. 5, 1831.

E. C.

Poisonous Confectionary.—The Journal of Health has an article which goes to show the danger of a too free use of colored confectionary by children. The articles used in coloring are sometimes poisonous—or, at least, medicinal—such as red lead, gamboge, red precipitate of mercury and even copper. Though the most diversified colors for confectionary may be obtained from the most harmless ingredients, yet such are not always used. The deep colored paper used in wrapping loaf sugar, has also been found upon analysis to contain both arsenic and copper.

Tennessee will soon have to buy land for its teeming population. A law of that state gives 200 acres to each child, where three or more are produced at a birth, and the applications are not un frequent. On the 1st inst. a man from Smith County, applied for 600 acres.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

At a meeting of the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on fruits on Saturday, the 3d Dec. 1831, the following premiums were awarded:—

For the best summer pears (Dearborn's Seedling) to Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, \$4 00
For the best Autumn pears (Bourré du Roi) to John Prince, Esq. Roxbury 4 00

For the best native Pears, (Dix,) to Madam Dix, 4 00

This fruit appeared to great advantage the present season, fully sustaining the high reputation it had heretofore attained.*

For the best peaches (to Mrs Mackay of West-ton) 4 00

For the best foreign grapes cultivated under glass (Black Hamburg) to Mr Charles Senior of Roxbury, 5 00

Mr Senior also presented some very large and fine clusters of Black Hamburg of open culture grown under his care in the garden of Mr Haynes; the latter not being a member of the society the committee regret not being able to award a premium.

For the best foreign grapes of open culture (Black Hamburg) to Mr Charles Lawrence, Salem, 5 00

For the same, to Mr C. Cowing of Roxbury 5 00

With regard to this fruit the largest clusters presented by Mr Lawrence and Mr Cowing were of precisely the same weight, and the berries equally beautiful and although the product of Mr Lawrence's vine (4 years old) was the largest, it having produced this season 56 clusters of ripe fruit, several of which exceeded a pound and the largest a pound and a half in weight, yet so very similar were these beautiful specimens, that the committee have thought it best to award the society's premium to both.

For the best native grapes (Isabella) to Mr Samuel Pond of Cambridgeport, 3 00

For the best gooseberries (five varieties of Lancashire) to Mr Samuel Walker of Roxbury, 2 00

For the best strawberries (Keens' seedling) to Mr David Haggerston, Charlestown, 2 00

For the best Raspberries, red and white Antwerp, to Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, 2 00

In consequence of the season having been so unfavorable for cherries, plums, apricots, and nectarines, very few were exhibited and none which were thought to be worthy of premium; the same remarks will apply to apples, although of the latter fruit a few handsome specimens were presented.

By order of the committee,
S. DOWNER, Chairman.

* See New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 161.

France, in 200 years, constructed 900 miles of canal; England, in 70 years, 2752 miles; and the United States, in 14 years, 2500 miles, of which there are in Pennsylvania 900.

It was stated on Sunday last, in the pulpit, by one of the clergy, that nearly 20,000 persons are sick in Boston—this, though about one third of our population, we think is no exaggeration.

An English publication states that the annoyance of grass or weeds springing up between the stones of pavements and in gravel walks, &c, may be got rid of for years, by watering with a solution of lime and sulphur in boiling water.

FISH PONDS.

In some part of Europe, fish ponds are very valuable property. They might become so in this country, if properly stocked and attended. Particularly might this branch of business prove valuable in the neighborhood of our large cities. A late English paper mentions that in some of the ponds in Hampshire, five acres of water support 1250 brace of Carp and Tench, until the stock are fit for market, and have obtained an average size of 2 lbs. per brace, and consequently weigh 2500 lbs. at ninepence per pound, the price at which they are usually sold to the London fishmongers, will amount to 93l. 15s. the value of five acres of land so employed for 3 years.

A recipe to prevent Boots from taking water.—Take seneca oil and gum elastic; one ounce of the latter to be cut into thin shreds and dissolved, in a pint of the former, and when dissolved, which will be in a few days, the boots are to be completely saturated or charged with the mixture. The manner of preparing the boots is as follows: Take a sponge, and rub the mixture in until the leather will absorb no more of it; the boots are then laid by for a day or two, when the process is repeated. The soles as well as the uppers are to be thus rubbed, and the operation is to be performed either before a fire or in the sun.

BOSTON MARKET.

The snow has fallen so level, that travelling is excellent in all directions through and from the city; and the prices of country produce are such as to induce farmers to improve the present opportunity to visit us. Whole hogs are selling at 6½ cts. per lb. for large size—5½ for small ones. Green oak wood, \$9 per cord—Pine, \$6.50. Cranberries, \$1.50 per barrel. Chesnuts, \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel. Shagbarks, \$4 per bushel. Eggs, 30 to 33 cts. per dozen. Charcoal, 40 cts. per basket.

Mr H. Dean, No. 41 Faneuil Hall Market, has some fine cheeses from Herkimer county, N. Y.; they are of fine quality, and excel in magnitude any we have seen, a few of the largest weighing 137 lbs. each—they were sold at 17 cts. per lb.

NOTICE.

Doctor Ward's Address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in September, has recently issued from the press of Messrs J. T. & E. Buckingham. Members of the Society and subscribers to Mount Auburn, are requested to call at the office of Z. Cook, Jr, 7½ Congress street, for a copy.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock; the seeds from Albany will be distributed.

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

Tea Wheat.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1823, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 105—and vol. vi. page 82.

Pear Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—
One bushel of fresh Pear Seeds, of excellent quality.

Mackay Pigs.

For sale, 10 first rate pigs, of the genuine Mackay breed. They are about six weeks old, of good size and fine form. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR, 65, Broad street.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer Office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c, of different sorts.

[The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 12.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. [Watches repaired and warranted.

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its stringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. V. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'It has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Patavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle.

For Sale,

A fine Farm, laying in Dorchester, six miles from the old State House, containing 90 acres—consisting of mowing, pasture, orchard and wood; a few acres of it is salt marsh, situated at South Boston.

There is a handsome two story house in good repair, finely situated on a hill, having a very commanding prospect of the country, handsomely finished; a large barn with an excellent cellar under it for vegetables, shed room, pigery, &c, &c; a farm house, nearly new, and ice house—the whole combining as pleasant a situation for a gentleman as can be found in the vicinity; the land is in good heart, and would make an excellent milk farm; 60 tons of hay have been cut from it this season, and 10 cows kept on it; it is the farm formerly owned by John Gray, Esq. For further particulars apply at the New England Farmer office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	-	barrel.	3 00 4 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	112 00 115 00
" Pearl, first sort,	-	"	125 00 130 00
BEANS, white,	-	bushe.	90 1 00
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.	10 00
prime,	-	"	7 75 8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	7 00 7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	16 18
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6 8
Skimmed milk,	-	"	3
FLAXSEED,	-	"	1 12 1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	5 87 6 25
Genesee,	-	"	6 31 6 50
Alexandria,	-	"	5 75 5 85
Baltimore, wharf,	-	"	5 50 5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	-	bushe.	70 75
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"	67 68
Rye,	-	"	95 100
Oats,	-	"	103 112
Barley,	-	"	48 50
HAY,	-	cwt.	60 70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	9 50 10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	11 00 13 00
LIME,	-	cask.	1 17 1 20
PLASTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 00 3 25
PORK, mess,	-	barrel.	13 00 14 00
Navy mess,	-	"	13 00 13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	1 87 2 12
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushe.	80 75
Red Top (northern)	-	"	10 12
Red Clover, (northern)	-	pound.	10 12
TALLOW, tined,	-	cwt.	10 25
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	bushe.	58 60
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	-	"	70 75
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	52 55
Mer. 3/4, half blood,	-	"	50 52
Merino, quarter,	-	"	45 48
Native, washed,	-	"	44 45
Pulled superfine,	-	"	62 63
1st Lambs,	-	"	55 58
2d, "	-	"	40 42
3d, "	-	"	28 30
1st Spinning,	-	"	48 50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best prices,	-	pound.	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	6 1/2
" whole hogs,	-	"	5 1/2 6 1/2
VEAL,	-	"	6 8
MUTTON,	-	"	4 8
WATERBURY,	-	"	7 8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	"	12 15
Lump, best,	-	"	16 18
EGGS,	-	dozen.	30 33
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushe.	117
Indian, retail,	-	"	100
POTATOES,	-	"	37 40
CLOVER, (according to quality)	-	barrel.	3 1/4 4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Dec. 12.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 856 Beef Cattle, 526 Stores, 1100 Sheep, and 2949 Swine. About 1000 Swine have been before reported.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—The best qualities (market cattle) sold a little higher, but barrelling Cattle were not in so great demand, and were taken at rather less. We shall quote for extra \$5 25 a 538, prime 5, good 4 62 a 4 88, thin 3 a 3 47½; we noticed one or two yoke taken at 5 50.

Barrelling Cattle—The barrellers were unwilling to pay last week's prices: some Cattle were purchased at less. We quote for Mess 4 a 4 25; No. 1, 3 50 a 3 75.

Stores—Many sales effected at former high prices.

Working Oxen—We noticed sales at 55, 59, 60, 72, 73, and \$80.

Cows and Calves—At 13, 21, 23, 25, 28, and \$40.
Sheep—Dull: sales, in lots, at 1 75, 1 84, 1 92, 2 17, and 2 25. Some beautiful wethers were at market, but not sold.
Swine—Market 'glutted.' We have reported some of them five to 6 times. About 150 only were sold this day. One lot of 30 selected Barrow Shotts at 4½; one of 10 selected at 4. Retail, 3½ a 4 for sows, 4½ a 5 for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Dec. 9.—In market this week about 800 head of Beef Cattle, from 2000 to 3000 Sheep and Lambs, for which there has been rather a slow sale. Beef Cattle sales have ranged from \$5 30 a 6, some few very fine 7. Sheep \$2 to 5, a few extra fine Cosset wethers 7 50; Lambs 1 50 a 3. Dressed Pork—Large lots have arrived this week: sales at \$3 a 5 50, the fair average 5 25. Live Hogs—What few have been in, sold at 4 00. Cows and Calves—Sales dull, 20 a 35—average about \$25—Daily Ad.

MISCELLANY.

The following seductive song may amuse some of our readers; but will be powerless, in such prosperous times as the present. We copy it from that excellent paper, the *Detroit Courier*, in which it has been recently republished.

THE MICHIGAN EMIGRANT'S SONG.

Tune.—John Anderson my Jo John.

Come all ye Yankee Farmers
Who'd like to change your lot,
Who've spunk enough to travel
Beyond your native spot,
And leave behind the village
Where Pa' and Ma' do stay,
Come follow me and settle
In *Michigan*.

I've heard of your *Penobscot*,
Way down in parts of *Maine*,
Where timber grows in plenty,
But darn the bit of grain;
And I have heard of *Quoddy*,
And your *Piscataqua*,
But these can't hold a candle
To *Michigan*.

And you that talk of *Yarmount*,
Why what a place is that;
Be sure the gals are pritty,
And cattle very fat;
But who among her mountains
Mid clouds and snow would stay,
When he could buy a *Prairie*
In *Michigan*.

And there's your *Massachusetts*,
Once good enough, be sure;
But now she's always laying on
Taxation or manure;
She costs you pecks of trouble,
But de'il a peck can pay;
While all is scripture measure
In *Michigan*.

Then there's your land o' *Blue Laws*,
Where deacons cut the hair,
For fear your locks and tenets
Should not exactly square.
Where beer that works o' Sunday
A penalty must pay,
While all is free and easy,
In *Michigan*.

What country ever grewed up
So great in little time,
Just popping from the nursery
Right into like its prime;
When *Uncle Sam* did wean her,
'T was but the other day,
And now she's quite a Lady,
This *Michigan*.

Upon the river *Clinton*,
Just thro' the country bark,
You'll find in shire of *Oakland*
The town of *Pontiac*—
Which springing up o' sudden,
Scar'd wolves and bears away,
That used to rove about there,
In *Michigan*.

And if you follow downwards,
Why *Rawchister* is there;
And further still *Mount Clemens*
Looks out upon *St Clair*;
Besides some other places
Within *Macombia*,
That promise population
To *Michigan*.

Or if you'd rather go to
A place called *Washtenaw*,
You'll find upon the *Huron*
Such lands ye never saw;
Where ships come to *Ann-Harbor*
Right through *La Plaisance bay*,
And touch at *Ypsilanti*
In *Michigan*.

Or if you keep a going
A great deal further on,
I guess you'll reach *St Josep's*,
Where everybody's gone;
Where everything, like Jack's bean,
Grows monstrous fast, they say,
And beats the rest all hollow
Of *Michigan*.

Then come, ye Yankee farmers,
Who've mettle hearts like me,
And elbow-grease in plenty,
To bow the forest tree;
Come take a 'Quarter Section,'
And I'll be bound you'll say,
This country takes the rag off,
This *Michigan*.

HOUSE-KEEPING.

The true economy of house-keeping is, simply the art of gathering up all the fragments, so that nothing be lost. I mean fragments of time, as well as materials. Nothing should be thrown away so long as it is possible to make any use of it, however trifling it may be; and whatever be the size of a family, every member should be employed either in earning or saving money.

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened with flour paste so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept free from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry cool place.

Instead of covering up your glasses and pictures with muslin, cover the frames only with cheap yellow cambric, neatly put on, and as near the color of the gilt as you can procure it. This looks better, leaves the glasses open for use, and the pictures for ornament, and is an effectual barrier to dust as well as flies. It can easily be re-colored with saffron tea, when it is faded.

The fumes of brimstone are useful in removing stains from linen, &c. they should not be held in the fumes of a brimstone match, the color will soon begin to change, and at length the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit stains or iron moulds may be removed from linen or cotton cloths, if the spot be previously moistened with water.

When plain tortoise shell combs are defaced, the polish may be renewed by rubbing them with pulverised rotten stone and oil. The rotten stone should be sifted through muslin. It looks better to be rubbed on by the hand. The jewelers afterwards polish them by rubbing with dry rouge powder, but sifted magnesia does just as well—and if the ladies had rouge, perhaps they would, by mistake, put it upon their cheeks, instead of their combs; and thereby spoil their complexion.

Frugal Housewife.

The buttons on the coat of John Hancock were of silver, and of American manufacture—the device, a shepherd shearing his sheep—the motto, 'you gain more by our lives than by our deaths.'

In Berkshire county, lately, a gentleman observed a very corpulent man passing, and inquired who it was: 'Why, that is Mr —, father of the town.' 'Bless me,' said the inquirer, 'and he seems just ready to be delivered of another town.'

Spirit of candor.—'Where are you going, Sawney?' said one Scotch journeyman baker to another. 'E'en to the club, mon, to contradict a bit, was the sapient reply. How much existing opposition is precisely of this description.

Simple cure for Intemperance.—If a person addicted to and fond of frequent drinking of spirituous liquors, will for a week or two adopt a mild diet of bread (or suppaun) and milk, he will find that he has no desire for strong drink. One great cause of drinking, is animal diet and excessive indulgence. Where milk, or vegetables are the chief diet, there is no intemperance. What an easy remedy for one of the most degrading and destructive evils of the age! and who that has been in the habit of intemperance, would not wish, at any sacrifice or self denial, to save his family, as well as himself, from shame and ruin.—*N. Bedford Mercury*.

Receipt for a Cough.—Take of liquorice, antimonial wine, and paregoric, each one ounce—dissolve the liquorice in a pint of warm water and boil it down to a half pint; when cold add the wine and paregoric—take one table spoonful three or four times a day.

If the patient has pain in the bones, relief will be found by taking a pint bowl of white balsam tea, on going to bed.

The above is offered during the present influenza, by one who has tried it himself, and known it to be used by numbers with signal success.—*N. Bedford Mercury*.

A mechanic in the north has invented a machine for seminaries, which by means of steam, not only warms the room, but flogs all the boys on a graduated scale according to their offences.

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 50, North Market street, A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk.—In three parts—with colored engravings. By J. H. COBB, A. M. Published by direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37 1/2 cents. Oct. 26.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6, Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned. Jan 1

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1831.

NO. 23.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LEAVES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—I noticed in your useful paper of the 14th two communications respecting the poisonous quality of the leaves of the WILD CHERRY, and felt a degree of alarm at the determination of one of the gentlemen to cut down and exterminate every tree and bush under that name, while I was carefully preserving some in my garden for its valuable medicinal virtues. I have given a strong decoction of the twigs of the wild cherry tree again and again, to men, women, and children, with the happiest effects, according to the indications. Nevertheless Mr Prince and Mr Tully may be right in their denunciation of the wild cherry tree as it regards sheep, especially if they mean the *Prunus lauro cerasus*, while I mean the *Prunus virginiana*. The fruit of both of them are used indiscriminately, in making that common sleighing-dram, cherry rum, which men and women may partake of at this cold season without risk of dying the death of a sheep, and that as a rare and innocent luxury. [?]

For diarrhoeas, and in certain stages of protracted dysenteries, I have never found a better remedy than a decoction of the branches of the wild cherry tree in summer, and of its roots in the winter. I am therefore anxious that it should not be condemned and executed without a fair trial.

It is true that the twigs, leaves, and roots of the same tree have often differing qualities, and give out their *quintessence*, or essential medicinal qualities, some more to hot water, some to spirit and some when taken in substance into the stomach in form of powder; the last of which may be deleterious, and the others not. Again, some quadrupeds can feed on some plants, that others turn from with aversion; as the goats will eat hellebore which scarce any other animal will touch. All eschew tobacco except man.

I wish some gentlemen of leisure and scientific discrimination would make a series of experiments to determine facts respecting the two species or rather varieties of the wild or indigenous cherry tree. I say *indigenous*, because if you burn down a lot of trees of any sort, the wild cherry most frequently grows up from out the ashes. Besides the native cherry tree is next to our maple the handsomest wood for the cabinet maker; it is the New England mahogany.

Mr Tully speaks in commendation of the common plantain as a speedy remedy in sheep poisoned by the wild cherry. If by common plantain he means the *Plantago lanceolata*, there is not in the whole materia medica a more universal alexipharmic or counter poison, than the common plantain, growing everywhere about our yards and barns; if applied to the poisoned sores made by the stings of the bee, wasp, or hornet, it surprisingly soothes the anguish and diminishes the angry swelling. Some have said in print, that where the toad is bitten by any venomous reptile or insect, he straightway has recourse to the leaf of the common plantain. 'Make experiments, and observe nature,' says Lord Bacon, and so says your humble correspondent,

Cambridge, Dec. 17, 1831.

B. W.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

MR FESSENDEN—

SIR—The subject of agricultural premiums is of great importance. The amount of money distributed in this way by the State and County societies is considerable. It has always proved a powerful means of exciting competition and enterprise and care; and these are the great instruments of public improvement. It is on every account desirable that this public bounty, so honorable to the State and to individuals, should not be abused, nor improperly applied; and that it should be rendered in the highest degree possible available to the public spirited objects for which it is bestowed.

I have nothing to say of the abuses of the bounty, for I know of none; but there are conditions of its bestowment, which the Societies have a right to make, and which, if they do not make and rigidly exact, the public fail of some of the principal advantages of these bounties, which they might expect.

There are two objects to which these premiums are adapted; first to ascertain what can be done; and second, when anything valuable is done, how it was done; to induce individuals to make experiments, inventions, and discoveries in agricultural science or practice; and to secure for the agricultural public the advantage of such experiments, inventions and discoveries, by a full detail, not only of the results, but the means and process by which such results were obtained. If the public pay a bounty or reward for any agricultural experiment or produce, they have a right to know how they themselves may realize a similar produce. The mere facts that a man has raised so many bushels of corn to an acre; or exhibited an animal weighing so many pounds; or produced butter which is adjudged, and with perfect justice, deserving of the splendid premium of one hundred dollars, are of little consequence to the public, compared with knowing in respect to the crop, what was the nature of the soil, the manure applied, the kind planted, the distance of the plants, and the time of planting and gathering; in respect to the animal, the stock from which he is derived, the manner in which he has been reared, the quality and quantity of the food which he has consumed, the general mode of attendance and the balance of loss or gain in the experiment; and in respect to the butter, from how many cows it has been produced, the nature of their pasture and keep, the mode of setting the milk, the time of taking the cream, the manner of churning, the quantity and kind of salt used, and the way of putting it down for market.

In the Medical Society of Mass., I believe it is a standing rule that if a member makes any fortunate discovery in medicine, or composes a pill or draught or cataplasm of extraordinary efficacy, he is required to make it known to his brethren under penalty of expulsion. I do not know that there is any disposition on the part of the agricultural community to keep anything secret in any of their operations; though the celebrated Bakewell, the famous breeder of stock in England, is said to have concealed until his death the principles of the art by which he effected such extra-

ordinary improvements in his live stock, and obtained such immense profits. But certainly where men receive the public bounty in the form of premiums, the public might justly claim to know the means of their success, otherwise they are deprived the most important advantages, which they expect from these premiums.

I have been led to these remarks by the character of the agricultural reports with which we are generally furnished, and which contain little else than a string of names, the article exhibited, and the amount of premium awarded.

These are about as interesting, excepting to the successful competitors and their friends, as a column in a spelling book or a list of names of towns or representatives in the Register.

These suggestions are offered with perfect respect to those gentlemen upon whom devolves oftentimes the difficult task of awarding these premiums. In cases of crops, the Mass. Society have always and very properly required a particular account of the cultivation. This with every Society and in every practicable case should be an invariable rule.

In respect to animals, which have been honored with premiums this year, whether milch cows, fat animals, or others, scarcely in any of the reports with which your paper has been filled, has there been any specification of their produce, valuable properties, descent, mode of keep or feed, and other circumstances, which it is desirable to know. In the report of the award of the liberal premiums for the produce of the dairy recently bestowed, we have none of those particulars in regard to the dairy management, which we greatly want, and which would be of essential service to the community. Perhaps they are heretofore to be given. But whether now to be given or not, is it not desirable that in all future awards the successful competitors should be required, before the premium is paid, to give a detailed account of their dairies, their cows, feed, management of their cream and milk, and mode of churning or cheesemaking; and that these details should be fully laid before the public?

Salem, Dec. 15, 1831.

H. C.

EXACTNESS.

Actual experiment is certainly the best of all teachers in agriculture as well as in every other art or science. Here facts are infinitely better than theories. But experiments to be relied on cannot be too accurately performed; and in order to be made beneficial to others must be most exactly and completely detailed. Nothing can be further from exactness than the habits of our common farmers. They seldom weigh or measure anything, and in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in a thousand you will find them satisfied with 'guessing that a thing is about so.' They guess that a certain cow gives about so much milk; that they cut about so many tons of hay; that they have about so many bushels of corn or potatoes to an acre; without ever taking any pains to ascertain the facts. Now all these things are susceptible of exact measurement, and conjecture in these cases is perfectly vague and deceptive. It often does much injury, for the confi-

dence with which men speak in cases where certainly they have no right to be confident, leads the too credulous and inexperienced into false expectations and pernicious mistakes. I have myself been often disappointed by such confident misstatements, and have long since become so perfectly skeptical in regard to all such accounts as to regard them, let them come from what quarter they will, with no attention, unless they are detailed in so exact a form that their authors are willing to make oath to them. They are but too often of a character to remind us of the testimony of a witness, given on the stand, who being asked how large was the stone with which he saw the defendant strike the plaintiff, after various attempts to describe it, 'guessed that it was about as big as a piece of chalk.'

H. C.

WATERING FRUIT TREES WITH SOAP SUDS.

MR FESSENDEN—If the following facts are worth publishing in your valuable paper, the whole or any part of them are at your disposal. In the spring of 1828, I purchased (as I supposed) a number of English cherry trees, which were in 1830 pronounced by good judges to be Mazzards. As the trees had been set out two years I felt unwilling to cut them down. In August I had them inoculated. Seeing a statement I think in the New England Farmer, about that time, or previous, that soap suds was valuable for watering fruit trees, I accordingly began by watering one of my cherry trees. I found in a few weeks the buds, which had been put into the tree began to grow, and continued to grow until the frost came; while the buds in my other trees remained as they were. I began last spring to water the remainder of my cherry trees, which I continued to do through the summer. I have been well paid for fifteen minutes each week, thus employed. My trees have grown more the summer past than they have for three summers before, and now each tree has six branches, from three to five and a half feet in length, besides many side branches; all growing from what were last spring mere buds. I am satisfied that trees watered weekly with suds, or sink water, may be brought to maturity in half the time that usually occurs.

A CONSTANT READER.

Manchester, Ct. Dec. 15, 1831.

From the American Farmer.

NEW THEORY OF BOTS IN HORSES.

Watkinsville, August 1, 1831.

MR SMITH—Should you think the following of sufficient value, I wish you would have it published in the Farmer. A late writer says he has tried all the remedies for bots without success. Had he stopped here I should have thought him a person of correct observation; but when he says 'chickens chopped up and thrust down the throat of a horse while warm,' he relies on more than all the other remedies he has tried for the relief of a paroxysm of bots, I conceive prejudice has, even in spite of himself, got the better of his judgment. Also, when he says, 'hickory ashes and salts, given twice a week, is a preventive,' judgment gives way to old prejudice. I say all horses have bots, more or less, at particular seasons; that the most healthy and fat horses have them most abundant; that they never kill or injure horses; and that there is only one way to reduce them, which is to starve the horse, and use him badly, till he

becomes very poor. I now give you my reasons for saying so. Those who have dissected many horses know, that poor horses never have near as many bots as fat ones; this is a fact that none can dispute, who have experience. Hence I say, make a horse poor and you have a certain means of diminishing the quantity of bots. I have never known a horse out of use, in a pasture, said to have died of bots; this I believe no one will dispute. Almost all the horses said to have died of bots, were fat, well kept horses, in use. This I believe will also be acknowledged. Now, when we come to the real truth, very few, and I believe not one horse ever has died of bots; the death which cholera caused, is put upon a very harmless insect, and which is, doubtless, necessary to the health of the horse. It is said that dissection proves death to have been caused by bots, because the bowels are found perforated. It is not more certain, that rats will never eat a hole through a vessel at sea below water mark, than that bots will not eat a hole through the bowels of a living horse. If what I state as fact will not be taken as such, what I relate will prove it. A very fine saddle horse had the humerus dislocated; I purchased him for a trifle several weeks afterwards, thinking I could reduce the dislocation. The animal, otherwise, was in good health; he was bled till he fell; I then with ropes and other contrivances put the joint in place. I never saw a horse bleed so much before he fell; he got up and walked a few steps, and fell dead. I had him opened immediately, and found a great many bots; and the part where they were most abundant very much perforated; some appeared to have just begun to eat, and some had gone about half through. My brother's race horse killed himself leaping over a fence; he was the best horse I have ever seen, and very fat. A few hours after, he was opened and found to be very full of bots, and the parts nearly eat up. Now the fact is, that the bots while the horse is living, never injure him; but so soon as he is dead, they begin to eat wherever they are, and very quickly make the punch or gut into a honey comb. Hence, when cholera kills a horse, his death is sudden, and his bowels being found perforated by bots, he is thought to be killed by them. Some years ago, a gentleman drove up to the tavern where I was, about mid-day, in the heat of summer; he had a very fine pair of greys—the horses were taken out and put in the stable; but before they were fed his boy came to inform him that one horse had the bots. I went to look at him; he had all the symptoms horses generally have when thought to have bots; I begged to be allowed to prescribe; but a horse doctor's prescription was more valued; accordingly, a chicken's bowels were forced down the throat, the horse rapidly grew worse; another horse doctor told of wonders he had done with coppers; accordingly the horse was drenched with that. In a little time the other horse was taken the same way; the symptoms were exactly similar. I now again offered my services, stating to the gentleman, that as both horses were fed alike, drove alike, &c., it was reasonable they might both be taken with cholera, at or near the same time. While examining this horse and arguing the case, news came that the first one was dead. The last one was now given up to my direction; he was bled till he fell, one ounce of laudanum poured down his throat, and his flanks well rubbed; in a little time he was well—the dead horse was now opened, and as I expected, many bots were found, and his

bowels perforated. To convince this gentleman more fully, I now repeated experiments I had tried before. Twelve two ounce phials had bots put in them; one had milk put in it, another water another nothing, as a standard; we then filled the others with a strong solution of copperas, a solution of arsenic, aqua fortis and water, a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c. Nine of them being filled with such things as were thought to be most likely to kill them. The arsenic, copperas, and aqua fortis, appeared to have no effect on them; they appeared fully as contented as those in the water. Those in the laudanum, however, moved less than the others, remaining apparently dead at the bottom of the phial, but moved when touched; after keeping until we were all satisfied that nothing that a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away. But how comes it that the bowels of horses are found perforated by bots? If we recollect the conduct of all insects that infest living animals, we should only expect bots to do as they do; after death, worms in the bowels of children crawl out at the mouth and anus very often; lice leave the dead; ticks loose their hold on dead cattle as soon as they die; fleas will not remain on dead dogs or dead hogs—All insects that live on or in animals, endeavor to make their escape as soon as the animal dies; and bots, so soon as the horse dies, endeavor to make their escape by eating a passage out. Or else, knowing the animal is dead, eat a last meal from choice. Will it not appear strange that bots raised in the bowels of a horse, and never using flesh as food, should, all of them at the same time, change their appetite and commence eating his bowels? In horses said to have bots, a common symptom is to bite their sides; this is said in fact to be the best symptom by which to distinguish bots from cholera. Dissection will prove that, some horses that do not bite their sides, are very full of bots; and some that bite their sides do not bite near the place the bots are found.

Now all these facts and many more that I could mention, for I have paid much attention to the disease, convinces me, that bots never injure horses; but that horses in use, fed on dry food, subject to irregularities in exercise, in food, and in drink, are subject to cholera, which often proves fatal. When opened after death, the bowels are found perforated by bots, and death is supposed to be caused by them. But if death occurs at some seasons from any cause, and the bowels are found perforated in the same way, which dissection will prove to be the case, doubts should arise as to the horse being killed by bots. If a horse have the symptoms said to be produced by bots, and be opened the moment of death, and his bowels be not found perforated, it should confirm us in our opinion that bots do not destroy horses; and dissection will always prove this to be fact. Observe, the horse is to be opened the moment he dies, for it is astonishing how quickly they commence eating, after the horse dies. If not opened with this express view, we shall always be too late. I had one horse taken in this way; every preparation was made before he died, and as soon as he breathed his last breath he was opened; the bots were found attached to the bowels, but none appeared to have begun to eat; before the bowel could be taken out and carried home, it was perforated like a honey comb. Now, if I have stated, which any person can try, the bot lives apparently contented in arsenic, copperas, aqua fortis, &c., &c., what hope can we have that the

horse's stomach can bear anything that will injure bots? Some even think that melted wax can be poured down the throat of a horse, and hold bots fast when it cools; can any person drink a horse's bowels could bear wax melting hot without killing the horse, or that it would not cool before it reached the bots? The fact is, stabled horses at particular seasons, discharge bots without taking anything. I have several times found them in the stable when nothing had been given, and at those seasons when medicine is given, bots are found, if examination is made, and they will be found if examination is made when no medicine is given. Any person that will try experiments, often repeated, will come to the conclusion that we know of nothing that can be given to a horse that will destroy or even disturb the bots. If I could depend upon anything from the experiments I have tried on living bots out of the horse, it would be to stupify them with landanum, and then give brisk cathartics.

But now to come to the treatment: a horse is taken with a violent colic, rolling on the ground biting his side, sometimes much swollen, and other times little or none; apparently in great pain. It is pronounced a case of bots, and while we are preparing chicken bowels to cram down his throat, solutions of copperas, &c., &c., to destroy the bots, the animal dies with colic; an hour or so afterwards he is opened and his bowels found perforated by bots; we are satisfied he died from bots, without reflecting that these same bots were in him yesterday; that some cause more than mere worms in them must have caused them all to change their appetite so suddenly; that if they really did cause the death of the horse there would be no preventive, as experiment would prove that nothing as yet known would disturb them before they would have time to kill the horse; and whether they might not have commenced perforating the bowels after the horse died. One experiment by opening a horse before he was fully dead would convince all that bots were not the cause of death. The proper way to treat the horse would be to give an ounce of landanum as soon as he is taken; then bleed until he falls; while down give two quarts of castor oil and rub his flanks hard and continually; if he is not swollen he will be almost certain to recover; but if he swells very much and becomes unable to rise, as a last resort fearlessly plunge a long bladed knife into his flank just where there is a curl in the hair; much air will escape at the wound, and in most instances the horse will be better immediately. It is probable, if this operation were performed sufficiently soon and boldly, it would seldom fail.

R. R. HARDEN.

From the New York Farmer.

USE OF THE TOMATO

IN QUICKENING THE ACTION OF THE ABDOMINAL VISCERA.

MR FLEET—Like most persons of studious or sedentary habits, I often find myself more or less incommoded, and my health impaired, by inaction, of the stomach and bowels, so as to be under the necessity of resorting to medicine, principally cathartics. In order to enable your readers perfectly to appreciate what I am about to say of a remedy, this state of the bowels is always in some degree accompanied with a sense of straitness of the chest, and besides a general uneasiness, and

lassitude, yet with the head ache, or some degree of pain in the region of the liver. It seems to me a recurrence of those symptoms that accompany attacks of what is called, by my physicians, a liver complaint, to which I have been a good deal subject. The appetite, instead of being keen becomes imperfect, with a peculiar taste of the month, as if something was wanting, and in the functions of digestion, to constitute perfect health, for which cathartics are only a temporary relief not a remedy.

The common *Tomato*, used in making gravy, at once removes this taste of the month; in a little time quickens the action of the liver, and of the bowels, and removes all the above noticed symptoms and feelings. I regard it as an invaluable article of diet, or, if you please, as of medicine, or of medical dietetics. With me, it has always been an object of solicitude, to find out such diet, as should supersede the necessity of medicine. Except in pickle, which I cannot use, I eat the *Tomato* in every imaginable mode of dressing, and find it perfectly adapted to my wants. In the hope of being some use to others, these facts are stated. The *Tomato* is of great use to me. It is raised with less trouble than any other vegetable that I have any knowledge. It was first planted six years ago, drops its own seed into the ground, and has produced bushels, every year since, with no other trouble than once digging the same ground, in spring, and one or two hoeings, on a spot of perhaps six feet square. It makes a good pickle, and is raised with one hundredth part the care, labor, and trouble, of an equal quantity of cucumbers. But, one other object, remains to be stated. I incline to the opinion, though without having yet fully tried it, that the *Tomato* may be made into a rich sauce, for meat, and be kept through the year, or from season to season of the fruit.* The gravy, I know, even in the hottest weather of summer, will keep, perfectly unchanged, for several days, in a common open dish, in a pantry; and this I know, because, as my cook does not like the article, I have contrived to keep it over, when she neglects my directions. If properly prepared, and bottled, and well corked, it would certainly keep good, in an ice house, or perhaps in a common cellar, or under water, of a low and uniform temperature. At any rate, if found to be as useful to others, as it is to me, it will be quite desirable to find out how it may be best preserved for use. As a pickle kept in brine, or vinegar, I could not use it, and I am inclined to think its good qualities would be much diminished, for any one, by this mode of preservation. It seems to me, that, of all the articles of diet, or medicine, that have come to my knowledge, the *Tomato* acts most directly upon the liver, and thus in the bile. Publish this if you please, and let others try it, and make their own observations. I know that several persons, of my acquaintance, have derived alike benefits from the use of it.

Constitutionally predisposed to a torpor of the liver, and the abdominal viscera, I have, through life, been subject to the necessity of using cathartics, until having discovered the good effects of the *Tomato*. In all cases, except in such as above described, my flow of animal spirits have always been uniform, rather abundant than otherwise,

* French cooks have a method of preserving them in the form of cakes first having cut them into small pieces, or ground into powder.

sustaining severe mental effort, even to 12 and 16 hours each 24, for weeks in succession, always without other stimuli than ordinary food and drink. Wine never exhilarates, except as it increases my general health; and ardent spirits always depresses the tone of my mind. How far they may be regarded as peculiarities, I know not, but think proper to state them, for the sake of a clear understanding, and in a sincere desire to be useful to others. I have never known the effect, even in the slightest degree, of any sort of intoxicating drinks. Health exhilarates, and ailments depress my spirits. When afflicted with inaction of the bowels, head-ache, a bad taste of the month, straitness of the chest, and a dull and painful heaviness of the region of the liver, the whole of these symptoms are removed by *Tomato* sauce, and the mind, in the course of some few hours, is put into perfect tone, like a new violin. The facts certainly merit a narration, and I can but hope they may be of use to many persons. The true plan of life for men of mind, and especially for men of study, and much mental effort, is, so to live, as to have our food supply all that is necessary of medicine. A wise man will soon learn to relish what agrees with his temperament, and reject all else, in food and drink. To which I will only add, that much employment of the mind, particularly in men of slow habits of the body, slow actions of the bowels, calls for a larger proportion, than they generally use, if temperate men, of liquid food or drink.

II. G. S.

October 23, 1831.

Domestics.—Export of Domestic Cotton Goods from the United States, for

1826, amounting to	\$1,138,125
1827, do	1,159,414
1828, do	1,010,232
1829, do	1,259,457
1830, do	1,343,183

—besides the goods which have been consumed in the Mexican trade, and those smuggled into Canada.

'Practice Laughs at Theory.'—The New York Journal of Commerce says—three thousand bags Brazil coffee were sold yesterday at 12 cents, deliverable on the reduced duty of 1 ct. lb.

That is—the duty will be only one cent per lb., but last year, when it was five cents, the average price of coffee was only 11½ cents—so a reduction of the 'tax' has increased the price. The duty instead of being kept in the country, really goes into the hands of the foreign grower who graduates his prices with reference to the duties, &c., here. This is sound 'free trade' logic, though common sense rejects it—as it does the whole doctrine.—*Niles' Register*.

A Curiosity.—A friend has placed in my hands (says *Niles' Register*) 'The *Calcutta Gazette* and *Daily Advertiser*' of 27th May, 1831—which among other widely spread advertisements, contains the following.

'Mazkenzie Lnyll & Co. will sell by public auction at the Exchange Commercial sale rooms, this day, Friday, 27th May, 1831, ten bales fine *American* sheetings, bleached and unbleached, as fully detailed in the catalogues now in circulation.'

* Steam engines are made in Pittsburgh for less than half the price paid for them in 1818, and cheaper than they are in Liverpool and Manchester.

From the Journal of Health.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

The causes of most of our diseases, or at least of that numerous class which it is in our power entirely to prevent, may be enumerated thus:

1. *Insufficient Exercise.*—He who does not spend several hours every day in some active exercise—as walking, riding on horse-back, or in some amusement which calls nearly all the muscles into play, must inevitably suffer from a diminution of bodily strength, defect of appetite, and imperfect digestion, and become sooner or later the subject of disease.

2. *Late rising and late retiring.*—There are few things which contribute more to shorten life, than the habit of keeping late hours, and consequently of rising from bed late in the morning. The advances of weakness and disease from this cause are, it is true, by very gradual steps, but not the less certain to be ultimately felt.

3. *Breathing impure air.*—A constant supply of fresh air is even more important than of food or drink. An individual may, for a long time, control the sensation of hunger, or even the more imperious one of thirst; but life will most certainly be destroyed, if pure air be withheld from the lungs for a very short period. The air is rendered impure by being loaded with animal and vegetable exhalations, by its free circulation being prevented by a number of persons breathing it when confined in a close chamber, and by the processes of fermentation and combustion.

4. *Insufficient ablutions of the body.*—It is not enough for the preservation of health, that merely the hands, the feet, and the face be washed frequently, but that the whole surface of the body be repeatedly purified, by immersion, in a bath of appropriate temperature. To all, the frequent use of the bath is an important means of preserving health, but to none more so, than to the laborer and mechanic: to such the time and means for bathing should be afforded in every city, and in every extensive manufactory, wherever situated.

5. *Inattention to the cleanliness of clothing and dwellings.*—Independently of the injury which the health of individuals suffer from a neglect of strict personal and domestic cleanliness, the contamination of the air, from the decomposition of filth, accumulated in and about a dwelling, has not unfrequently communicated disease to whole families and neighborhoods. Repeatedly white washing the walls of a house, and scrubbing the floor, is not merely, therefore, a source of tasteful comfort, but a direct means of preserving health.

6. *Food rendered pernicious by modern cookery.*—Adulterations in foods and drinks, and abuse of appetite.—While a moderate quantity of plain, wholesome food—in other words, the food in ordinary use, is essential to the maintenance of life—all excess in its use—all complicated processes of cookery, and every artificial means, whether by high seasoning, variety of dishes, or foreign flavors, of keeping up the appetite beyond the wants of the system, are decidedly injurious. Every species of adulteration, also, to which our food or drink is subjected, from whatever motive, detracts from its wholesomeness. Let it be recollected, too, that the health and strength of the body are not supported by the quantity of food consumed, but only by so much as is capable of being converted, by the powers of the stomach, into pure chyle and blood.

7. *The use of intoxicating drink in any quantity.*—The only wholesome drink, the only one adapted to the wants of the system is pure water. Every drop of alcohol which is taken into the stomach, whether in the form of ardent spirits or fermented liquors, produces injury; and when its use is habitually indulged in, even though absolute drunkenness be not occasioned, the powers of life are gradually undermined, and the system laid open to the inroads of serious and even fatal diseases.

8. *Defective and improper clothing.*—Injury to health may be caused either by the clothes being inadequate to defend the wearer from the cold, or from sudden changes in the weather, by their impeding the free motions of the limbs, or by their compressing or binding too firmly some part of the body.

9. *The influence of cold.*—In the more opulent ranks of society disease is produced occasionally by the unequal and imperfect diffusion of warmth throughout an apartment—by exposure to the night air or inclement weather, after being heated in crowded apartments, or by exercise; as dancing, &c. In the poorer and improvident classes, cold, during winter, is a continued and fruitful source of suffering and disease.

10. *Intense and protracted application of the mind.*—Alternate rest and activity, as well of the body as of the mind, are essential to the support of health. Long continued mental application, whether in study or the cares of business, wears out the system, and exhausts the powers of life even more rapidly than protracted manual labor.

11. *Giving way to the passions.*—Experience fully proves, that nothing contributes more effectually to guard the system from disease, and to prolong life, than a calm and contented state of mind. Individuals who give way on every occasion to the influence of passion not only injure materially their health but are often promptly destroyed. Violent anger and ambition, jealousy and fear, have produced the speedy death of thousands. In cultivating an amiable, peaceful, and virtuous disposition, therefore, a man not only insures his happiness but promotes his health also.

12. *The unnecessary or imprudent use of medicine.*—Domestic quackery has ruined many constitutions. A dose of medicine taken with the view of preventing an attack of disease, not unfrequently invites one which otherwise would not have occurred. The absurd practice of losing blood, or taking purgatives and other remedies in the Spring and Autumn, under the erroneous idea that by so doing the blood is rendered more pure, should be carefully avoided.

From Foster's Health Almanac.

DIETETIC MAXIMS.

1. A healthy appetite is to be acquired by early rising—regular exercise in the open air—a cheerful mind, and abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

2. The food should be eaten slowly, so that it be well masticated and mixed with the saliva.

3. Animal food is sooner digested in the stomach than vegetable; but it is more stimulating or heating to the system. Flesh that has been long salted, dried hams, beef, &c. are less nutritive than fresh meat.

4. Farinaceous and vegetable food, generally, is slower of digestion than animal, but it is less

heating—many kinds of vegetable food are very nutritive.

5. Solid food, or food of a certain fibrous or pulpy consistence, is more fitted for digestion in the stomach than rich soups, jellies, and all highly concentrated sauces.—The latter are rendered more digestible by the addition of bread.

6. Fish are not so nourishing as the flesh of land animals, and with many stomachs entirely disagreeable. The white fish, when in season, are generally lighter, and less apt to disagree with the stomach than the red.

7. In summer the food should consist principally of vegetables; in winter, a larger amount of animal matter may be taken, especially by the laborer.

8. Boiling renders food more tender and digestible, but it deprives it of a considerable portion of its nutritive principle.

9. Animal food should not be over boiled—vegetables should be boiled until perfectly tender.

10. Roasting dissipates less of the nutritive parts of the meat. Roasted meat is therefore, more nourishing than broiled, but much more stimulating.

11. Bread constitutes a wholesome addition to all our meals. It should be perfectly raised, fully baked, and one day old.

12. Salt, and on occasions, a very moderate quantity of pepper are safe and grateful additions to our food. Beyond this, however, all seasoning becomes injurious.

13. Eating of a number of different dishes at one meal, oppresses the stomach and interferes with digestion. This is not to be understood, however, as condemning the proper admixture of animal and vegetable food at the same meal.

14. All excess in eating should be avoided, but the quantity of food proper to be taken at one time depends entirely on the constitution, age, habits, degree of health, season of the year, climate, &c. The best guide is to be found in the calls of a healthy appetite.

15. Health, and strength of body, depend upon the health of the stomach, and consequent perfection of the digestive powers, much more than upon the quantity or even quality of the food taken.

16. Water is the most wholesome drink. Toast and water—sweetened water, or water with a slight addition of a vegetable acid, are useful diluents during the summer.

17. Distilled and fermented liquors impede digestion; and when drunk to any extent, invariably destroy the tone of the stomach, and of the system generally.

18. The stomach ought not to be over-distended with fluids during, immediately preceding, nor after a meal.

19. When the stomach is weak, very little fluid should be taken during or after eating. Dry solid food requires more dilution than that which is juicy or fluid.

20. Exercise should be used in the intervals between meals, but not immediately before or after them.

CLEANLINESS.

The author of 'Journal of a Naturalist,' speaking of insects, says—The perfect cleanliness of these creatures is a very notable circumstance, when we consider that nearly their whole lives are passed in burrowing in the earth, and removing

nuisances; yet such is the admirable polish of their coating and limbs, that we very seldom find any soil adhering to them. The meloe, and some of the scarabaei, upon first emerging from their winter's retreat are commonly found with the earth clinging to them; but the removal of this is one of the first operations of the creature; and all the beetle race, the chief occupation of which is crawling about the soil, and such dirty employs, are notwithstanding remarkable for the glossiness of their covering, and freedom from defilements of any kind. But purity of vesture seems to be a principal precept of nature, and observable throughout creation.—Fishes, from the nature of the element in which they reside, can contrain but little impurity. Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. All the slug race, though covered with slimy matter, calculated to collect extraneous things, and reptiles, are perfectly free from soil. The fur and hair of beasts in a state of liberty and health is never filthy, or sullied with dirt. Some birds roll themselves in dust, and occasionally, particularly beasts, cover themselves with mire; but this is not from any liking or inclination for such things, but to free themselves from annoyances, or to prevent the bites of insects. Whether birds in preening, and beasts in dressing themselves, be directed by any instinctive faculty, we know not, but they evidently derive pleasure from the operation, and thus this feeling of enjoyment, even if the sole motive, becomes to them an essential source of comfort and of health.

From the Journal of Health.

CROWDED ROOMS.

In an English work, entitled the Philosophy of Medicine, containing numerous extracts on the nature of *health and disease*, we find the following striking, but as we have, every reason to believe, *authentic anecdote*.

“A lively young lady, who came to Bath, to put herself under the care of Dr M. Adair, gave a rout and insisted that the doctor should be of the party. The room was *small*, and the company very *numerous*. He had not been long seated to the card-table, before a young gentleman, his partner, *fell into a swoon*. The doors were immediately thrown open to afford him fresh air, and the sash lifted up and both the gentleman who swooned, and the young lady, Dr Adair's patient, who were invalids were much injured by the sudden exposure to a current of cold air. How the rest of the company were affected, says Dr Adair, I had no opportunity of knowing; but my own feelings and sufferings, for many hours after I retired from this *open* convinced me of the *dangerous consequences of such meetings*. On declaring, a few days after, to one of my brethren, a man of humor, my resolution of writing a bitter philippic against routs, he archely replied; “Let them alone, doctor; how could this place otherwise support *twenty-six* physicians!”

This fact, says our correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this article, serves to show, better than a thousand arguments without it, the danger of injury from confined air in close apartments. Hence we see that when we invite our friends to enjoy with us the pleasures of the social circle, we may incautiously be the means of rendering both them and ourselves miserable, by the poison of a corrupted atmosphere. Besides, how

often do we find hundreds, and thousands, of individuals occupying a room with closed doors and windows, for an hour or two together! Much of the yawning, and dullness, and inattention of religious assemblies, is *often* produced by similar causes, though usually ascribed to a different origin. Crowded assemblies would do well to recollect that they are rendering the atmosphere absolutely poisonous, at the rate of at least a gallon a minute or a hoghead an hour to an individual; and they are making it, more or less impure and unwholesome with every breath. This happens too when the atmosphere is the most pure and dense. In hot weather, as the air is highly rarified, and other causes of impurity exist in greater abundance, it is poisoned at a much more rapid rate than in other circumstances; and this should remind us of the necessity of a stricter attention to ventilation.

Our unenlightened readers, may be edified by the following—

RECIPE FOR A ROUT:

“Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can collect, and put them into a room, with a slow fire. Stew them well. Have ready twelve packs of cards, a piano-forte, a handful of prints or drawings, and put them in from time to time. As the mixture thickens, sweeten it with politesse, and season with wit, if you have any; if not, flattery will do, and is very cheap. When all have stewed well an hour, add some ices, jellies, cakes, lemonade, and wines; the more of these ingredients you put in, the more substantial will your rout be. Fill your room quite full, and let the scum run off!”

FAT CATTLE.

It is impossible to ascertain at what time the people on Connecticut river began to fatten oxen in the stall for the Boston market. The first notice on record, that we have observed, is a vote of the town of Hatfield in August, 1703. In taking the list in the spring preceding, fat cattle were included; this, it seems, was a subject of complaint, because the cattle were driven to market soon after the list was taken; the town therefore voted not to include them. It is evident from this vote that a considerable number of oxen were stall-fed in Hatfield at that time.—The business must have been commenced in that and other towns some years before—probably as early as 1690, or 140 years ago. The first notice in Northampton is in the inventory of the estate of Nathaniel Dwight, March, 1712; it includes four fat oxen, besides several yokes of working cattle. After this, fat oxen in the spring are noticed in Hadley, Deerfield, Westfield, &c. In 1724, three fat oxen belonging to the estate of Benjamin Lyman, Northampton, were appraised at 12 pounds each. In February, 1729, Samuel Clark, (father of the late Benjamin Clark) sold six fat oxen for 20 pounds each; and in March, 1730, his neighbor John Baker, sold six oxen at the same price. In March, 1732, Jonathan Strong, John Miller and Joseph Hawley, (father of Maj. Hawley) sent each a yoke of cattle to Boston. Mr Hawley's oxen brought 45 pounds, and the others a less price. In March 1729, Doct. Thomas Wells of Deerfield went with a drove of fat oxen from Deerfield to Boston; he was gone 10 days, charged 4l. 15s. for his expenses and services. The money in circulation at that period was a depreciated paper currency, called bills of credit. The 45 pounds for which Mr Hawley's cattle were sold was not probably worth more than 45 or 50 dollars in silver. We are

thus particular, in order to show that stall-feeding cattle was a business of some importance in the towns on Connecticut river more than 100 years ago. It has been much extended since, and it is believed that the farmers of Hatfield now stall-feed three times as many oxen as were fattened in all the towns in Old Hampshire 100 years since.

In 1731 there were only eleven towns in the county of Hampshire, viz. Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Sunderland, Westfield, Deerfield, Northfield, Brimfield, Suffield and Enfield; the two latter are now in Connecticut. There were settlements at Cold Spring (Belchertown) the Elbows (Palmer) and some other places.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

Canker in Fruit Trees.—A paper on this subject has been read before the Caledonian Horticultural Society, by Mr Peter Campbell, gardener at Coalston, in which this experienced gardener gives it as his opinion that the cause of canker in fruit trees is a stintedness of growth that takes place from a bad subsoil, and the ground not being properly prepared before the fruit trees are planted. An experiment he has tried proves he says, to be an effectual cure for that disease, so far as he has hitherto experienced. There were upwards of seventy espalier fruit trees taken with canker, that had entirely given up bearing; twelve of them had only been about twelve years planted. The soil these trees grew in was of a sandy nature, and was formerly a bog full of springs, with veins of black sand about eighteen inches below the surface. By examining the roots that went down into these veins of black sand, they were found to differ from the other roots, and some parts were quite swelled and overgrown, compared with other parts of the same root, so that it had more the appearance of a tuberous than a fibrous root, and the wood itself was very seriously injured in the interior. He instantly proceeded to clear away the soil from the roots, with care so as not to injure them, first to the distance of three feet from the trunk of the trees all round, and afterwards as much under the trunk as could be got out; he cut off the tap roots that went right down, and also all the roots that were diseased, and proceeded to clear away the soil another foot round the tree; a layer of bricks &c, being laid on the bottom, he then filled up the hole with good mould mixed with rotten cow dung, beating in every course below the trunk of the tree with a beater made for that purpose. He then proceeded to prune off the tops of the trees, not leaving a branch nor bit of wood that had canker in it on any of the trees. By this treatment, he says, the trees are become quite healthy, and free from any moss or lichen, and without the least appearance of canker.

To destroy thistles, fern and coltsfoot.—Having once a pasture field, says a correspondent in the English Country Times, that seemed one entire bed of common thistles, and having occasion to carry manure across it to another field, I observed all the thistles completely killed wherever the carts went; I therefore set to and rolled the whole field with a cast iron roller, once in the latter end of May; and twice in the beginning of June. The field has been free from thistles ever since. The expense was only 35s per acre. Fern and coltsfoot I have exterminated in the same way.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 1831.

REPORT ON BUTTER.

As a few inaccuracies occurred in the table of entries for the premiums on Butter as published in our last, we have been desired to republish it, by the chairman of the Committee, who drew up the Report.

No. 1	Sanford Howard,	Hallowell, Me.	6 firkins.
2	Jude Kimball,	Lyndon, Vt.	10 do.
3	Robert Gilson,	Kyogo, N. H.	10 do.
4	Thomas Sparhawk,	Walpole, N. H.	7 do.
5	Ischahd Everett,	Billerica, Mass.	3 do.
6	Henry Sprague,	Princeton, Mass.	20 do.
7	William Warde,	Barnett, Vt.	7 do.
8	William Bachop,	do.	40 do.
9	William Stearns,	do.	7 do.
10	Jesse Wilson,	Spencer, Mass.	2 tubs.
11	William Eager,	Northboro', Mass.	10 firkins.
12	Moses R. Bouve,	Barnett, Vt.	11 do.
13	Silas Bemis,	Barre, Mass.	7 do.
14	Lycia Page,	Hardwick, Mass.	3 do.
15	Sampson Pierce,	N. Braintree, Mass.	2 do.
16	Richard Hildreth,	Sterling, Mass.	2 tubs.
17	Seth Gavepotter,	Mendon, Mass.	7 firkins.
18	L. Chamberlain,	Westborough, Mass.	4 pots, 2 boxes.
19	do.	do.	2 do, 8 boxes.
20	Adam Fay,	Barre, Mass.	7 kegs.
21	John Prince Island, N. H.	do.	7 firkins.
22	Peter Thacher,	Attleboro', Mass.	2 pots.
23	Walter Fighlow,	Warechester, Mass.	6 firkins.
24	E. & J. Lynde,	Gulford Centre, Vt.	7 kegs.
25	Charles Cutler,	Weston, Mass.	4 pots, 2 boxes.
26	William Spring,	do.	2 do.
27	Fitch Winchester,	Southboro', Mass.	8 kegs.
28	Cloud Harey,	Barnett, Vt.	26 firkins.
29	William Gikerson,	do.	2 do.
30	Samuel Sawyer,	Sterling, Mass.	4 kegs.
31	Oliver Johnson,	Weston, Mass.	2 tubs.
32	John Gikerson,	Barnett, Vt.	5 firkins.
33	Nathan Hardy,	Waltham, Mass.	2 do.
34	Thomas Wat's,	Peckham, Vt.	7 do.
35	Alanson Stephenson,	do.	2 do.
36	Nathan Cushing,	Woodstock, Vt.	3 tubs.
37	Gershom Cobb,	do.	8 firkins.
38	Levi Woodward,	Dresden, Me.	5 do.
39	Gabriel Parker,	Southboro', Mass.	4 do.
40	Andrew J. Allen,	Boston, Mass.	3 kegs.
41	Peter Harwood,	Barre, Mass.	6 firkins.
42	Abijah Fisher,	Bedford, Mass.	5 pots, 1 box.
43	John Dudley,	Charlton, Mass.	6 firkins.
44	Stephen Metcalf,	Croydon, N. H.	6 do.

In addition to which there were a great many applications from individuals, who not having complied with the regulations of the Society, could not be allowed to come in competition for the premiums.

For Cheese there were eighteen entries, viz. 1 from Maine, 1 from New-Hampshire, 2 from Vermont, and 14 from Massachusetts.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates is called in the New York papers to meet in the city of Albany on the 14th of February, 1832, to be composed of individuals engaged in agriculture from the various counties of the state, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society.

Edinburgh Review.—Lilly and Wait have just published the 107th No. of this able journal, which contains articles on the following subjects: Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson—Greek Philosophy of Taste—Southey's uneducated Poets—Tones in the Theory of Rent—Public Amusements; Pretensions of the Evangelical class—Moore's Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald—Crombie's Natural Theology—Life and Writings of Fuseli—Rossi on Criminal Law—State of Protestantism in Germany—House of Lords; Reform.—Published quarterly at \$5 per annum.

Hops.—A petition is before the Legislature of Lower Canada, from certain Hop-Growers, for an additional duty on foreign [United States] Hops imported.

At an adjourned stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, Dec. 17th, 1831.

The following seeds presented to the Society by J. R. Van Zandt, Esq., of Albany, (an honorary member of the Society,) were distributed, viz:

- No. 1. Large Drumhead Lettuce.
2. Sugarloaf Head, do.
3. Smooth Musk Melon, the inside green and thick—name not known.
4. Pine Apple do.
5. Rock do.
6. Green Minoreca do.
7. Citron do.
8. Nutmeg do.
9. Green Flesh do.
10. Pine Apple do.
11. Water Melon.
12. do. do.
13. do. do.
14. do. do.
15. do. do. Huling Red Core.
16. White Solid Celery, none better in the country.
17. Water Melon, large, 3 feet 8 inches long.
18. Purple Cape Broccoli Cabbage.
19. Dark Striped Crooked Neck Winter Squash.
20. Yellow do. do.
21. do. Straight, do. do.
22. Peruvian Coconut Squash, very sweet.
23. Valparaiso do.
24. Bush do.
25. White Spine Cucumber.
26. Frame do. 22 inches long.
27. Tomatoes, superior kind.
28. Egyptian Barley, 2 crops in one season, very valuable.
29. Rensselaer Prem. Potatoes, 2 crops, small round White.
30. do. do. Corn.
31. Albany Prem. do.
32. Pure Sweet Corn.
33. Large Corn, equal to sweet.
34. Very Early Corn.
35. Pop Corn.
36. Very fine Early Kidney Potatoes, Long Black.
37. Seck-no-farther Potatoes, Large White.
38. White Prolific Bush Beans.
39. Orange Cayenne Pepper.

FLOWER SEEDS.

40. Double Hollyhock, mixed colors.
41. Marvel of Peru.
42. White Candytuft.
43. Chrysanthemum.
44. Dwarf Virginia Sun Flower.
45. Purple Lavatera.
46. Large Purple Zinnia.
47. Hyacinth Beans, or Flowering Beans.
48. White Lavatera.
49. Perennial Bee Larkspur.
50. Hibiscus Syrian Mallow.
51. Ipomea, Cypress Vine.
52. Sweet Williams, fine colors.
53. Red and Yellow Cockscomb.
54. Centaurea Cyanus.
55. Fumaria Vine or Wood Fringe.
56. Rose and Variegated Double Balsam.
57. Cactilia Coccinea or Tassel Plant.
58. Zeranthenum. Eternal Flower.
59. Golden Coreopsis.
60. White and Purple Snap Dragon.
61. Blessed Thistle.
62. Sea Beach Hibiscus.

J. R. VAN ZANDT.

Capt. Martin Burridge, of Medford, was admitted a member.

FRUITS.

A box of Apples was received from James E. Mifflin, Esq., of Wrightsville, Pa., of the variety called *Winter Sweet Paradise*. This fruit is of large size, pale yellow, with a fine blush, juicy, and possessed of very rich flavor. We know of no sweet apple, in eating at this season, that is better; a letter from Mr Mifflin is annexed, who it may be re-

collected a few years past kindly forwarded scions to the Society for distribution, which are now growing in this neighborhood, but have not as yet, we believe, shown fruit.

Per order of the Committee.

E. VOSE, Chairman.

Wrightsville, Nov. 13th, 1831.

To the Honorable H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Mass. Hort. Society, and the Gentlemen of the Fruit Committee.

Having in a communication with one of the gentlemen connected with the New England Farmer establishment, some time past, mentioned my intention of sending a sample of the Winter Sweet Paradise apple for the use and information of your Society, and which by an opportunity to Philadelphia I am now able to do, I have therefore to request your acceptance of 15 apples of that kind, which accompany this, and that you will after trial give your opinion of the fruit through the New England Farmer (in one of the volumes of which said apple is described,) making proper allowance for their being more dry than usual, owing to having laid 5 or 6 weeks on a garret floor, and being otherwise exposed in the packing and carriage. Here, with many people is a prejudice against sweet apples, which, judging from some descriptions in Thacher's Orchardist and Persenden's New Gardener, may not be the case with you. I have twice forwarded grafts of this kind to Boston, some of which, most likely, have taken; therefore, after an examination of the fruit you will be enabled to judge whether to extend or drop their cultivation. I have observed that in appearance they vary much, the most showy fruit being grown on high thin land, while the size is increased on rich bottom lands, with a more dull appearance in color. Acclivities with slaty or gravelly soil, of tolerable strength and southern exposure, I should think favorable to their production in high perfection.

Wishing success to the undertaking of your Society, I am your friend,

JAMES E. MIFFLIN.

FLOWERS.

Mr Haggerston, of Charleston, exhibited a beautiful bouquet of flowers, consisting of Noisette and Tea Roses, Indian White, Straw colored and Pink Chrysanthemums, and Brown, purple Chinese Chrysanthemums, Primula, &c.

A contract for building four or five miles of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, commencing at Concord River in this town and extending south, has been made by Mr Livingston, one of our enterprising citizens. Other contracts, we understand, have been extensively made;—as soon as the spring opens the work will go on along nearly the whole extent.—*Lowell Journal*.

It is in contemplation to construct a Rail Road from New London to Providence, to intersect the road contemplated, to run between Providence and Boston.

The Editor of the Providence Daily Advertiser has received a second crop of Apples and a third crop of Blossoms, taken from a tree in Cumberland, R. I. The tree after bearing and bringing to maturity one crop, blossomed the second time, during the second week in September, and for the third time about the second week in November.

In consequence of the high price of wood, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have made arrangements to bring 200 cords of wood daily to Baltimore, to relieve the poor.

New England Magazine.—We have already published in our advertising columns, the table of contents of Buckingham's New England Magazine, No. 6, and we have had pleasure in giving our readers a taste of those contents by several valuable extracts from the work. The work was undertaken with a view to try the market with a staple article of home production—and that justice might be done to all, it was determined to issue the work for one year; one half the time has expired, six numbers have been regularly published, and each successive number has evinced a decided improvement in the quality of the contents. The cause is obvious—the work has acquired a character, and good writers covet the New England Magazine as a medium for their productions, and we think a discriminating public will likewise covet the Magazine for the same productions.—*United States Gazette.*

The farmers of Maine are still troubled with Bears and Wolves; 150 sheep have been killed in Oxford county. Five Wolves and several Bears have been caught.

The following is from the Montreal Gazette on the 12th inst. "We have used the Liquid Gas and find it resembles the coal Gas so strongly as to render it impossible to discover any difference by the eye. The Liquid Gas possesses many advantages over oil. It emits no smoke, causes no disagreeable smell, can be increased to any degree of intensity without causing smoke or putting the wick out of order; all of which difficulties are experienced in the use of oil.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We have received by the kindness of Z. COOK, Jr., Esq. a copy of the Address pronounced before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in commemoration of its third Annual Festival, by Malthus A. Ward, M. D. and shall soon favor our readers with the whole, or selected parts of this excellent performance.

We have also been favored, by the kindness of his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, with a copy of the Address delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, October 20, 1831: being their thirteenth Anniversary Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures. By OLIVER Fiske, M. D. This is an able, useful, and entertaining document, and we shall be happy to make our columns instrumental in extending the sphere of its circulation.

Mr Cheney's Address before the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, at their last meeting, together with an Address before the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, by Samuel F. Dickinson, were received just as our paper was going to press. We have not had time to peruse them.

We shall soon have the pleasure of presenting our readers a list of about 100 of the best pears, to contain all the Synonyms, and a pretty full description of the fruit, sufficient to enable one to identify any particular variety, by that judicious cultivator, Judge BUEL,—to be followed by similar tables of other fruits.

Several favors from our esteemed friend H. C. and others will appear next week.

The New England Farmer will be printed on new type and better paper, next month.

Pear Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—

One bushel of fresh Pear Seeds of excellent quality.

Grape Vine Cuttings.

Several thousand cuttings of the Catawba, Schuylkill, Muscadell, and Constantia Grape Vines, will be for sale at John Adlun's, Georgetown Vineyard, near Washington city, from now till the first of April next.
Dec. 21. 3t

Map of New England.

WITH CORRECTIONS TO THE PRESENT TIME.
A few copies of this map, lately printed, with corrections, containing all the new incorporated towns, with the principal roads, &c. are now finished, mounted on rollers, and folded in cases for travellers—and for sale, at the Counting Room of the Daily Advertiser, 6 and 8, Congress street, and at the Bookstores. Dec. 21.

Sir Thomas Browne's Works.

WILLARD & BROWN, Booksellers to the University, Cambridge, have this day published—The Library of the Old English Prose Writers, Vol. III., containing the Miscellaneous Works of Sir Thomas Browne, with some account of his life and writings. Edited by the Rev. Alexander Young. This volume contains the whole of 'The Religion of a Physician,' treatise on 'Urn-Burial,' the Letter to a Friend on the death of his intimate Friend, and selections from the 'Vulgar Errors.'

H. & B. have a few copies remaining of the first and second vols. of this collection, containing Fuller's Holy State, Sidney's Defence of Poesie, and Selden's Table Talk. Each volume may be obtained separately, neatly bound in linen, or elegantly in calf and gilt. Dec. 21.

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

Just received and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston—
Advice to Young Men, &c., by William Cobbett.

Tea Wheat.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1828, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 105—and vol. vi, page 82. Dec. 14.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr, 65, Broad street.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, nearly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

☞ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c. &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. ☞ Watches repaired and warranted.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	OT
APPLES, russetings,	- barrel.	3 00	5 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	112 00	130 00
" Pearl, first sort,	- "	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	9 00	1 00
BEEF, mess,	- "	10 00	10 50
" prime,	- "	7 75	8 00
" Cargu, No. 1,	- "	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
" Skimmed milk,	- "	6	8
FLAXSEED,	- "	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 87	6 25
" Genesee,	- "	6 31	6 50
" Alexandria,	- "	5 75	5 85
" Baltimore, wharf,	- "	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	- bushel.	70	75
" Corn, Southern Yellow,	- "	67	68
" Rye,	- "	95	98
" Barley,	- "	1 12	1 20
" Oats,	- "	43	50
HAY,	- cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	9 50	10 00
LUMPS, 1st quality,	- "	11 00	13 00
LIME,	- cask.	1 00	1 06
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	16 00	17 00
" Native, mess,	- "	13 00	14 00
" Cargu, No. 1,	- "	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 87	2 12
" Red Top (northern),	- "	50	75
" Red Clover, (northern)	- pound.	10	12
TALLOW, tixed,	- cwt.	10 00	10 25
WOOL, Merino, fullblood, washed,	- "	58	63
" Merino, mixed with Saxony,	- "	70	75
" Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	52	55
" Merino, half blood,	- "	50	52
" Merino, quarter,	- "	45	48
" Native, washed,	- "	44	45
" Pulled superfine,	- "	62	63
" 1st Lamb's,	- "	55	58
" 2d, "	- "	40	42
" 3d, "	- "	28	30
" 1st Spinning,	- "	40	50

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY MR HAYWARD,
Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market.

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	6	6½
" whole hogs,	- "	5½	6
VEAL,	- "	6	6
MUTTON,	- "	4	4
POULTRY,	- "	7	8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	15
" Lump, best,	- "	16	18
EGGS,	- dozen.	30	33
MEAL, Ryne, retail,	- bushel.	117	
" Indian, retail,	- "	55	
POTATOES,	- "	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality)	- barrel.	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 19.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 1056 Beef Cattle, 196 Stores, 678 Sheep, and 1236 Swine. The Swine have been before reported.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices for the best qualities were well supported, perhaps a trifle better prices were obtained; but barrelling and middling Cattle were not so high. We quote for one yoke, \$5 75, extra 5 25 a 5 50, prime, 5 a 5 12½, good 4 50 a 4 75, thin 3 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Prices reduced—we quote for mess 4 a 4 12½; No. 1, 3 50 a 3 62½.

Stores—We noticed but a few sales.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed; a few only at market.

Cotes and Calves—Sales were effected at 20, 23, 25 and \$35.

Sheep—We noticed the price of only two lots, \$2 and 2 25. A lot of wethers were sold—price not known.

Swine—Market full—several hundred have been sold at reduced prices. We noticed one entire lot at 2½c; one lot of 20 selected barrows at 4½; one lot of 20 do. at 3½c. At retail 3½ for sows and 4½ for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

THE ART OF MISEDUCATION.

LESSON 1.—How to make yourself odious to children.

RULE 1.—You may make them hate you, by treating them unjustly.

Little Charlotte was going out into her father's orchard. It was full of violets.—'Oh!' cries Charlotte full of joy, 'what beautiful little flowers! I will gather my apron full and make a nosegay for mother.' She immediately knelt down and with great industry gathered her apron full, then she seated herself under an apple tree and made a handsome nosegay. Here it is! said she, 'now I will run and carry it to my dear mother. How she will be delighted to kiss me!' To increase the pleasure of her mother, she crept slyly into the kitchen, took a china plate, put the nosegay on it, and went on a full leap down the stairs to find her mother. But Charlotte stumbled, fell and broke the China plate into a hundred pieces, and scattered her nosegay all around. Her mother who was in the room near by, heard the noise, and immediately sprang to the door—when she saw the broken plate, she ran back, seized a thick rod, and without inquiring a word about the manner in which the plate was broken, came to the child. Terrified, both by the fall and on account of the broken plate, and half dead with fear of the rod, little Charlotte could only ejaculate 'dear mother! dear mother!' But this was of no service to her. 'You little wretch!' said her mother, 'break a beautiful plate—will you?'—and chastised her severely. Little Charlotte was offended when she found herself treated with such open injustice. She did not forget for a long time, and never again brought a nosegay to her mother.

RULE 2.—Take no part in the pleasures of your children, show no feeling in the caresses you bestow on them, and you will soon make them indifferent to you.

An agreeable, married couple had their heads so full of business and enterprises, that they considered every moment lost which they devoted to conversation with their children. The husband was busy with calculations of profit, and the wife was always planning how to maintain their style of living, and increase their articles of dress. Any interruptions from their children were considered as injuring their prospects. If little Nicholas skipped up to his father with his A, B, C book, and said, 'Look, father! the pretty monkey has got an apple in his paw!' he received for an answer, 'Don't disturb me!' He ran to his mother and she sent him away. Then he went with his book in his hand to Sally, the chambermaid, and she knew how to treat him better—she laughed with him over the monkey, showed him the wolf and the hare, and told him how the wolf devoured sheep, 'and how good roasted hares tasted.' His dear sister Mary treated him in the same way. She knew his secrets, and entered into all his joys. If his father and mother were to journey three months, he would care nothing about it; but if little Mary was absent one day from home he would sob and cry.—*Satzman.*

A farmer observing his servant a great while at breakfast, said, 'John, you make a long meal.' 'Master,' said he, 'a cheese of this size is not as soon eat as you think of!'

Extraordinary Instinct in a Bird.—The Ratel, (an animal resembling the badger) as well as the native inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, is sometimes guided in its search after honey, by a little bird, the *Cuculus Indicator*, or Honey Cuckoo, which it seems has sagacity enough to know that both men and beast are fond of the tempting spoil. This little creature, although incapable of storming a hive in its own person, takes advantage of the propensity of others, who are better fitted for the task, and invites the Hottentot or Ratel to follow it by a peculiar note, which they both equally understand. Having thus secured their attention, it flies slowly on before them, alternately halting for them to come up with it, and then taking another flight, still admonishing them by its warning voice, until it arrives at the spot where the hidden treasure is deposited, then it suddenly ceases to be heard, but remains quietly perched on a tree in the vicinity, waiting for a share of the plunder, which it usually receives as a reward for its interested services.

Remains of a Mammoth &c. found in England.—A lecture was lately delivered to the Philosophical and Literary Society of Chatham, England, by Robert Dodd, Esq. on the jaw and teeth of a Mammoth, and of some other Fossils, found in a Flint quarry, in the neighborhood of that town. After having given an explanation of the different fossils, which had been discovered in that neighborhood, Mr Dodd proceeds to show, that 'a great revolution or catastrophe has completely altered the face of the earth in that part.' And he adds, 'the repetition of the usual phenomena of nature for a thousand centuries would not have produced these effects.' Excepting volcanic phenomena on a large scale, we know of no existing power, he says, capable of producing such effects. The present geological appearances, are such as indicate the action of an enormous and sudden power, operating as great and sudden changes. The cause he believes to be, a power acting from the central regions of the globe, towards its circumference, elevating the strata, and in the focus of its action not only raising, but shattering and loosening them; thus rendering them a prey to the flood occasioned by the convulsion.

Ladies in town and country compared.—City ladies boast of being more delicate than country maidens. The one breathes an air politely with many thousand breaths; the other inhales a breeze freshened over the new mown hay. The one drinks water from the sewer mingling pump, or through impure pipes from the open horse pond; the other pours it from the moss-covered bucket, or dips it from the pure spring. The one walks over the hard pavements, along the dusty pile of bricks, the other trips over the soft grass along the graceful rows of trees. The one is pale and sickly from watching at the evening concert; the other is ruddy and healthy from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the greenhouse; the other is the rose beside the stone wall. In the city is seen the ingenious and handy work of man; in the country are traced and hallowed the stately steps of the Almighty.

Excluding and Including.—A wag one day asked his friend, 'How many knaves do you suppose are in this street besides yourself?' 'Besides myself?' replied the other, in a heat, 'do you mean to insult me?' 'Well, then,' said the first, 'how many do you reckon including yourself?'

Animal sagacity.—There is now in the possession of Mr. Cross, of the White Hart Inn, Widscombe, a dog of the French poodle breed, whose sagacity and intelligence are such as to rival the most superior faculty in man. He will fetch any specific sum of money from the till, which he will open and shut himself; and will fetch and replace any article of wearing apparel or other thing that he is desired, from any drawer or cupboard, which he will open and close himself; he will fetch an ottoman and place it in the most proper position for his mistress's feet, with great politeness and much thoughtful examination; he will put boots, shoes, and other litters out of sight upon the slightest bidding, and with a rapidity of movement that would put any domestic to the blush. It is worthy of notice that Philip (his name) is not quite twelve months old, and that he has acquired all his knowledge and usefulness without a beating.—*Bath Herald.*

Two Yankees met in a tavern, and after mutual glances, and a half recognition, advanced to shake hands; yet both hesitated, and neither could call the other by name. Said one of them 'Seems to me I have seen you somewhere.' 'I think it likely,' said the other, 'for I have often been there.'

In the pursuit of knowledge, it is a mistaken idea, that we are not to attend to the daily claims on our attention, of fond endearments, filial and fraternal obligations. He who rises above, or neglects these, will find that the possession of knowledge will only render the savage more to be dreaded.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 503 North Market street.

A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk—in twelve parts—with colored engravings. By J. H. Cobb, A. M. Published by direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37½ cents. Oct. 26.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly on sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned. J. & I.

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer's office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, (in advance) for the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.
New York—G. TIDWELL & SONS, 67 Liberty street.
Albany—Wm. THOMPSON, 347 Market street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANE, 85 Chestnut street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKER, 23 Lower Market street.
Poughkeepsie—F. W. M. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Ind. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport, EBERY & STEWART, Bookseller.
Portland, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
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Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
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Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1831.

NO. 24.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber and correspondent in Macon, Georgia, to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

I have given more of my personal attention to the cultivation of the vine, than to any other object connected with husbandry. This is now receiving considerable attention through this and other parts of the southern states. Much has been written on this subject, but every year's experience goes to show that none of it is applicable to our locality; on the results of experiment we have to depend for the best method of cultivation and to ascertain what vines are the best varieties for our purpose; they are altogether in favor of our native American grapes. I am much inclined to believe that nearly every foreign kind will in a few years be abandoned, unless cultivated for variety or curiosity. The natives are much the most thrifty, produce the largest quantity of fruit and are least liable to rot; the kinds most easily cultivated, and preferred, are the *Catawba* and *Bland's Madeira*. The *Isabella*, though with us liable to some objections, produces very abundantly in favorable seasons; the *Warrenton* grape succeeds better than any other foreign variety. All these kinds produce a very considerable crop the third season after planting. In a vineyard of that age, last season, I saw three distinct crops on nearly every vine, which appeared to be entirely the result of a proper system of pruning, which was as follows:—At the winter pruning the vines were cut quite low, generally 12 or 15 inches from the ground. After a proper number of shoots had put forth and the fruit had attained the size of a bird-shot, the vine was cut off beyond the third eye from the fruit; from one of these eyes another shoot was allowed to spring, which soon produced fruit; the branch was then cut as at first; a third put out and also produced fruit. Each of these successive crops was generally as large, or nearly so, as the first, and the fruit matured before frost. I doubt whether as many grapes could be produced only in a moist season, which was the case this year; but at such times, it exceeds all calculation. Our Georgia wine appears only to want age to be equal to very good and perhaps the best foreign kinds. It sells by the gallon readily at \$2.50 to \$3.00. You may anticipate that in a few years, many of the hills of the up-country of Georgia will be clad with the vine. There was never a finer country for them or a richer mine of wealth so long neglected.

I see that nearly all the catalogues of nurseries contain an immense number of foreign varieties of the vine. Would it not be much better if it were ascertained what kinds could be best suited to this country, and recommended to such as wish to cultivate them? They are now recommended to the public by high sounding names, and by their productions in their own country; while they are totally unsuited to this. Many persons when they commence cultivating the vine, know very little of the subject and often judge of kinds from these recommendations, and their success not answering their calculations, they became discouraged and abandon the business. This is a fact which I think ought to be impressed on the community, and that the kinds of vine that are ascertained to

succeed well ought to be pointed out under such authority as would recommend it to the confidence of every one. Yours respectfully,
Macon, Ga. Dec. 10, 1831. S. VOSE.

BARBERRY BUSHES.

MR FESSENDEN—I see in your last Farmer the remark of one of your intelligent correspondents that the neighborhood of the Wild Cherry Tree is as pernicious to wheat as that of the Barberry bush. I know it is often stated that the vicinity of Barberry bushes is hurtful to wheat and rye; and it has been so often and confidently repeated that I am disposed to believe there must be a foundation for a prejudice, which is so universal and of such long standing. It is seldom that such axioms obtain general currency and authority without some reason. Still I hold the subject as I would every other not susceptible of mathematical demonstration, as open to inquiry; and I ask therefore what is the proof in this case? For the two last years I have raised spring wheat in the very near vicinity of Barberry bushes without any perceptible injury. The year before the last the crop was very good, being at the rate of twenty-five bushels the acre; the present year much lighter, but this was the case with English grain among us universally. In neither case was there any appearance of blast.

Respectfully yours,

Dec. 15, 1831.

H. C.

Remarks by the Editor.—The *Mass. Agr. Repository*, vol. v. p. 176, contains the following remarks, on the injurious effects of the Barberry bush on wheat and other English grain.

"This opinion, often deemed a prejudice, and by others considered as an unquestionable fact, has lately received the most full and scientific investigation in France. The result of these inquiries, comprised in no less than eighty-four pages of Tessier's *Annals of Agriculture*, seems to settle the question as to the injurious effects of this plant, and that it is pretty uniformly, in France, England, Switzerland and Germany considered, and we may say almost proved, to be one of the causes of blight. We ourselves were perfectly incredulous to this subject, but we are compelled to yield to the weight of proofs.

"It is no longer attributed to the influence or operation of the farina of the flower of the barberry which is over and disseminated several weeks before the several species of grain are in blossom, but it seems to be attributed to a parasitic plant very abundant on the barberry, and which is considered to be the same which causes the rust upon the stalk of wheat. It would be beyond the scope of this journal to give all the evidence on this subject, but we can refer our readers to the work above mentioned; &c.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FEEDING STOCK.

The Petersham ox, the beef of which has been recently on sale in the Boston market, was a noble animal, weighing after he was dressed 2019 lbs. The meat to appearance was of the finest description; but I learned with regret from the butcher that the farmer would not get pay for the feed

which the animal had eaten. The price paid by the butcher is not known; but I did not doubt the unfavorable result with the farmer, when I was informed that the animal had consumed within the last thirteen months before he was slaughtered one hundred and forty-four bushels of Indian meal; and this exclusive of other feed.

It is greatly to be desired that our agricultural societies would liberally encourage experiments to determine the value of different kinds of agricultural produce applied to the feeding and fattening of animals, either neat cattle, sheep, or swine; and to the keeping of horses and the rearing of poultry; and likewise the best form of applying this produce, whether in a crude or prepared state; whether long or cut, green or dried, ground or whole, boiled or steamed, simple or mixed. Their premiums certainly could not be better bestowed. They should be sufficiently liberal to compensate the great care and trouble with which experiments, when properly conducted, must be attended; and they should be bestowed upon those experiments, which are made with the greatest intelligence and exactness, whether successful or not, in discovering a profitable mode of employing our produce in this way. In regard to matters of common use but of doubtful expediency or advantage, it is as important to determine by exact experiment what cannot as what can profitably be done. It is a great desideratum in agriculture to discover a mode of applying our produce at home on the farm without loss, so that we may not only preserve but extend the means of increasing its fertility.

Mr Ducl, it seems from his recent statement, has ascertained by experiment that he can boil his potatoes for his swine with less expense and trouble than he can steam them and tells us how it is done. This is valuable information. He has carefully tried both modes. I should be glad to know of him if he gives to his swine the water in which his potatoes have been boiled; and if he does, whether he has found any disadvantage from it. Many persons believe it to be poisonous. Curwen, if I remember correctly, for I have not his book at hand, tried its effect upon some of his horses but without any perceptible injury.* Potatoes fed pork is represented by English writers as loose, insipid, weighing light and wasting much in cookery. The inferiority to grain or meal fed pork is stated by an eminent dealer in provisions as equal to three ounces per pound.

Are these mere prejudices, or facts which may be relied on?

* It is possible the following from the 'Farmer's Journal,' an English Agricultural publication may, in some measure, account for the difference in opinion among cultivators relative to poisonous qualities in the potato. A farmer bought about thirty pigs and immediately put them all up to make pork. Their food was boiled potatoes. In a short time a distemper appeared among them, and about twenty died. The potatoes given to the pigs belonged to a crop of ten acres on light land; and in harvesting them, a great many, which had been long exposed to the sun and weather, were of course, thrown aside for pig food. Potatoes so exposed acquire a poisonous quality, the upper side turning green, and having all the appearance and taste of green coppers. The potatoes in the retail shops in London are much injured by laying long in the light air; so that where the sale is slow they are at least unpalatable and unwholesome.

Parkinson says he has known horses to be killed by feeding on raw potatoes. Raw potatoes have been very successfully applied with us to the fattening of beef animals. Would they be better if boiled or steamed? The Complete Grazier states that the value of vegetables for feeding animals is not always in proportion to the quantity of nutritive matter which they are found by chemical analysis to possess. Of this fact I have been long satisfied. I throw out, Mr Editor, these various hints and suggestions, not with a view to giving any opinion in the case, but merely to know the value of particular and exact experiments in a matter which is of the highest practical importance where opinions are so various, and where at best we are so much in the dark.

H. C.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOTS IN HORSES.

South Boston, Dec. 22d, 1833.

MA FESMEDEEN—I have read very attentively the article in your paper of yesterday, copied from the American Farmer, relating to bots in horses. Everything that may throw light upon the subject is important, as this insect has been generally and I must still believe rightly, thought the most formidable enemy to the horse. I feel a deep personal interest in the subject, having lost one valuable horse, I doubt not in the least by a direct attack of the bots, and another, as I firmly believe, by cholera, occasioned by his stomach being disordered originally by the depredations of bots. The last mentioned horse died at a distance from home. I did not see him after he was taken ill and had no opportunity to examine the condition of his stomach. The more remote cause of his death is therefore a matter of conjecture. A case, however, has come under my observation, which I cannot reconcile with the new theory of Mr Harden. To illustrate this case I must first refer to another. In February, 1828, one of the horses above mentioned died, after having been ill about 24 hours. As soon as he could be skinned, I commenced dissection to ascertain the cause of his death. On coming to the stomach I found very many bots, and about two thirds of the inner or villous coat of the stomach entirely eaten away—not eaten through; as the outer or muscular coat remained almost entire. Now if their object had been to make their escape as speedily as possible from the stomach of the dead animal, they would not have passed over so much surface. They might have eaten through in any part, immediately. Now could it have been their object to gorge themselves at last with one desperate meal of flesh. Ten times their number, voracious as they appear to be, could not have devoured so much, in the time that elapsed between the death of the horse and the time of dissection. In fact, they discovered no disposition to leave the maw of the horse. At the lower passage where it appeared to have been thinner they had eaten through in shreds; but had not made their escape. Where most of them were present, they seemed leisurely at work, to satisfy their natural appetite.

I published some remarks upon this case at the time, in the New England Farmer with a reference to the natural history of this insect in the 4th volume of the New England Farmer, page 345, by Doct. Green of Mansfield, a gentleman well known to be one of our most learned entomolo-

gists, uncommonly accurate in his observations and thorough in all his investigations. Dr Green's account should be read by every person at all interested in the subject. If he is correct, as I doubt not he is, bots are not bred, though they may be said to be raised in the bowels of a horse.

The other horse I lost 7 or 8 years ago. He was young, and had been easily kept in good condition. The spring before he died, he perceptibly lost flesh, and discovered symptoms of being troubled with bots.

Through the following summer I had but little and light work for him; yet with much better keeping than usual, I could not hide his ribs. In the autumn, he was seized with cholera, on a short journey, in the hands of an experienced and careful driver, and died before the next morning. His death was caused by a small quantity of corn remaining undigested in his stomach. Taking all the circumstances together and in connexion with my late experience, I have concluded that he had been essentially injured by bots. For I can hardly conceive that double the quantity of corn he had eaten would have injured a horse with a sound stomach.

I have yet to state the case on which I chiefly rely, to prove that bots prey upon the stomach of the living horse, always to his injury in proportion to their ravages, and very often to his destruction, if they are very numerous. In the winter of 1829, a man in my employ kept a horse in my stable. He was seldom used, and put to no hard service. He was not meanly poor when he came, but rather lean. He had what good English he would eat, and grain daily. Still to my surprise he seemed to gain no flesh. At length, he was seized with cholera, which caused an entire stoppage in his bowels. We could not remove it by cathartics or clysters. After death I examined his stomach myself, could find only 2 or 3 bots, and those of small size. Yet there was abundant evidence of their former ravages. About two thirds, I should think more, of the inner coat of his maw had been eaten away clean long ago, as was evident by a scorched rim, or head, along the edge of the portion not consumed; showing that nature had been making an ineffectual effort to repair the injury, after the plunderers had finished their brief existence and retired. I may be told it is not absolutely certain this injury was caused by bots. Yet appearances so exactly corresponded to those in the case of my own horse where I found them in the very act, that I have not a doubt upon the subject. If the knife had been applied, as recommended by Mr Harden, this horse might possibly have been relieved, for the time; but never could have been a servicable beast. His intestines were greatly inflamed, and distended like blown bladders, by the air produced by the fermenting undigested food, that was stowed away in them. Many cases described to me by others, still more confirm me in the belief, that bots do prey upon the stomach of the living horse as their natural food. It did not occur to me in describing the case of my own horse, but I might have added, that I kept many of the bots several days, under various experiments and often applied them to the stomach of the horse after soaking it in warm water. They uniformly seemed at home, firmly applying their hooks and went to work, greedily sucking any blood that flowed from the minute vessels. For many interesting particulars,

relating to this subject, I would again refer to the communication of Dr Green, above mentioned.

The article of Mr Harden contains many valuable hints; but I cannot yet subscribe to his theory. Instead of cholera being the original cause of death to horses, in so many cases as he supposes, I am confident the cholera is much oftener occasioned by the bots feeding upon the stomach, till it is rendered incapable of performing its natural functions. When they leave the horse, having attained their growth, they leave him peculiarly liable to cholera, for his food can never after be well digested, and much of it will pass through him but imperfectly digested, always a pretty certain indication of disease, of an unhealthy or unsound state of the stomach. I will not further extend this article, to comment particularly upon the theory of Mr Harden. The attentive reader will perceive that his facts may easily be accounted for, without adopting his theory. It is very natural, for instance, that bots, when disturbed by dissecting or handling the place of their abode, should endeavor speedily to hide themselves from observation. But this is one thing, and leisurely eating away the inner coat of the stomach, leaving the outer nearly entire, is quite another.

At this season of the year, it may not be amiss to add a few words on the proper mode of treatment for the bots. It is evident they cannot be killed within the horse, without endangering his life. The object therefore is to administer something which they may prefer to feeding upon his stomach, to induce them to let go their fast hold; and then to discharge them as speedily as possible by the most active and powerful cathartics. If a horse is violently attacked, first give him laudanum to reduce the spasms. Bleed freely in the jugular vein. But I think there is danger in bleeding any animal till he falls. Turn down a quart or two of the blood, warm as it flows; or give that quantity of warm milk and molasses; and in a few minutes a powerful dose of castor oil, or other like medicine. Cramming down the entrails of a fowl may be considered a ludicrous prescription, and indeed I should never think of recommending it. Still I have heard of cases so well attested of relief being gained by it that I can easily conceive it to be a rare dainty to the insects, in the failure of their natural food.

Respectfully,

LEWEL CAPEN.

From the Springfield Whig.

INDIAN CORN.

MA ELDRIDGE—If you think the following worthy of a place in your columns, or of being read by my brother farmers in the valley of the Connecticut, it is at your service. I live out east, as you say in Springfield; but my farm, by good husbandry, produces as good crops, and in as great abundance, as any of the lands in your meadows, under the best possible state of cultivation.

Last spring I ploughed up a piece of green sward, measuring about five acres, and prepared it for corn as well as the means would permit. After ploughing, thirty loads of manure to the acre were spread over the ground and thoroughly mixed with the earth by the harrow, without disturbing or breaking up the sward. The ground being now prepared, on the 30th of May I planted my corn. A small quantity of ashes, lime and plaster of paris, mixed together and prepared for the purpose, was introduced at the time of planting, or put in the hill. Of this mixture or com-

position, there were two and a half bushels of lime, the like quantity of plaster, and twenty-five bushels of ashes for the whole five acres.

The corn was hoed but twice, although a *third hoeing* is usually considered indispensable among good farmers in this part of the country, yet in this case it was unnecessary and impracticable, so rapid and luxuriant was the growth. In ordinary seasons, I should have expected a good crop; the land, though rather light, having been well prepared, according to my views and experience in agriculture. But the crop was enormous and unheard-of in this section of the county, and it is believed seldom equalled in any other. From one acre, being no more than a fair average with the rest, I gathered 153 1-2 bushels of good sound ears of corn. A few baskets have been threshed, which yielded 22 1-2 quarts to the basket making in the whole, from one acre, but a fraction less than 108 bushels of good clean merchantable corn.

Now, 540 bushels of corn from five acres is quite a *corn story* indeed, but *there's no mistake*; it is literally true, and can be verified by a cloud of witnesses. As I have before remarked, the acre taken as the basis of my calculation, was only a fair average with the other four; and the result shows the unprecedented yield of one hundred and eight bushels of corn to the acre. And this, let it be remembered, was upon an old farm *out east*, a section of country better fitted, as the passing traveller might suppose, for white beans than Indian Corn.

Now I challenge any farmer in old Hampshire to give a better account of the works of his own hands, the past season, than I have done. And even *William Cobbett* himself may enter the list, if he so please, provided he appoints an agent *here* also, to see that there is fair play.

CHARLES BUGBEE.

Palmer, Dec. 3, 1831.

From the New York Advocate.

MASSFIELD, CONN. Nov. 24.

DEAR SIR—The history of any useful art, probably, as important in the records of a nation, as battles and bloodshed; it certainly is more endearing to the philanthropist. The progress in the art of making silk in this country has been tardy in the extreme. It is now above 70 years since Doctor Aspinwall, a native of this town, urged on by patriotism, used his best exertions to introduce the culture of silk. He succeeded in making small commencements at New Haven, on Long Island, and at Philadelphia, by causing orchards of mulberry trees to be planted. He had a warm and useful coadjutor in the Rev. Doctor Stiles, of New Haven. One half of an ounce of mulberry seed was sent to every parish in the state of Connecticut, with such directions as their knowledge of the business enabled them to impart. Through their exertion the legislature in 1783 was induced to grant a bounty on mulberry trees and raw silk. From some cause, which does not appear, the legislature in a few years withdrew the bounty. In 1793 there were raised in this town 265 lbs. of raw silk. It being the residence of Dr Aspinwall, it is presumable, from his well known zeal in the cause, that this result was owing, in some measure, to his superintendence and direction. Let that be as it may, there has been a regular, but slow, progression here ever since.

A short time since a few enterprising individuals united, and have established a small silk factory under the direction of Mr Edward Goding, a regular bred English manufacturer of silk.—They have 32 swifts, for winding hard silk; 32 spindles for doubling; 7 dozen of spindles for throwing; 7 dozen of spindles for spinning; 32 spindles for soft silk winding and 2 broad and 1 fringe silk looms. There is machinery enough prepared sufficient to keep 30 broad silk looms in operation. They have only 11 hands employed at present, but 50 could be employed to advantage. The cocoons are worth three dollars a bushel, and the company have on hand between four and five hundred bushels.

The most perfect of the cocoons are selected for breeding. They will hatch out, usually, in a week, oftentimes in 24 hours. They are exceedingly prolific; a single miller will frequently lay 500 eggs. The eggs when first laid are of a glutinous substance, and adhere to whatever they are deposited on. The usual mode is on sheets of paper. These are preserved in cool dry places, as much out of the air as possible, till the mulberry leaves are sufficiently large for subsistence. As soon as that is the case, they are exposed to a current of warm air, when they soon hatch, and immediately take the leaves. From this time till the cocoon is completed, does not exceed six weeks. As soon as the worms have eaten their fill, small bushes are prepared for them to commence the formation of the cocoon. The commencement is not unlike the first movements of the spider in weaving his web. When the cocoons are completed, all that are not selected for breeding, are either baked or steamed till the worm is dead. All moisture must be extracted from them before they are laid away.

Mulberry trees, to make good silk, should be planted in a rich soil. The larger and more vigorous the tree, the better the silk. It is a common error in supposing that slight and thin leaves will make good silk. The best way to plant an orchard of mulberry trees, is, after selecting a good soil, to plant them 25 feet apart, or about 100 trees the square acre. The larger the tree, the better the silk. When the trees are planted 25 feet apart, there is room for cultivating the land—and such cultivation is esteemed in Massfield an advantage to the growth of the trees.—40 lbs. of raw silk is considered a fair production from an acre.

From the Kennebec Journal.

A healthy and prosperous Agricultural community necessary to the prosperity of other classes in the community.

I propose to consider a few of the more prominent classes of society and their relation to agriculture, and shall begin with the trader. Without the prosperity of agriculture, traders may sell to a few wandering fishermen and lumbermen: the one promises to pay when he makes a good fare, otherwise it is lost forever—the other, when he sells his lumber; but experience has shown, that before there was considerable farming here lumbering was carried on to so little advantage (being dependent on other States for provisions, &c.) that the sales would but seldom pay the expense; hence the proverb—that lumbering men would lose more than they would make. But let there be a prosperous agricultural community, and the sales are made to substantial and safe men, and the trader

does extensive and safe business, and becomes wealthy accordingly, (if he has the necessary requisites for a trader.) Now, the merchant sells extensively to the trader and he prospers; but when the trader sold to the lumbermen and fishermen, those that can remember forty years back, know it was far otherwise. I myself can remember when retailing goods was the most dangerous business a man could be employed in. But the practice of law and physic was equally embarrassed, and few did or could live by these professions compared with the number now supported among us, even with the present state of agriculture, owing, as I believe, to the improvement of agriculture, although it is far from being what it might be, and what it should be. Mechanics are alike benefited with the classes before mentioned. I might compare the hearers and the preachers of the everlasting gospel with and without a flourishing farming interest; but the above hints go very far in my opinion, to prove that all classes are deeply interested in the prosperity of agriculture among us, for we are a state whose capital is land, and it must be of vital importance, that the best use be made of it. I do think that it has been made to appear that our climate is better calculated for farming purposes, than one far to the south. Where is there a flourishing nation on earth, without a flourishing agricultural interest in the nation? Wherever there is a flourishing agricultural people, there are effective agricultural societies, and without such societies agriculture has never, and probably will never flourish; labor will become, *as here*, disreputable, and agriculture fall in a good measure into disrepute. Youth becomes idle. The professions crowded, and the physical strength of the country seek a living in other parts of the world. Could I make my voice to be heard from York to Washington, I would say, Maine, *see to your farming interest as the foundation of all others.*

A FARMER.

On the proper Cultivation of the Gooseberry.—When the plants are two years old take them up from the nursery, and trim off all the suckers, and lower branches, leaving only one stem with a few branches at the top. Plant them in a rich light soil in a moist situation, and where they will be partially shaded by branches of trees. In the autumn, cover the ground around them with manure from the cow yard. The latter end of February thin out the branches very much, cutting them off close to the stem, taking out all such as cross each other, but be sure not to shorten the branches, for that causes them to throw out a great deal of wood and very little fruit. In the spring a quantity of young suckers will come up round the stem, all these must be cut off when green, as also any others that grow in the middle of the bush, which must be kept open so as to admit the air freely. It is also a great support to the bush to drive a stake into the ground close to the stem, as keeping it steady causes the fruit to be larger. This treatment is to be continued annually, and the fruit instead of depreciating as is usual, will rather improve in size, as has been proved by some planted 15 or 20 years ago. The ground must be spaded in the spring and kept perfectly clear of weeds.—*American Farmer.*

\$1300 were subscribed in Salem, in two days, to provide fuel for the poor.

ADDRESS,
DELIVERED BEFORE THE WORCESTER
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

OCTOBER 20, 1831,

BEING THEIR THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY CATTLE SHOW AND
EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.
BY OLIVER FISKE, M. D.

As the general history of Agriculture may be considered an appropriate subject for the contemplation of an audience, whose object is to improve in its science; and as the avocations of a farmer render it impossible to trace this history through the numerous treatises which have been written on the subject, I doubt not it will be acceptable to devote a few moments to its pleasing retrospect. This course, though in itself of little practical utility, may disclose facts, interesting and useful to the modern farmer. I shall attempt, moreover, in the prosecution of my plan, to render a dry subject more interesting, by occasional *irrigations*, or by discursive rambles into more enlivening fields. The fair portion of my audience, who may find no attraction in the dull progress of husbandry, in any sense, as derived from history, may enjoy a pleasing abstraction in a *mental Episode*, while the *Play* is in rehearsal. Let them choose the same period—and for their subject, the same progress from their own degradation, in having been the lowest menials of this employment, to their final emancipation—when lordly man, from civilization and refinement, accorded them the rank intended by their Creator, and surrendered the sceptre. The ore of history is drawn, in its crude state, from the mines. When smelted by the discoverer, and put into circulation as currency, the dealer in such commodity is not to be deemed a purveyor, although 'the image and superscription' on the coin he passes may bear a resemblance to the features, or other peculiarities of the personage who first gave the impress, and stamped its value. This remark may be deemed both pertinent and prudent, where an appropriation from the store-houses of others, which a narrator has occasionally, and from necessity, entered, must be detected in the massy material he withdraws.*

The antiquity of the art of husbandry is, undoubtedly, prior to all other arts. It is coeval with man. The calls of nature, independent of the mandate from Heaven to cultivate the earth, instinctively pointed to this means of relief.

The prodigious length of life which the antediluvians enjoyed, must have been favorable to the advancement of arts and sciences, especially of agriculture. This science, however, seems not to have been much cultivated at this early period; for Noah is the first on record who 'became a husbandman, and planted a vineyard,' though Adam, for centuries, had cultivated a garden. In the days of Abraham, and in some successive ages, men lived in a shepherd state, and subsisted, with their flocks and herds, not so much by cultivating the earth, as by gathering its spontaneous produc-

tions; but, in proportion as population increased, agriculture became necessary.

Different nations have ever been in a different state of civilization; and agriculture, its offspring, has at all times, been in different degrees of improvement among different nations, at the same period. From the earliest accounts of the eastern nations, we have reason to believe that agriculture, in all stages of their civilization, was understood in considerable perfection; for they appear to have been always supplied, not only with the necessities, but with the greatest luxuries of life. High birth, or rank, did not at that time make any distinction; for agriculture was considered as the most honorable employment. Then, as now, the highest classes were in the rank of working men; and the working classes were emulous of their distinction.

It is related of the ancient Persians that their kings, once every month, laid aside their grandeur, like our first magistrates, to eat with husbandmen. In China they did better; instead of eating their substance, their rich repast was in holding their ploughs. This is the highest evidence of the respectable standing, and of their estimation of husbandry.

The precepts of their religion, as taught by their priests, included the practice of agriculture. It was a maxim of the *Zendavesta*, that he who sows the ground with diligence and care, is more acceptable to the gods, and acquires a greater degree of religio is merit than he could have gained by ten thousand prayers.

The Chaldeans, who inhabited the country where agriculture derived its birth, carried this valuable art, to a degree of perfection, bordering on modern improvement. They cultivated their lands with great assiduity, and seem to have discovered some means of restoring fertility to an exhausted soil; for they obtained a succession of plentiful harvests, and consequently, were not under the necessity, as their predecessors had been, of changing their situation for the support of themselves and their numerous flocks and herds. This was a momentous achievement in the art, and is the sound criterion of its highest advancement.

There is no circumstance in the history of man which so forcibly points to the degradation to which he is susceptible, as the fact, that the arts which seem necessary to his existence, are subject to be neglected and lost. Causes which gave them birth, in a measure, cease to operate, and they are forgotten in a removal from the place of their origin.

The children of Noah, who settled in Europe, doubtless carried with them a knowledge of agriculture; but his descendants, who took possession of Greece, were such a savage race, as to subsist upon herbs and roots, in common with the brute. Pelasgus taught them the culture of the oak, and the use of acorns as food; for which services divine honors were paid him. After this period, the Athenians taught the use of corn to the rest of the Greeks. They soon perceived that bread was more nutritious, and its taste more palatable, than that of acorns and the wild produce of the field.

The ancient Romans esteemed agriculture so honorable an employment that the most illustrious senators of the empire, in the intervals of public concerns, applied themselves to the profession. On their return from the toils of war, their greatest Generals, as in the oft-cited instance of Cincinnatus, were impatient to be again employed in the peaceful arts of cultivation. Regulus, while trium-

phant in Africa, requested to be recalled lest his farm might suffer from want of cultivation in his absence. To quiet his solicitude, the Government promised that it should be taken care of at the public expense, so long as he should continue to head their armies. Cato, the censor, after having governed extensive provinces and subdued warlike nations, did not think it beneath his dignity to write a treatise on agriculture.

In England, where this art is now advanced to great perfection, little is known of its progress until the 14th century; and not until the beginning of the 16th century was it there taught as a science. At this time Fitzherbert, judge of the Common Pleas, shone forth with distinguished eminence in the practical parts of husbandry. He appears to have been the first Englishman who studied the nature of soils, and the laws of vegetation, with philosophical attention. Many valuable and important improvements have been made in English husbandry, within the last century; and many writers have performed a most essential service, by enlightening the minds of their countrymen, and exciting them to emulation.

About the year 1600, the Flemings became distinguished for the practice of agriculture. Not so much to the fertility of the soil were they indebted for their preeminence, as to the general equality of the inhabitants, their information and industry, but principally to system in all their operations. These combined, gave a productiveness to their labors, never equalled in any other country. 'In Flanders,' says Loudon, 'the gentlemen are all farmers; but the farmers do not all aspire to be gentlemen—and the farm-servants, who are treated with kindness and delicacy, feel the benefit.' Farming was their trade, and their mystery in it they endeavored to keep a secret from the rest of the world. To make a farm, as near as possible, resemble a garden, was their leading idea of good husbandry. Such a correct principle at first setting out, led them of course, to undertake the culture of small estates only, which they kept free from weeds, frequently turning the ground, and manuring it, both plentifully and judiciously. When by this method they had brought the soil to a proper degree of mellowness, purity and health, they chiefly cultivated the most delicate grasses, as the surest means of obtaining a certain profit, from a small estate. A few years' experience was sufficient to teach them, that ten acres of the best vegetables for feeding stock, properly managed, would support a larger number of grazing animals than forty acres of common farm grass on land badly cultivated. The Flemings were the first among the moderns who ploughed in growing crops for the purpose of fertilizing the earth.

At this early period, the art of husbandry had acquired its *angustan age*. The rest of Europe have but lately groped their way to the splendid eminence on which agriculture was placed by this yet unrivalled people. More than two centuries have elapsed in arguments and experiments, to prove and illustrate the doctrines of her simple code. They should be transcribed into the textbook, and become the *manual* of every farmer as his most perfect guide. These simple elements comprise all that need be known and practised in this long vexed and complicated calling, and will prove the *Philosopher's stone* to those who faithfully follow them.

It will be perceived that the doctrine of rotation of crops, deemed so essential by modern cultivators, was not an ordinance of her enacting; and

* In the announcement of my subject, and in some of the details of its history, I have availed myself of a half sheet manuscript found among my papers, without positive evidence of its originality. But by the advice of friends, most likely to have noticed it had it appeared in the same form elsewhere, I have ventured to embody it. If a stray, I knew not why it came into my inclosure; or should remain there without an appropriate mark; should it be claimed, its use will be considered an ample compensation for its keeping. No one can successfully explore this region of science, without falling into the broad and hallowed track of Loudon; and culling from the fruits and flowers he has bountifully strewed by the way side.

I doubt whether it will ever be found essentially necessary, where the Flemish mode of manuring both *plentifully and judiciously*, is duly practised. Under our common mode of cultivation, a farmer is thought to incur a certain hazard of failure who ventures upon two crops of Indian corn, in succession. This is generally true. But for this defect in our staple crop, although an exhausting one, good farmers will find a remedy. It may be raised to any extent where the land is judiciously renovated. The evidence is at hand. The plot of ground in this neighborhood, lately owned by Major Healy, and now, by Samuel M. Burnside, Esq., has to my knowledge, borne corn for more than forty years in succession, without perceptible diminution. Some years since, I had the curiosity to examine an extraordinary field of rye in Berlin, (Conn.) This was a solitary inclosure, at a distance from any cultivated farm. It was waving with a luxuriant crop. I was informed by the Clergyman of the town, who accompanied me, that this grain had been raised in this field, without intermission, for upwards of thirty years; and that by calculation, the straw, closely packed, would be more than sufficient to fill the inclosure to the height of the wall. These are important facts for the contemplation of the agriculturist, although for general use, a change of crops, if not a rotation, may be found the best mode of cultivating his ground.

Flemish husbandry suggests another principle, which I apprehend, is too little regarded by the practical farmer. It is this—the importance of more exclusively conforming the cultivation of a farm to the productions which, under a good state of improvement, and in a marketable region, are best adapted to the soil. The spirit of independence, in a farmer, may work the same evils in his own economy, as are felt by a nation pertinaciously determined to supply every want from her resources. In both cases, sound wisdom and true policy would direct to an interchange of surplus commodities, for such as are required, and which might be obtained for less labor and expense. The farmer, whose land is most adapted to the cultivation of grass, could economically barter the excess with his neighbor, for his surplus of grain. This discriminating mode of cultivation will be more important when a market is found for all the various productions of a farm.

On this head it may be reasonable to remark, that it will be found unprofitable, if not impracticable, to force a crop against the natural impediments of the soil. A recent experiment in the production of hemp will best illustrate my position. Alluvial ground, necessarily mellow, and rich, and free from weeds, is best adapted for its successful cultivation. This soil, thus prepared, is the valuable appendage of but too few of our farms. So rare is this prerequisite, and so worthless the crops without it, that the expense of the labor of the machinery, and other necessary means for preparing the article for market, operating upon so limited a scale, must necessarily impose an interdiction to its culture. The experiment is highly commendable, and it is fortunate for the community, in view of the standing of some who have adventured in the project, that its failure has tested the firmness of their nerves, rather than the strength of their hemp.

But I have lingered so long in this enchanting region of Flemish husbandry, prolific in theme and digression—in displaying the blossoms, and

depicting the fruits, which have been reared, and since transplanted as exotics, to other climes, that but little leisure remains for the inquiry, how they have flourished. The residue of our progress must necessarily be more hasty and concise.

[To be continued next week.]

From the New York Farmer.

PUMPKIN BREAD.

MR. FLEET—Sir—As you have in some of your former numbers furnished us with directions for making Rice Bread, Corn Pudding, &c, I presume you will not take it amiss if I call the attention of your readers to the value of the PUMPKIN. I presume there is not a vegetable on the face of earth, more easily raised, or that is more productive; when it is considered that they will grow among corn, potatoes, or on any waste ground, and that the seed of one pumpkin will produce cart loads of fruit.

In the fall of 1829, I obtained the seed of a very superior pumpkin, part of which I planted the latter end of June following, on ground that I had raised two early crops of vegetables from, and comparatively of little value to me at that season of the year. I began to gather some of the fruit in October; it being extraordinary fine, I was anxious to save every grain of the seed, but the difficulty was how to dispose of the flesh or fruit. The common method of making it up into pies, would have been troublesome and expensive, and I thought them to good too feed swine with. I first gave some to my friends, on condition that they would save the seed, but they did not use them up fast enough; at length my wife tried experiments to work them up into Bread, Cakes, Pies, Puddings, &c, and it was not long before we discovered that they could be used so as to answer every purpose as Indian Meal, and that our family and friends considered it preferable to anything of the kind made in the ordinary way.

The pumpkin is first deprived of the rind, and afterwards cut up in slices and boiled; when soft enough it is strained in a colander, and mashed up very fine; in this state it may be used up into pies, or mixed with flour for pudding, cake, &c. If it be intended for bread, it may be made up with wheat flour in the proportion of one third to half. The sponge must be first set in the ordinary way with yeast in the flour, and the pumpkin worked in as it begins to rise. My wife's rule is, to use as much pumpkins as will bring the dough to a proper degree of stiffness without water. Care should be taken that the pumpkin is not too hot to scald the leaven. It requires more baking than bread made entirely of wheat. I am aware that pumpkin bread is nothing new, but I am informed that farmers in the country use Indian meal with their pumpkins instead of wheat flour, which makes it more like pudding than bread. Those farmers that are in the habit of making their bread with wheat and Indian, may find a market for their meal more easily than for pumpkins, and if they use these up into bread precisely in the same manner as they do their meal, I am persuaded they will find it very wholesome and palatable bread.

Yours, respectfully,

T. BRIDGEMAN.

New York, Nov. 21, 1831.

REMARKS.—We have eaten of Mr B.'s pumpkin bread, and find it very pleasant and superior.—*Ed. Am. Far.*

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the late annual meeting of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, Mass.

The committee on farm produce, reported:—

That Abner Washburn 2d, of Bridgewater, is entitled to the premium offered for the best crop of English hay, having raised 8219 1-2 lbs. of well made hay on one acre of land; there being 5862 1-2 lbs. of the first crop, and 3086 lbs. of the second crop. Premium \$10.

He also raised on another acre in the same lot 7192 lbs. well made.

That James L. Otis of Scituate, is entitled to the first premium for the best crop of Rye on one acre; having raised 53 1-2 bushels on one acre and 39 rods of land, which is a fraction over 43 bushels to the acre, \$8 00

That Daniel Giddard of Plymouth is entitled to the 2d premium for rye having raised 43 bushels on one acre and 7 rods of land, \$6 00

That Salmon Copeland of West Bridgewater is entitled to the premium offered for the greatest quantity of potatoes raised on his farm 1047 bushels, \$10 00

Also to the premium for the best crop of the same article on one acre of land, having so raised 573 bushels, \$3 00

That Thaddeus Howard of W. Bridgewater, is entitled to the premium offered for the greatest quantity of corn on one acre, having so raised 109 bush. and 7 lbs. \$10 00

Drying Peaches.—In a former number of the Farmer, we recommended drying peaches with the skins on, in order to preserve their flavor. We are pleased to find our advice supported by the following useful hints from the Southern Agriculturist.—*Ed. N. Y. Farmer.*

Two years ago, this coming peach time, I made an experiment on a small scale in drying peaches with the skin or paring on, and succeeded better than I expected. I took the kind called open stone, perfectly matured but not too soft, and after rubbing all the scurf or down off with a coarse wet cloth, divided each into halves, filled the cavities with sugar, placed them skin down on a portable scaffold (which is to facilitate their removal to and from their drying place without handling the fruit): by this method the pores are so closed by the skin on one side, and sugar on the other, that the delicious flavor of the peach is retained in a much greater degree than in the common way. Could drying houses, with all the necessary apparatus, be established, there is no calculating the quantity of that kind of fruit which might be dried, and that, too, of a superior quality as respects delicacy and flavor. Proper attention paid to this subject, might make dried peaches as lucrative an article of commerce to our country as figs to Turkey, or raisins to Spain.

Alabama Hemp Growers and Manufacturers.—It is said that some planters in the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama, are turning their attention to the cultivation of Hemp, and the manufacture of Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope. So far, their prospects are said to be very encouraging, netting them a much greater profit than the growing of Cotton had heretofore done.

Snow fell at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 30th ult to the depth of two or three inches, and there was another snow storm on the 4th instant. The thermometer fell to 4 degrees on the 6th. These facts show that the cold of that region is not much inferior to that of this vicinity.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, 1831.

☞ We have inclosed bills in this week's paper to most of our subscribers, and we hope those who wish to confer upon us a REAL PATRONAGE, will take into consideration the justice of remitting the amount of their subscription upon the receipt of the bill. Where no private opportunity is likely to occur soon, it may be forwarded by mail. To avoid the inconvenience of sending 50 cents in a letter, a \$3 bill can be inclosed, the balance of which will be passed to the next year's subscription.

A HINT.

MR FESSENDEN.—I saw in your paper of the 14th inst. an article from an English publication, stating that grass, weeds, &c, may be destroyed for years, by watering with a solution of lime and sulphur in boiling water. Now as that is precisely the composition that has been recommended for the prevention of mildew upon grapes, I think we had better pause, and consider, whether, when the earth shall become saturated with the composition we shall not have destroyed the life of the vine at the same time that we are so successful in preventing the disease.

Roxbury, Dec. 19, 1831.

By the Editor.—The old adage, 'what is meat for one is poison for another,' applies as well to vegetables as to animals. Some sorts of weeds (the common white weed for instance,) are destroyed by barn-yard manure, or pasturing with sheep, though either of these supply food for useful plants. The mixture of sulphuric acid and lime composes gypsum, alias sulphate of lime, which is known to be a powerful manure. The principal ingredient in sulphuric acid is sulphur, and sulphur in proper quantities is said to be a manure for the grape vine as well as a preservative against insects which infest it. Soils which contain sulphur, such as volcanic districts, &c, produce fine grapes, owing, it is said, to that ingredient. Salt in substance, or strong solution, will destroy weeds; but is said to be friendly to flax, asparagus, &c, when properly applied. Perhaps solutions of sulphur and lime may be made too strong, or applied in too great abundance to vines; but as both substances are manures, (that is food or stimulus to plants,) we should apprehend nothing from their temperate use. Plants as well as animals may be over fed, and injured or destroyed by articles of diet, which, properly furnished, produce salutary effects.

PLANTING PEACH STONES.

A gentleman, a successful cultivator of the peach, states it as his opinion that the principal cause why peach stones so frequently fail of coming up, after having been planted, is to be found in their being planted too deep. He thinks that the seed generally germinates, but if much weight of earth lies on the plume or first shoot, it is not able to force its way to the surface, and of consequence perishes. He says that he has transplanted into his nursery fine plants, produced from stones, which had grown spontaneously under his peach trees. That a good method is to sow them broad cast, in autumn, and harrow them in with a light harrow, and when of suitable size transplant them into a nursery. An inch, or an

inch and a quarter in a light soil, this gentleman supposes is as deep as peach stones should ever be placed in the ground, for the purpose of reproduction.

Sir Humphry Davy remarked that 'It is evident, that in all cases of tillage the seeds should be sown so as to be fully exposed to the influence of the air. And one cause of the unproductiveness of cold, clayed, adhesive soils is, that the seed is coated with matter impermeable to air.'

COCOA-NUT SQUASH.

Extract from a letter from L. Jenkins, Esq. Cambridge, N. Y. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

'I would here remark (although I trust the fact may be known to you) that the *cocoa-nut squash* is, in my opinion, one of the most valuable of the family of squashes. I received a few seeds last spring from a friend in New York from which I raised a number; three of the largest weighed nearly 100 lbs. viz. 3 1/4, 3 3/4, and 2 3/4 lbs. They have a high color and are of a very rich flavor and make a delicious pie. If they possess the property of keeping a year, as I am informed they do, they must be truly valuable.'

The following statement, taken from the American Turf Register, published in Baltimore, will give a little insight into the profits attending the breeding of turf or blood-horses at the South.

SALES OF HORSES.

The appreciation and current value of bred horses may be estimated by the following sales, of very recent date, which have correctly come to our knowledge.

Kate Kearney and Polly Hopkins for	\$4675
One half of Sir Charles,	3000
Medley, (Johnson's) for one half,	4000
Since sold we have understood for	5000
Annotto, 2 years old, by Sir Charles,	2000
Twice a winner before the sale,	
Andrew, by Sir Charles, 3 years old,	1500
without having won a race.	
Jemima Wilkinson, 3 years old, for	1550
And afterwards for	2500
A winner twice and beaten twice.	
Maria West, 3 years old, by Marion,	1500
twice beaten—never won a race.	
An Arab filly, 3 years old, unbroken,	600
Collier, by Sir Charles, 4 years old,	1500
Sold September last, and has since	
much more than cleared himself to his	
owner, without anything being risked	
but his entrance money.	
Restless, 4 years old, by Virginia,	1750
Twice a winner—since sold for	500
Advance on the purchase money has	
been refused.	
Havey, by Sir Charles, 4 years old, for	2500
to the Rev. H. M. Cryer, of Tennessee,	
Contention, about, 15 or 16 years old,	
one half of him,	
Champion, 3 years old, by Arab,	1500
beaten once, a winner once.	1000
King Agrippa, by Sir Archy, 3 years	
old, never galloped, for	
to W. R. Johnson, Esq.	1000
Star,	
offered by F. A. Pankey, of Tennessee,	3000
and refused by W. R. Johnson.	
The same gentleman offered	5000
for Charles—also refused.	

Sussex, by Sir Charles, 3000
 Note.—The celebrated *Pacolet*, since
 of Monsieur Tounson, was bought at 15
 months old, by W. R. Johnson, Esq. for
 170 and afterwards sold to General Andrew
 Jackson, for 3000
 If alive now and eight years old, he
 would probably sell for 10,000
 Byron, by Virginia, one half for 1500

Snake Fern.—Mr Shaw.—By giving publicity to the following letter from the postmaster at Rossville, the object of the writer will be most readily accomplished, viz. to diffuse generally, the knowledge of a remedy for a distressing or alarming accident to which all are more or less liable; and the rapidity with which the poison is absorbed, makes it exceedingly desirable that some antidote should be applied before it can be done under the direction of a physician.

The family of Ferns (the first order of the class Cryptogamia) is very numerous. I am not prepared to say that this species may be found abundantly in this vicinity, but presume it may. To the intelligence and respectability of Mr Coopy, all who have acquaintance with him will cheerfully bear testimony.

Yours, respectfully, H. HULL.

Dear Sir,—I herewith inclose you the *Snake Fern* which will cure all kinds of *Snakes' bites*. It has been known to effect a cure when the patient's teeth had to be forced apart. It should be bruised (top and roots) and infused in water or sweet milk (the last is preferable) and taken as the stomach will bear it, till the symptoms subside.

I have no doubt but that it would be a valuable medicine in the case of Hydrophobia. I have lived in this nation 25 years and have never known or heard of an Indian being affected with that disease. It is certainly worth a trial. Yours, &c.
 —[Georgia Athenian.] JOSEPH COOPY.

Sheep in Massachusetts.—A correspondent of the Hingham Gazette, states the number of Sheep in this state, as contained in returns to the Valuation Committee, to be as follows:

Berkshire,	99,253	Barnstable	10,868
Hampshire	54,714	Middlesex	10,777
Franklin	46,273	Essex	9,200
Worcester	41,100	Nantucket	6,124
Hampden	34,820	Norfolk	3,639
Bristol	17,099	Suffolk	520
Plymouth	15,603		
Dukes	11,692	Total	360,682

From the Kennebec Journal.

MONEY APPLIED BY THIS STATE

To benefit the Agricultural interest, the best method of enriching the State.

Other countries and States, with much less land, and not so deeply interested in the welfare of agriculture, have appropriated large sums to the benefit of the farming interest, and are satisfied that the money has been applied to the best purpose. Great Britain has long had her agricultural societies aided by the Government, and it is doubted whether any part of Europe is destitute.

New York has extensive and active agricultural societies; Massachusetts now applies the sum of two hundred dollars yearly to each of her counties (if I am rightly informed) to aid her county societies, and we all know she has a very extensive State society, and has had, for many years; and

lately a Horticultural society is doing much, and Maine has in many cases felt the benefit of their labors in twenty years. The Nova Scotia government have aided a very active society in that province, and I have furnished one choice animal for them. Before the establishment of that society they imported bread to a large amount, which importation they say, has been much lessened. Some of the reports of that society have been rich in agricultural matter: they have shown the absurdity of a country situated so far to the north as they are, where they are obliged to fatten seven months in a year, being obliged to sell butcher's meat and purchase bread stuff; they have shown that the cost of raising a hundred of meat is three times that of a hundred of breadstuff; and yet the meat does not exceed the breadstuff but little in the market. We have yet to learn why all other places are so much benefited by agricultural societies, and have not an object worthy to receive the least legislative aid. Can it be that this State has neglected their true interest? Experience has shown that small premiums are best; but without any it is not believed that one hundred and thirteen bushels of good sound corn would have been raised from one acre of ground in the town of Winthrop this year. The information that is obtained from a society cannot be obtained from an individual, nor is the influence in society as great in the one case as in the other. Witness the good done by Temperance Societies of late.

I believe that man labors under a mistake who thinks that we in Maine are situated too far to the north for a good farming country, if the farmer had information, and industry to put it into execution. Teach our youth that we are so situated, and that our soil is indifferent, and they will be sighing after a softer air, and more luxuriant soil; but teach them the contrary, and they will be contented here. A sum sufficient to keep many agricultural societies actively pursuing their object would not be felt in any considerable degree, but the benefit would soon be perceived, and I should hope, acknowledged by every one. A small sum yearly would be sufficient, and much better than a large one at any one time. Can there be any class of people in this state so ignorant of their true interest as to suppose they are not interested in agriculture? In states where they have but little seaboard there is no difficulty in making the Legislatures believe it to be their true interest to patronize agricultural societies. Is it because we have three hundred miles of sea-board that our Legislature has not aided those societies?

If domestic animals are improved; if one hundred bushels of corn are raised where only forty were before the existence of such societies; if domestic and family expenses are lessened; if the people throughout the state are rendered more temperate and industrious, will any man say the state is not enriched thereby? and would not these societies have such a tendency? Commerce and the arts are cultivated by all wise nations; if they are extended too far they beget their evils. Ought we not as a people to do all in our power to elevate the standard of agriculture to its proper level? and can it be better done in any other way than by encouraging agricultural societies? I would call the attention of all elected to the next Legislature to the subject, let their profession or party feelings be what they may. I am satisfied the subject has been too long neglected. There is nothing, that the ingenuity of man may not raise arguments

against, and state abuses of power that never existed. Experience alone can test what premises are necessary to do good; and the great object of all trustees ought and will be to do good. What other object can they have? I might state such objections as I have heard made, and ingenuity can make more, but I forbear.

A FARMER.

Winthrop, Nov. 1, 1831.

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, &c.

Just received and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston.

Advice to Young Men, and (incidentally) to Young Women, in the Middle and Higher Ranks of Life; in a series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a subject. By William Cobbett. Price 50 cents.

Also—A Ride of eight hundred miles in France, containing a sketch of the agriculture, &c. of the country. By J. P. Cobbett. Price 50 cents.

Also—Cobbett's Ride through the Netherlands. Price 50 cents.

The Pomological Manual, or a Treatise on Fruits; containing descriptions of a great number of the most valuable varieties for the orchard and garden. By William R. Prince, added by William Prince. Price \$1.00.

One copy only, just received from London, of London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, with many hundred wood engravings, new edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Price \$11.00. Dec. 23.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer's office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

¶ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Tea Wheat.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One barrel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1823, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 105—and vol. vi, page 82. Dec. 14.

Grape Vine Cuttings.

Several thousand cuttings of the Catawba, Schuylkill, Muscadell, and Constantia Grape Vines, will be for sale at John Adlum's Georgetown Vineyard, near Washington city, from now till the first of April next.

Dec. 21.

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Map of New England,

WITH CORRECTIONS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

A few copies of this map, lately printed, with corrections, containing all the new incorporated towns, with the principal roads, &c. are now finished, mounted on rollers, and folded in cases for travellers—and for sale at the Counting Room of the Daily Advertiser, 6 and 8, Congress street, and at the Bookstores. Dec. 21.

Pear Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer's Office—

One peck of fresh Pear Seeds of excellent quality.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FRONT	OT
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	"	125 00	130 00
BEEF, prime,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, prime,	barrel	10 00	10 50
BEEF, prime,	"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, No. 1,	"	16	18
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
CHEESE, Skimmed milk,	"	6	8
FLAXSEED,	"	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 87	6 25
Genesee,	"	6 31	6 50
Alexandria,	"	5 75	5 85
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	70	75
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	67	68
Rye,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	1 12	1 20
Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	"	60	70
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	9 50	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	11 00	13 00
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 06
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, Navy mess,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 87	2 12
Red Top (northern)	"	50	75
Red Clover, (northern)	pound	10	12
TALLOW, tixed,	cwt.	10 00	10 25
WOOL, Merino, fullblood, washed,	pound	58	63
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	70	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	52	55
Mer. as, half blood,	"	50	52
Merino, quarter,	"	45	48
Native, washed,	"	44	45
Pulled superfine,	"	62	62
1st Lamb's,	"	55	50
2d, "	"	40	49
3d, "	"	28	33
1st Spinning,	"	48	58

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY MR HAYWARD,

Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	6
" whole hogs,	"	5 ½	6 ½
VEAL,	"	6	6
MUTTON,	"	4	4
POULTRY,	"	7	8
BUTTER, Reg and tub,	"	12	15
" Lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	40	50
MEAL, Rye, retail	bushel	117	117
" Indian, retail,	"	37	40
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDERS, (according to quality)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRISTON MARKET—Monday, Dec. 26.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 735 Beef Cattle, 84 Stores, 900 Sheep, and 680 Swine—about 430 Swine have been before reported.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.In consequence of the limited number at market an attempt was made to advance the price—some qualities may have sold higher. Our quotations will be about the same. One yoke were taken at \$5 75, extra 5 25 a 5 50, prime, 5 a 5 12½, good 4 67 a 4 84, thin 3 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess 4 12½ a 4 25; No. 1, 5 62½ a 7 75.

Cows and Working Oxen.—But little doing. Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at \$19, 21, 22, 24 and 25.

Sheep.—A few sales only were effected—no prices were noticed.

Swine.—Dull, buyers not plenty—a few were retailed at 3 a 4c. for Sows, and 4 a 5c. for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Dec. 23.—Beef Cattle.—About 400 head of fresh cattle have arrived, making about 800 head in this week, with what were over last—all sold at prices averaging rather better than the last week—w quote \$5 to 6 50, a few very fine sold at \$7. Cows and Calves scarce, and in demand. Sheep and Lambs—about 1000 in, all sold, as well as Beef Cattle, at prices averaging better than last week; Sheep \$2 50 a \$6, Lambs \$3 a 3 50.—Daily Adv.

MISCELLANY.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The President's Message will be accompanied by Reports from Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and W. T. Barry, Postmaster General. The Report of Louis M'Lane, Secretary of the Treasury, has since been transmitted to congress. Some information derived from these documents follows:

The Army.—Mr Cass states that desertion from the army is an evil, which not only continues but increases. The number of desertions in 1826 was 636; in 1829, 1114, and in 1831 will probably amount to 1,450, and make a pecuniary loss to the government of 118,000 dollars. He suggests the expediency of increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Mr Cass thus notices the effects of ardent spirits in the army:—'A very large proportion of all the crimes committed in the army may be traced to habits of intemperance. This vice is in fact the prevalent one of our soldiery. I am satisfied that ardent spirits should not form a component part of the nation. By issuing it, we furnish to those already accustomed to its use the means of a vicious indulgence, and we invite those who are yet temperate to acquire this destructive habit. There were issued to the army in 1830, 72,537 gallons of whiskey, at the cost of 22,000 dollars. If this sum were applied to the purchase of tea, coffee, and sugar, for the use of the soldiers, their habits and morals would be greatly improved, and the discipline and respectability of the army promoted.'

Mr Cass says that the moral culture of the American soldiers is wholly neglected, and suggests that something should be done to promote their mental and religious improvement.

The Treasury, Public Debt, &c.—The expenditures of the government for 1831 are estimated by Mr M'Lane at 39,967,201 dollars. Of this sum 16,189,289 dollars have been or will be paid on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, and 14,777,912 dollars for civil list, foreign intercourse, army, fortifications, navy, &c. The receipts into the treasury for 1832 are estimated as follows:

From Customs	26,500,000
Public Lands	3,000,000
Bank Dividends	498,000
Other Receipts	110,000

30,100,000

Of this sum of 30 millions, upwards of 13 millions will be required for the expenditures of 1832 for all objects other than public debt, leaving upwards of 16 millions which may be applied to the public debt.

The public debt on the first of January, 1832, will amount to 24,322,235 dollars; and Mr M'Lane states that the government has the means of paying the whole debt on or before the 3d of March, 1833. He proposes to sell the 7 millions of stock in the United States Bank; this, with the 16 millions above, and between 2 and 3 millions from revenue of 1833, would extinguish the whole debt.

Mr M'Lane differs from the President in regard to the National Bank. He recommends the renewal of the charter of this Institution, guarding its future operations by such judicious checks and limitations as experience may have shown to be necessary.

He estimates that the annual expenditures of the government, after the public debt is paid, will not exceed 15 millions of dollars, and recommends such a reduction of the duties on imports, that they will not amount to much over 15 millions. He thinks this may be done, and at the same time a reasonable protection be afforded to domestic industry. He would not at present change materially the duties on wool, woadens, cottons, iron, hemp and sugar, but reduce them gradually in future.

He suggests the expediency of selling all the public lands to the states in whose limits they lie, and of appropriating the avails among the several states of the union.

Post Office Department.—Mr Barry states the expenditures of this department for the year ending July 1, 1831, as follows:

Compensation to post-masters	\$635,029
Transportation of the mail	1,252,226
Incidental expenses	48,304
	\$1,935,559

The revenue from postages for the same time amounted to 1,997,811 dollars. On the 1st of July last, there were 8,686 post offices. The annual transportation of the mail by stages and steam boats was 10,728,348 miles, and on horseback and in sulks 4,740,344 miles.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

The Leaves of the Vine are greedily devoured by all cattle, especially the cow, sheep and hog, which are excessively fond of them. They are a great resource during a dearth of fodder. But it should not be forgotten that the wood will not ripen without the leaves; and that they are an essential towards a mature and plentiful crop. They should not be plucked; but, as they fall, should be gathered, heaped in a dry place, or salted and packed hard in barrels. They may be packed alternately with straw or hay, which soaks the taste of the leaves and becomes a new delicacy to the cattle.—*Fine Dresser's Manual.*

From the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

GENERAL ASPECT OF PALESTINE.

The hills still stand round about Jerusalem as they stood in the days of David and of Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon, the cedar grows on Libanus, and Kishon, that ancient river draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig-tree springs up by the wayside, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountains. The desolation which covered the cities of the plain is not less striking at the present hour than when Moses with an inspired pen recorded the judgment of God: the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves. There is, in fact, in the scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that accords well with the everlasting import of historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction.

COB CIGARS.—A subscriber has handed us for publication the following extract from a letter written by a Pittsburg correspondent:—I find

there are rogues in Kentucky as well as Pennsylvania. A box of Kentucky Cigars marked D was a few days since opened in one of our stores, and after taking a course of very fine cigars off the top, the remainder was found transformed into corn cobs. A good way of disposing of the whole produce of your cornfield truly. But perhaps the maker may have discovered that Cobs smoke better than Tobacco.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. Watches repaired and warranted.

Sir Thomas Browne's Works.

HILLIARD & BROWN, Booksellers to the University, Cambridge, have this day published—The Library of the Old English Prose Writers, Vol. III., containing the Miscellaneous Works of Sir Thomas Browne, with some account of his life and writings. Edited by the Rev. Alexander Young. This volume contains the whole of 'The Religion of a Physician,' treatise on 'Urn-Burial,' the Letter to a Friend on the death of his intimate Friend, and selections from the 'Vulgar Errors.'

It & B. have a few copies remaining of the first and second vols. of this collection, containing Fuller's Holy State, Sidney's Defence of Poesie, and Selden's Table Talk. Each volume may be obtained separately, neatly bound in linen, or elegantly in calf and gilt. Dec. 21.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR., 65, Broad street.

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 50, North Market street, A Manual, containing information respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk.—In three parts, with colored engravings. By J. H. COBB, A. M. Published by direction of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 3 1/2 cents. Oct. 26.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned. Jan. 1

Binding.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 3.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, (payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.)

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1832.

NO. 25.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NATIVE STOCK.

I frequently observe in the perusal of the New England Farmer, statements on cattle, and very uniformly on the late imported breeds, but hardly a solitary notice of our old accustomed breed.—Being a farmer, and having some experience in both breeds, and with strict observation of my neighbors, I am very positive that the true worth of our ancient breed, as to their competition, is much neglected. It is my intention to set forth the true character of both breeds as to their milk, impartially, and within the limits of my knowledge, that the public may be on their guard, and not led away against their interests by any new fanciful representations. In doing this, I shall be fearless of crossing or injuring any individual, and in accordance to this avowal, I am not to lose sight of public interest.

I was not a little pleased with E. C.'s remarks in No. 22, present volume. Had he been fearless of crossing so popular an opinion as now exists in favor of those new and improved breeds, or had he viewed the thing as important as I do, he would have gone on without leave, or request, and described the size and particular properties of the Cow, and made his comparisons generally.—There are in this vicinity some of the large imported breeds of cattle, much larger than the ordinary breed, and they have been frequently exhibited at shows, and have been pronounced very fine, not so frequently the female as the male, and no committee would dare or think of anything less than to encourage such an improvement, apparent to all. They have also been highly recommended by individuals that possessed them, so that a great impulse has been created, and A, B and C have availed themselves of their best means of procuring a heifer, a cow, or a bull, at an extra price, or edged along the most economical way to obtain some of the blood. Among the number I have been one; my first trial was in selecting a heifer from seven others of the same age, going in three years old. She soon brought me a fine calf. The butcher for its fine properties, (especially its name) did not claim it. In the meantime, I was very much put to it to get her milked, all females protesting against going near her long legs, in search for her bag and teats, as they were pretty well concealed, depend on it, and not to be found at all in the usual place in our ordinary breed, but much higher. However my anxiety about milking was soon over; the calf soon took all, and wanted more. I began to alter my opinion of the breed, and disposed of cow and calf. The object of the purchaser was to procure a fine bull calf. I soon heard the cow was good for nothing for milk; she was fed and slaughtered in the fall. Since, the breed has become more frequent; some have fallen into my hands tinged with this improved blood. I have found them *larger*, but uniformly *less milkers*. I have known several of my neighbors to try those cows for milk, who have uniformly condemned them, having fed and

slaughtered them. In this vicinity, if well fed, they weigh from 600 to 1100 lbs.

A friend in an adjacent town has for forty years been improving his breed of cows, and with the greatest attention, like every good farmer. In course his cows are uncommonly large, without the help of the famous improved breed. His cows are noted for producing large stock, but nothing more than common for milk. He has seized the opportunity of crossing with this improved breed. I was at his residence the other day, when, in taking a view of his stock, he pointed out some large heifers, observing he had gone too far, that their legs were too long, their bags were small and high, and that they gave but little milk. He then showed me a bull that he had procured from the country, of a famous breed, reversed, with very short legs, long bodied, thick and round. He confessed his cows were unprofitable, and too long legged, and had taken this method to cut them down, and to improve them. Then showing me two small cows of the old breed, not more than half the size of his, brought there by his tenant, with their bags and teats close to the ground, he asserted that they would produce more than twice the milk of his.

A neighbor has had the curiosity to send to Massachusetts, to a gentleman, for a heifer, who is said to be of the first improved breed in this country. I understand his expense for her was about \$100. She is a show. He was under the necessity of procuring milk immediately for her calf, or it must have starved. He has offered me the heifer, recommending her for calves. I observed to him I was convinced the breed *were not good for milk*, and that I was improving my breed by going back as fast as possible for the most ancient blood; that it was from them that I derived any profit from my dairy. The milk of this heifer is now present, who is of good reputation, and he says she never gave more than three pints in the height of feed at a milking. I could enumerate numerous similar cases; suffice it to say I know of but few better.

There are but few instances of the old breed of heifers that do not make tolerable cows, to produce in common feed from 7 to 12 quarts of milk, wine measure, at a milking. It has been the case with mine uniformly; and that the smallest heifers make the best and most profitable cows. It is a practice among those deep in the breeding of the improved breed, after proving them, to feed and slaughter the most of them, reserving only the few that will give the most milk. I never have heard in this vicinity with any confidence, of any giving a large quantity of milk, nor any boasting of its quality as being superior; I presume the quality is similar. It is not uncommon that our old ancient breed make seven pounds of butter per week, and the more extraordinary 14, 18 to 20 lbs. From my experience and strict observation, I shall give full credit to the improved breed, to say they give generally half as much as the little docile short legged ancient breed.

Now from my statement it does not show by any means that the improved cows are half the profit of the others. To show their comparative difference, we will suppose a pasture feeds five of

the improved breed well, as it must, or they are good for nothing. My criterion to know how many small ones it takes to feed the same pasture, is to take the same weight; well, that is ten of the small breed. If the five large give 4 quarts of milk each at a milking, it is 20 quarts; whereas the ten of the small give 8 quarts each, which is 80 quarts. This is not all the difference. These small cows will do very well with half the feed of the large; then with propriety we will double the number, which is 20, affording 160 quarts. This will operate to keep the pastures from being foul, and cause them to produce sweet feed, successively; whereas by slack feeding, they fast incline to everything but good feed. There is also the same difference in wintering these cows that there is in summering. Now if my statements are correct, it is important; it shows on the one hand that by keeping our beautiful old breed of cows, they give a farmer a fine profit; on the other, we obtain from the improved breed a heavy tax.

A. R.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) Dec. 26, 1831.

NEW FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—Your paper of the 27th April noticed the receipt, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of grafts of 18 varieties of foreign apples from Albany, which were distributed among the members. I send you the character of the fruits, as given in Lindley's 'Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden,' one of the most recent and best British Pomological works. The descriptions may be seen under the numbers referred to.—The varieties are mostly new, and of high repute.

1. *Alexander*. 'An excellent and valuable [Russian] fruit.' Fit for the table from October till nearly Christmas. No. 22.
2. *Beauty of Kent*. 'A very excellent fruit.'—An autumnal dessert apple. No. 47.
3. *Blenheim Pippin*. 'Extremely pleasant and high flavored.' In eating from November to March. No. 47.
4. *Beaumont Seedling*. 'An excellent dessert apple from November to April.' No. 67.
5. *Cornish Gillyflower*. 'A very rich dessert apple from November to May. The Lon. Hort. Society awarded a medal in 1813, to a gentleman who brought it into notice; and the *Pom. Magazine* esteems it the best apple grown. No. 130.
6. *Golden Harvey*. 'A most beautiful and excellent dessert apple, ripening in Dec. and keeping till May.' No. 91.
7. *Hawthornden*. 'An excellent culinary fruit from Michaelmas to Christmas.' No. 27.
8. *Kerry Pippin*. 'An excellent dessert apple from Sept. till Nov. No. 30.
9. *Minshall's Crab*. 'A culinary apple from Nov. till March; and according to Loudon, 'useful for every purpose.' No. 101.
10. *Oslin (not Arlin)*. 'Ripe about the middle of Aug. and 'very excellent.' No. 6.
11. *Ribston Pippin*. 'May be truly said to be one of the best, and certainly is one of the most popular apples of the present day.' From Oct. to April. No. 155.
12. *Devonshire Quarenden* [Sack]. 'Very much

and very justly esteemed.' Ripe in Aug. and will keep till the last of Sept. No. 8.

13. *Scarlet Nonpareil*. A dessert fruit from Nov. till March. 'It cannot fail of being universally esteemed.' No. 187.

14. *Greenstein*. A German 'dessert apple' ripening in the autumn, but will keep till April, and may be reckoned a rival to our Ribston Pippin. No. 138.

15. *Alfriston*. A very fine and excellent culinary apple—Oct. and till Christmas. No. 46.

16. *Dutchess of Oldenburgh*. A Russian fruit not described by Lindley.

17. *King of the Pippins*. A very beautiful dessert fruit in Nov. and Dec. No. 57.

18. *Docton*. 'A most abundant bearer, extremely well adapted for the market, and an excellent apple for cider.' Ripe in Oct. and keeps till Christmas. No. 50. J. B.

Albany Nursery, Dec. 1831.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

KNICKERBOCKER PICKLE.

The directions for 'Knickerbocker Pickle,' in which a correspondent some time ago stated that you had put *three fourths* too much molasses, prescribed one *gallon*, instead of one *quart*. As last published it is correct. I have used it some years, for beef and hams, without extra salt; and have now hams, of 20 lbs. weight, more than a year old, thus cured, perfectly sound, and of as fine flavor as those of Burlington or Virginia.

N. B. When the ham is boiled thoroughly, (say 4 hours for one of 16 lbs.) put it immediately from the kettle into a vessel of cold water, which prevents the waste of the juices; and eat it cold.

CHERRY TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—The subject of Mr Tully's letter to Mr Prince, in your paper of 14th December, must be extremely interesting to every one connected with sheep husbandry, and any information which can have a bearing upon the health and thrift of this useful animal, cannot fail of being serviceable to a majority of your readers.—It is probably well known to most farmers, that a 'cherry growth' is almost always consequent upon clearing new lands by fire; at least it is so in this country. These cherries are of a deep red, and have the appearance, and are about the size of the common red currant of our gardens. As they are found on almost every new farm in those parts not yet entirely subdued, it would be of importance to ascertain whether this species of cherry produces the deleterious effects described by Mr Tully. Neither of the gentlemen make any allusion to the kind of sheep affected; and it has occurred to me that *possibly* those of a foreign blood may be more susceptible of injury from this cause than those of our native stocks. I have an island sheep pasture which abounds with the wild red cherry of all sizes; sheep of the native breed have been pastured upon it for the two years last past, and without the slightest apparent injury; and as I wish to place a small flock of the merino breed upon it the next season, I am anxious to obtain some further information on the subject. Should you be in possession of any facts connected with it, I doubt not that many would be benefited by learning them.

I believe a popular notion prevails, (with what reason I do not know,) that it is injurious to year-

ling ewes to browse evergreens, particularly the hemlock, of which they are extremely fond. I have been in the habit of throwing branches of hemlock to my sheep occasionally, and have never perceived any injurious effects. As my experience in this branch of farming is very limited, I should like to know if there is anything to be apprehended from the practice.

Respectfully,

A.

Penobscot Co., Me. 1831.

NOMENCLATURE OF FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—The number of English publications on Horticulture and Pomology is so great, that it is often found difficult to make a suitable discrimination, as many of the more ancient and some of the modern English works on this subject contain a mass of error, as well as of facts.

A work has been recently issued from the English press, under the title of 'A Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden,' edited by John Lindley, Assistant Secretary of the London Horticultural Society, which is entitled to more than ordinary consideration; and I would recommend its perusal to all those persons, who are making precision in the nomenclature of fruits an object of investigation.

Another work entitled 'Pyrus Malus Brentfordensis,' with descriptions and plates of near 200 varieties of Apples, has been lately published at London, and is worthy of the highest encomiums. The execution of the engravings surpasses anything of the kind that has ever met my eye, either from France, England, or elsewhere. These two publications taken in connexion with the 'Pomological Magazine,' may be considered as forming a standard nomenclature of the fruits at present cultivated in Great Britain. And although some inadvertencies appear to exist these are amply compensated for by the general accuracy maintained.

I would here respectfully suggest to the proprietors of American Nurseries the formation of *Descriptive Catalogues* of the varieties they respectively cultivate, which can be arranged in the same simple plan as pursued by Mr Lindley, in the work already referred to. By adopting the use of letters, figures, and hieroglyphics, to express general terms as to size, color, quality, &c, a moderate space will suffice to condense all the requisite information. The advantage of such a catalogue to the public cannot fail of imparting mutual and general benefit. Having long had this object in view, I have devoted much attention to the preparation of a Catalogue of this description, which will before long be presented to the public, and distributed gratuitously to all who apply for it.

The continual accumulation of estimable American varieties of fruits, rivaling in many instances the productions of other countries, has been such as not only to arrest the attention of our Pomologists, but to confound those who have entertained the opinion, that perfection in these productions was confined to the eastern hemisphere. The formation of a Catalogue of *American Fruits* exclusively, has been deemed a highly important desideratum, and such an one is nearly ready for publication, and will be also gratuitously distributed.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden,
Flushing, N. Y. Dec. 31.

EFFECTS OF LIME AND SULPHUR.

MR FESSENDEN—Your Roxbury correspondent has no occasion to fear any ill effects from the application of a solution of lime and sulphur in boiling water, to the vine or any plant or shrub, unless the effects should be contrary from what I have experienced in the case of this solution.

Having much yard room and walks to keep in repair, it has been and remains to be a desirable object with me to find some method more easy and less expensive than hoeing, raking and rolling, for preventing the continued growth of grass and weeds. I therefore made early trial last summer of the solution of lime and sulphur as recommended, but found it *increased* rather than checked the growth of grass in my yard.

Now if any of your correspondents will inform me of any method proved by themselves to be effectual in destroying grass and weeds, and preventing their continued growth, easier or less expensive than frequent hoeing, they will incur my warmest obligation.

Brookline, Dec. 30, 1831.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

The agriculture of England is confessedly superior to that of any other part of the world, and the condition of those who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, incontestably preferable to that of the same class in any other section of Europe. An inexhaustible source of admiration and delight is found in the unrivalled beauty, as well as richness and fruitfulness of their husbandry; the effects of which are heightened by the magnificent parks and noble mansions of the opulent proprietors; by picturesque gardens upon the largest scale, and disposed with the most exquisite taste; and by Gothic remains, no less admirable in their structure than venerable for their antiquity. The neat cottage, the substantial farm-house, the splendid villa, are constantly rising to the sight, surrounded by the most choice and poetical attributes of the landscape. The vision is not more delightfully recreated by the rural scenery, than the moral sense is gratified, and the understanding elevated, by the institutions of this great country.

It appears something not less than impious to desire the ruin of this people, when you view the height to which they have carried the comforts, the knowledge, and the virtue of our species; the extent and number of their foundations of charity; their skill in the mechanic arts, by the improvements of which alone they have conferred inestimable benefits on mankind; the masculine morality, the lofty sense of independence, the sober and rational piety which are found in all classes; their impartial, decorous, and able administration of a code of laws, than which none more just and perfect has ever been in operation; their seminaries of education, yielding more solid and profitable instruction than any other whatever; their eminence in literature and science; the urbanity and learning of their privileged orders; their deliberative assemblies, illustrated by so many profound statesmen and brilliant orators.—*Walsk's Travels.*

RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The taste of the English in the cultivation of the land, and in what is termed landscape gardening, is unrivalled. Nothing can be more imposing than their park scenery. But what most delights me is the creative talent with which the English decorate the unostentatious abodes of middle life.

The rudest habitation, the most unpromising and scanty portion of land, in the hands of an Englishman of taste, becomes a little paradise. The residence of people of fortune and refinement in the country has diffused a degree of taste and elegance in rural economy, that descends to the lowest class. The very laborer, with his thatched cottage and narrow slip of ground, attends to their embellishment. The trim hedge, the grass plot before the door, the little flower bed bordered with snug box, the woodland trained up against the wall, and hanging its blossoms about the lattice; the pot of flowers in the window; the holly providentially planted about the house, to cheat winter of its dreariness, and throw in a gleam of green summer to cheer the fireside—all these bespeak the influence of taste, flowing down from high sources, and pervading the lowest levels of the public mind. If ever lover, as poets sing, delights to visit a cottage, it must be the cottage of an English peasant.

The proneness to rural life among the higher classes, has had a salutary effect upon the national character. I do not know a finer race of men than the English gentlemen. Instead of the softness and effeminacy which characterize the men of rank in some countries, they exhibit a union of elegance and strength, a robustness of frame and freshness of complexion, which I am inclined to attribute to their living so much in the open air, and pursuing so eagerly the invigorating recreations of the country.

The effect of this devotion of elegant minds to rural occupations has been wonderful on the face of the country. A great part of the island is level, and would be monotonous, were it not for the charms of culture; but it is studded and gemmed, as it were, with castles and palaces, and embroidered with parks and gardens. It does not abound in grand and sublime prospects, but rather in little home scenes of rural repose and sheltered quiet. Every antique farm-house and moss-grown cottage is a picture; and as the roads are continually winding, and the view shut in by groves and hedges, the eye is delighted by a continual succession of small landscapes of captivating loveliness.

The great charm, however, of English scenery is the moral feeling that seems to pervade it. It is associated in the mind with ideas of order, of quiet, of calm and settled principles, of hoary usage and reverend custom.

It is a pleasing sight on a Sunday morning, when the bell is sending its sober melody across the quiet fields, to behold the peasantry in their best finery, with ruddy faces, and modest cheerfulness, thronging tranquilly along the green lanes to church; but it is still more pleasing to see them in the evenings, gathering about their cottage doors, and appearing to exult in the humble comforts and embellishments which their own hands have spread around them. It is this sweet home feeling, this settled repose of affection in the domestic scene, that is, after all, the parent of the steadiest virtues and purest enjoyments.

'Oh! friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace,
Domestic life in rural pleasure passed!'

W. Irving.

Gen. E. Risley, of Fredonia, N. Y. has engaged largely in the manufacture of corn brooms, no less than *thirty thousand* of which he has disposed of to a single house in Buffalo, the present season.

From the Genesee Farmer.

QUINCE TREES.

Last summer two of my quince trees died. I discovered no insects, but suspecting that some hidden depredator had occasioned my loss, I had the trees taken up by the roots and burnt. Two days ago, on digging round some small trees of this kind, I saw a brownish powder on the bark; and on probing with a knife, I found the trees had suffered great damage from worms of an unknown kind. These larvae resemble the peach worm, (*Aegeria exitiosa*) though rather larger than that worm is commonly found at this season.—They appear to commence near the surface of the ground; and in a great majority of cases, have worked *upward*, sometimes to the height of one foot, gradually slanting through the solid wood, as if they were retiring *inward* on the approach of winter. From one tree I took fifteen worms. It is rare to find two within the same cavity; but the holes are so contiguous that to cut them out would inevitably destroy the tree. I have therefore drawn them out with a barbed wire made sharp.

In a few cases, the worms had worked *downward* slanting *inward*; and in other cases, they remained under the bark without having penetrated the wood. Instead of throwing out their filth like the peach worm, they *pack it behind them*, completely closing the orifice. On breaking through the bark into one of these tracks, the direction of the worm may be determined by the color of the filth, the old part being brown, and the more recent orange colored.

I now suspect that the loss of an English Mulberry which had been two years in a bearing state in my fruit garden, ought to be ascribed to these worms.

Under a microscope they are found to differ from the peach worm in several external particulars, and also in their internal structure. In their manners, the difference is striking; for though the peach worm is occasionally discovered two or more feet from the ground, I have not observed it to work *upward* from the surface; neither does it penetrate the solid wood. It is supposed not to continue in the larva state quite a year; but some circumstances rather indicate that the Quince worm may continue longer.

The name of this pernicious insect, and the best method of preventing its ravages, are wanted.

From the Village Record.

LIMING.

In Chester County, Pa. on the farm of Thomas H. B. Jacobs, Esq. of about 150 acres, he has a stone barn 100 feet long, with stabling under the whole, divided in the most convenient manner, for stall feeding, milk-cows, oxen, horses, colts, sheep, &c. It has two threshing floors, one as smooth as any ball room; and here, young and old, at Harvest Home, 'trip it on light fantastic toe,' to 'the sweet sound of the tambourine and viol.' On the plantation adjoining, belonging to Mr J. B. Remington, there are two new elegant stone barns, the length of the two exceeding 100 feet.

While we boast of our farming, we must repeat again and again, the secret of our prosperity. It is a regular rotation of crops, making a little of many articles, rather than attempting to make much out of one; remembering the Scotch proverb, that 'many a mickle makes a muckle'—

together with heavy liming—*liming*—*LIMING*.—Many farms here of an hundred acres have had from 3 to 6000 bushels of lime each, within the last ten years.

We wish the price current makers in all our cities, would state the price of lime per bushel—or if by the cask, mention the number of bushels the casks hold. When the Valley Rail Road shall be completed, Chester County will pour a million of bushels into the city for exportation, if there is a demand abroad; and when Anthracite Coal comes down to its minimum.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SUGAR FROM POTATOES.

The conversion of *starch* into *sugar* has long been known to chemists; and hopes were entertained that some new method of procuring the latter might render the *cane*, the *beet*, and the *maple* of less importance; but years have passed over without any successful attempt in the *large way*, unless that which is mentioned in the following very interesting account from the last number of *Silliman's Journal* should prove to be such. It was written by Samuel Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor.

'I have been for some time persuaded, taking the data furnished by chemists as correct, that sugar might be advantageously made in towns remote from the Atlantic coast, from the potato; and one year ago, Capt. E. G. Paller, at my instance, with great ingenuity devised and constructed machinery and apparatus for prosecuting the business. As this is the first attempt within my knowledge, to make sugar from that on any considerable scale, I propose giving you a full account of the business so far as it has proceeded. He has used in the manufacture three thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes. A fair sample of the sugar, or rather molasses, for no crystallized pure sugar could be obtained, is now sent to you.'

To this account Professor *Silliman* adds, 'The molasses forwarded by Mr Guthrie is very rich, and apparently pure syrup, and has only a slight peculiarity of taste, a little like that of an oil, that could enable one to distinguish it from the best cane molasses. The syrup is nearly as rich as that from the sugar maple: and not improbably may yet afford a crystallized sugar.' D. T.

HATS.—The report of the Committee on the Manufacture of Hats (of which Clarkson Crolius was Chairman, and which was raised at the late Tariff Convention in New York,) is published. It estimates the annual manufacture of hats at \$10,500,000 being exported; that the business employs 18,000 persons, viz.: 15,000 men and boys, 3000 females, whose total wages are computed at \$4,200,000 a year, which is about \$240 for each person; and that the whole number of persons subsisted by the business is from fifty to sixty thousand.

Coffee.—All the coffee grown in the West Indies has sprung from two plants taken thither by a French botanist, from the botanic garden at Paris. On the voyage the supply of water became nearly exhausted; but so anxious was the Frenchman to preserve the plants, that he deprived himself of his allowance in order to water the Coffee Plants. Formerly Coffee could only be got at a great expense from Mocha in Arabia.

ADDRESS,
DELIVERED BEFORE THE WORCESTER
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

OCTOBER 30, 1831,

BEING THEIR THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY, CATTLE SHOW AND
EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

BY OLIVER FISKE, M. D.

Continued from page 189.

The early history of Scotland is productive of few results which give a character to husbandry. The feuds of their clans, and the ignorance and abject condition of the people, retarded, for many centuries, this art of civilization and peace. The labors and publications of Sir John Sinclair, with the efforts of his copatriots in establishing a Board of Husbandry, have infused a spirit which has advanced the practical knowledge and science of agriculture, to a degree of perfection, not surpassed by any portion of the British empire. But the best service rendered by Sir John, was in a residence in Flanders, where he acquired a knowledge of the political economy and agricultural skill of the people, which he has promulgated for the benefit of his own country.

About the middle of the last century, Ireland began to acquire some distinction in the art of husbandry. The transactions of the *Dublin Society* for the encouragement of agriculture, are now cited in terms of approbation by all foreigners, in their memoirs on that subject. She yet sustains her respectable rank. It is known that the generality of this people are miserably poor. Necessity compels the occupants of small patches, rented by their landlords, to resort to the most efficacious measures for their utmost production.—Manure is easily procured, and liberally applied. I once met with a laboring Irishman, ignorant in most subjects, but intelligent in this, at a place where our scanty mode of manuring was in view. He noticed the different management, in this important particular, between his country and ours. In Ireland he averred, the piles of manure lay as thick as they can stand; while in this country, one little heap is thrown here, and another, away yonder! Most of our farmers would justify this shrewd remark.

In France, previous to the great revolution which upturned everything but the soil, the science of agriculture was pressed forward with great vigor. Fifteen societies were established by royal approbation and patronage, for their improvement; and twenty co-operating branches aided this national effort. The code of Napoleon was admirably calculated for its advancement, but became paralyzed as soon as enacted, by the downfall of the Corsican. Since that time, France has been too unsettled for improvement.

A few observations on the importance of science, as conducive to the art of husbandry, will bring us to some further view of the rural economy of Great Britain, as introductory to our own.

To prove that science has this important bearing, I need but to mention the fact, that the art of Printing gave a perceptible impulse to the art of Husbandry. This incontestably demonstrates the importance of books and treatises which embody the science, and record the experiments which a detached individual could neither know or conjecture, in the short period allotted for independent improvement. The *Book of Agriculture*, the first and best of all agricultural works, was written by Fitzherbert, already mentioned, and printed in 1534. It obtained an extensive circulation. In diffusing practical knowledge, science

had the benign and salutary influence on the clouded intellect, which the sun imparts in dispelling the darkness, and mists of the morning.—The genial rays of both these heavenly luminaries must be combined, and concentrated, to cause the earth to yield its best increase.

The union of science, and art, in constituting a good farmer, bears an analogy to the soul and body, in forming a perfect man. This union must be derived from the *book-learning*, which, by too many, has been considered wholly superfluous, and its teachings distrustful. This anomalous race, if ever numerous, will soon, I trust, become extinct in this favored region, by the irradiation of that science it labors to obscure. What other art or science is supposed to be attainable, in any considerable degree, without reading or study? Why should the farmer alone rely on *intuition*, the *mere instinct* of the brute, for his improvement; and be directed in his employment, by the same habit which confines his cattle to the furrow, and brings them about at the end of it, without a driver? Why should he consider himself nothing more than the head tool of his implements, and but the *main-spring* of their movements, while the mechanic and artisan, by their science, seem to infuse intellect into them? If knowledge be necessary in any occupation, it is pre-eminently so in that of the farmer. The mechanic has no call to investigate the elements which are the bases of the material of his handicraft. His stock is before him; and his tools, guided by the unerring hand, and practical eye of professional skill, give form and finish to his work. Not so in the business of the farmer. He may as readily learn its mechanical parts; but he has problems to solve, and mysteries to investigate. He must be familiar with the component parts of the substance on which he bestows his labor—their relative proportions—their affinities—their separate and compound agencies—and the influence of other bodies, in their adaptation to the results he is laboring to obtain. In short, he must know the *necessary* and *intimate* connexion between cause and effect. These desirable acquirements, it is true, cannot be found in perfection, except by the aid of chemistry. This important branch of science, in its bearing on agriculture, cannot be obtained by the generality of farmers; nor is it necessary. Their general laws, and principles, are acquired from Lectures on that subject. Something, of which some of you may have seen in the course, which, through the kind instrumentality of the Lyceum, has been recently enjoyed. Their more necessary application to the art of husbandry, may be derived from books, from mental research, and from their daily development. Of the books to be consulted, there is none so appropriate and useful as *Sir Humphry Davy's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*.

I have said that the profession of agriculture requires more study than that of the artisan. If this be true, it is fortunate for the farmer that he can command more time for its acquisition. Winter is comparatively, and to him more peculiarly, a season of leisure. Those who do not possess books on this subject, can readily borrow them.—Next to the inspired volume, I would lend a treatise on agriculture. But a farmer is the last person who should live by borrowing. Let me recommend a better course—an association of school districts, or smaller sections, for the purchase of a select number of standard works on this subject, with the lighter productions, and periodical

publications of the day. Of this class, none can be more useful than the *New England Farmer*, edited with wise discrimination, and the vehicle of sound and practical instruction, furnished from the experience of our most scientific farmers.

General knowledge, independent of mental enjoyment, is important in all occupations, not only as it may direct the *hand*, but as it calls into exercise other energies, conducive to the common good. This is true under all forms of civil government; more especially in a Republic, where the *forest* is explored, in common with the *grove* for materials best fitted for the lasting endurance of the edifice. In our favored land, this honorable and patriotic incentive is most happily superadded for its highest attainment.

It is observable in the economy of England, and should be everywhere, that ample provision is to be made for the sustenance of stock, before it becomes an object to multiply, and ameliorate its breed. Having obtained this primary requisite, their great agriculturists, with laudable zeal and perseverance, are prosecuting this next important branch of husbandry.

As evidence that the more imperious wants of society are amply provided for in that country by the aid of husbandry, I mention that Horticulture, or rather its branch of Floriculture, the offspring of luxury, is more prized, and is cultivated with great assiduity. This pet child of dotage, nurtured in refinement, has now become the *belle*, and receives the homage of the day. Her prerogative is to flaunt in the parlor, decked with her *bouquet*, and displaying the *dessert*, while her plain, homely sister in the kitchen, is preparing substantial nutriment for the family, and superintending its necessary concerns. They can best estimate their relative superiority, who have the misfortune to witness the difference between *show* and *substance* in their own households and among their own daughters.

A taste for Horticulture, the primeval employment of man, is pervading and adorning our own country. But this branch of the parent stock must derive her principal rearing and residence from the city and its environs; and when transferred to the country, must yield a precedence to her younger sister. I mean not to derogate from the importance of these fascinating and more refined pursuits, as they occupy the leisure, and serve to cultivate the mind and chasten the taste of the more delicate portion of our race, in an elegant and healthful relaxation; and as they ultimately subserve the interests of agriculture.—They display in miniature, both the theory and practice of good husbandry, which is readily protracted upon a larger scale for the benefit of a country practitioner.

But the rural economy of Great Britain, in her tastes and productions, like her common law, is applicable to us, more from its general principles than its adaptation to the genius of the soil, or the people.—Both, if they govern, must bend to contingencies; and be in force no longer than other codes are established, for the guidance of the farmer and the jurist. Our farmers have indeed found surer guides in their own experiments on their own soil.

It would be instructive, as well as pleasant, to notice the means and the stages of our progress in this most interesting national achievement: but time will permit but a summary view.

The character and success which our first citi-

zens have conferred upon agriculture by their science and personal devotion to its interest, have given an impetus to industry in its multiplied objects and pursuits. All have become ambitious of the denomination of *workers*. The charge of *aristocracy* fabricated by the laboring office seeker, and the busy demagogue, against this class of men, will gain no credence from the intelligent farmer. He witnesses the refutation of the calumny in the fact, that our two first magistrates are at the head of our two first societies of practical workmen; and that other distinguished characters are ardently engaged in cultivating their farms; and are more ambitious of improving their breed of cattle than of accumulating wealth, or any arbitrary distinction for their children.—Surely the elements of aristocracy cannot dangerously predominate in the composition of that man, whose mind can be engrossed, and his eloquence displayed, in portraying the superior merits of his *short horned calves*, or his *Bedford pigs*!

In noticing the means and facilities which have accelerated the art of husbandry, it would be injustice to omit another most general and obvious agency in the artisans, by whose ingenuity and skill, the farmer is supplied with his improved implements of husbandry. By their contrivance and workmanship the curse of cultivating the earth by the sweat of the brow, is converted into the blessing of but a *healthful perspiration*.

[Concluded next week.]

ON PEDLARS AND THE TARIFF.

The Tariff has been found fault with for putting a duty of fifteen per cent on tin plates or sheets.—This duty was imposed at a revision of the tariff in which Mr Calhoun, and other southern gentlemen took the lead.

Whatever the motives may have been, it ought in our opinion to be put on the footing of tin in pigs and hars free of duty. But the tin business has fought its way and done well, say the free trade folks, without much aid from government, let all the other branches do the same. A child left to itself, abandoned by its parents, may live, and become a hardy man, perhaps the stronger from neglect but where one survives a hundred would die in the experiment. Our manufacturers of tin ware, by pushing the peddling system with untiring diligence,—carrying their wares into the interior and new settlements where foreign articles could not compete with them, have lived through the trial, and became well established. The comb makers have done the same. What, then, are we to be told that all other branches should go into the peddling business too? If it will hold good with one, it will with others, that is the argument. The shipping interest has thrived under protection, and we hope always may; but suppose the mechanics and manufacturers should turn round upon the merchants, and say, no protection is necessary in your business, the tinmen have thrived without it, recall the navy that now at your expense floats a squadron in every sea to protect your ships—give up the monopoly of the coasting trade that you have enjoyed for forty years—pay back the bounties given from the public treasury to your fishing vessels every year—remove the prohibitory duties put, at your own request, upon foreign caught fish,—let foreigners have nearly one half the freighting business which they did have before the protecting hand of the government was extended towards you. These are

times for 'free trade,' if it works hard, all you have to do is buckle a knapsack to your back, or mount a pedlar's cart, and pioneer your way with your goods to the new settlements, the foreigners will not follow you there, and you can make profitable trips; the tinmen have stood it, and so can you. Would not any merchant in the country feel himself insulted if such language were addressed to one of that respectable profession, and yet this in substance is said to others who have the same right to protection in their business, as the ship owners have in theirs.

Then again, the tariff puts a duty of a cent on foreign tallow, which makes candles come dear to a poor man with his last penny. Well, how was it in your free trade times? Foreign tallow in those days instead of paying one cent, paid ten cents duty; where was your sympathy for the poor man and his penny then?

But the cabinet maker, the hatter, the shoemaker, the carriage maker, are all oppressed, says Mr Woodward, though they are protected in their business, by duties of thirty per cent, on foreign articles like those they make, and receive such raw materials as mahogany, dye stuffs, furs, hides and skins, free of duty! It was but a short time ago that Mr Condy Raguet, the great leader of the foreign system, complained of all these people as monopolists and extortioners. He said among other things that we paid an odious bounty of three dollars to the cabinet makers, on a coffin or cradle costing ten dollars, because imported cabinet ware is taxed with thirty per cent duty.—He would probably have us send to Europe for our cradles and coffins. The New York Evening Post, another foreign system advocate, selected hats, and boots and shoes, the last week, as among the most odious articles protected by the tariff, and represented the hatters and shoemakers, as taking thirty per cent more for their articles than they deserve to have, because of the duties on foreign hats, boots and shoes. Mr Woodward does not go that length,—he thinks, or says he thinks, those are oppressed, whom his leader, Mr Raguet, and his sub-leader of the Evening Post, represents as thriving under government bounty. Who shall decide when doctors differ? The article that appears to be most obnoxious to Mr Woodward, as well as his fellow laborer, Mr Peck, is leather.—They both select that as a specimen of oppressive duties. It is abominable, they say, that English leather should pay a protecting duty to favor our tanners and carriers. Suppose Mr Woodward and Mr Peck should be gratified in letting English leather come in freely, to put down our tanneries. Mr Raguet will come along next, and insist upon English hats, boots and shoes, saddles, harnesses, book-binders' work, cabinet work and carriages, coming in free to break up the establishment of the men whom he represents as monopolists and extortioners. Mr Somebodyelse will then come, and insist that all the rest should be served alike, and he too being gratified, we should find ourselves in that glorious state of 'free trade,' which Mr Robertson, a distinguished member of Parliament, lately said, they meant to put us in, when the British, 'by means of the great advantages they enjoyed, should get a monopoly of all our markets for their manufactures.'—*Columbian Register*.

Turtle Catchers on the Coast of Darien.—At San Blas, on the coast of Darien, a small settlement of Indians is established for the sole purpose

of taking turtle. The settlement is situated among a group of bays, and has a small but very secure harbor, in which coasters may safely ride. It is under the management of three English, two American, and three Colombian traders, who make a vast profit from the shells. The quantity of tortoise-shell taken by them amount on an average to 15,000 lbs. per year, the value of which is about 28,000*l*. The produce of their employment varies very much according to the nature of the season, as in some years they take as much as 32,000*l*. worth of shell; an enormous produce for one out of the many like establishments on this coast. It is a curious fact that the handsomest shell, and consequently the most valuable, is stripped from the animal while living, the beauty of the shell always becoming less as the animal dies. The dreadful torture which the creature endures by the operation, finds no consideration in the minds of the traders.—*Foreign Publication*.

Canine Rivalship and Revenge.—A short time ago, a fine dog of great value, was added to the stock kept by Sir W. M. Napier of Milliken. On arrival, he found that a setter dog was a very great favorite. Unable to supplant him in his master's favor he began to manifest towards his favored rival the most decided enmity, and the greatest care had to be taken, by keeping him in a chain, to prevent hostilities. The English dog was lent to a gentleman a few days ago, for a day's shooting, and, after the sport was over, he was locked into a stable at Johnstone Castle. Finding himself at liberty, and what was better, without a chain, he thought of his rival, and resolved on war. He soon succeeded by gnawing the standards of the stable window, in making his escape, when he set off full speed, on hostile strife intent, for Milliken policies, found out and attacked his rival, and before the morning dawned, left him lifeless on the field of battle. Dearly, however, did the favorite sell his life, for so dreadfully mangled was the assailant, that his master, moved by pity at his dreadful agony, consented that a period should be put to his sufferings.—*Glasgow Courier*.

Zinc.—Zinc is mostly found in the state of a sulphuret, and accompanies lead in most mines. It is found in the Southampton lead mines in granite and gneiss. It is found in crystals of a waxy hue and almost transparent, in the gneissiferous lime rock (or swine stone) everywhere from Genesee river to 20 or 30 miles west of Niagara Falls. It is one of the most abundant metals in nature except iron; and in Wales its ore was employed till lately in mending the roads. It is used in China for the current coin, and for that purpose is employed in the utmost purity. It is a very combustible metal, and when broken appears of a shining bluish white. It becomes fusible in a temperature of 70 deg. F. above zero, and is 7 times heavier than water.—*Naturalist*.

A new kind of Paper has been lately manufactured in France, which is stated to be superior to any other for certain purposes. It is made from the root of the Althea officinalis, and is spoken of as 'by far the best kind of tracing paper, permitting the use of ink on the black lead pencil, besides being of a purer color than any other.'

Silk.—We notice that the inhabitants of the town of Poughkeepsie intend applying to the Legislature of New York for the incorporation of a company, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, to be employed in the cultivation of Silk.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1832.

FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES.

The following valuable remarks are extracted and abridged from a review of *'A Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, &c.'* by GEORGE LINDLEY, originally published in *London's Magazine*.

All our garden fruits are but ameliorated varieties of such as are wild. The amelioration has resulted from human skill, time and accident; and being so produced can only by art be continued. Hence the two great operations for procuring and perpetuating improved varieties of fruits are, amelioration and propagation.

Amelioration 'consists either in acquiring new or improved varieties of fruit, or in increasing their good qualities when acquired. There is in all beings a disposition to deviate from their original nature when cultivated, or even in a wild state.—But this disposition is so strong in some as to render them particularly adapted to become subject to domestication: for instance the dog, the pigeon, and the barn-yard fowl are cases in which this tendency is most strongly marked in animals; and domesticated fruits are a parallel case in the vegetable world.

'Cultivators increase this disposition chiefly in two ways; either by constantly selecting the finest existing varieties for seed, or by intermixing the pollen and stigma of two varieties for the purpose of procuring something of an intermediate nature. The power of obtaining cross-bred varieties at pleasure has only existed since the discovery of sexes in plants. In selecting seed from the finest existing varieties, we should, moreover, take care to select it from the landmost, largest and most perfectly ripened specimens of those varieties; for "a seedling plant will always partake more or less of the character of its parent, the qualities of which are concentrated in the embryo, when it has arrived at full maturity." Now, if the general qualities of a given variety are concentrated in the embryo under any circumstances, it is reasonable to suppose that they will be most especially concentrated in a seed taken from that part of a tree in which its peculiar good qualities reside in the highest degree. For instance in the fruit of an apple, growing upon a north wall, there is a smaller formation of sugar than in the same variety growing on a south wall; and it can be easily understood that the seed of that fruit, which is itself least capable of forming saccharine solutions, will acquire from its parent a less power of the same nature than if it had been formed within a fruit in which the saccharine principle was abundant. It should, therefore, be always an object with a gardener, in selecting a variety to become the parent of a new sort, to stimulate that variety by every means in his power to produce the largest and most fully ripened fruit that it is capable of bearing. The importance of doing this is well known in regard to melons and cucumbers, and also in preserving fugitive varieties of flowers; but it is not generally practised in raising fruit trees.'

Cross-bred Varieties.—The power of procuring intermediate varieties by the intermixture of the pollen and stigma of two different parents is, however, that which most deserves consideration. We all know that hybrid plants are constantly produced in every garden, and that improvements

of the most remarkable kind are yearly occurring in consequence. All cases, however, of cross-fertilization are subject to "a practical consequence of great importance," namely, that "the new variety will take chiefly after its polleniferous or male parent; and that at the same time it will acquire some of the constitutional peculiarities of its mother. The limits within which experiments of this kind must be confined are, however, narrow. It seems that cross-fertilization will not take place at all, or very rarely, but between different species, unless these species are nearly related to each other, and that the offspring of the two distinct species is itself sterile, or if it possesses the power of multiplying itself by seed, its progeny returns back to the state of one or other of its parents.

'Hence it seldom or never has happened that domesticated fruits have had such an origin. We have no varieties raised between the apple and the pear, or the quince and the latter, or the plum and cherry, or the gooseberry and currant.—On the other hand, new varieties, obtained by the intermixture of two pre-existing varieties, are not less prolific, but on the contrary often more so than either of their parents; witness the numerous sorts of Flemish pears, which have been raised by cross-fertilization from bad bearers within the last twenty years, and which are the most prolific fruit trees with which gardeners are acquainted; witness also Mr Knight's cherries, raised between the May duke and the graffion, and Eve's golden drop plum, raised from the green gage fertilized by the yellow magnum bonum. It is, therefore, to the intermixture of the most valuable existing varieties of fruit that gardeners should trust for the amelioration of their stock.'

To cause bad bearers to be prolific, the means are, 1. By ringing the bark. 2. By bending branches downwards. 3. By training; and 4. By the use of different kinds of stocks. All these practices are intended to produce exactly the same effects by different ways. Whatever tends to cause a rapid diffusion of the sap and secretions of any plant, causes also the formation of leaf buds instead of flower buds; and on the contrary, whatever tends to cause an accumulation of sap and secretions has the effect of producing flower buds in abundance.' Ringing, by tending to prevent the return of sap to the part below the ring, also tends to cause the desired accumulation of sap in the part above the ring.

Bending down the branches effects the same accumulation with more certainty. When branches are in their natural or erect position, the fluids are diffused through their vessels or tissue uninterruptedly and rapidly; but by bending down the branches, the vessels become more or less compressed, and contribute to the accumulation of the juices or sap, by preventing its rapid diffusion.—Training, as branches in this process are usually bent, effects the same object in the same manner; as well as by fixing the branches, and so preventing their being agitated by winds, as this agitation 'is known to facilitate the movement of the fluids.' Nor is the influence of the stock of an essentially different nature. In proportion as the scion and the stock approach each other closely in constitution, the less effect is produced by the latter; and on the contrary, in proportion to the constitutional difference between the stock and the scion is the effect of the former important. Thus when pears are grafted or budded on the wild species; applies

upon crabs, plums upon plums, and peaches upon peaches or almonds, the scion is, in regard to fertility, exactly in the same state as if it had not been grafted at all; while on the other hand, a great increase of fertility is the result of grafting pears upon quinces, peaches upon plums, apples upon white thorn, and the like. In the latter cases, the food absorbed from the earth by the root of the stock is communicated slowly and unwillingly to the scion; under no circumstances is the communication between the one and the other as free and perfect as if their natures had been more nearly the same; the sap is impeded in its ascent, and the proper juices are impeded in their descent; whence arises that accumulation of secretion which is sure to be attended with increased fertility.

To be continued.

Treasurer of the Commonwealth.—Among the candidates for this office, we notice the name of JOHN PRINCE, Esq., of Roxbury. Although we take no part in political matters, we cannot, in this case, refrain from expressing a hope that the claims of Mr PRINCE will be favorably considered by the agricultural interest in the Legislature.—His superior abilities as an accountant, and his efficient and disinterested services for many years, as Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, present we think, strong claims in his favor.

SAUER KRAUT.

This is salted cabbage, much used in Germany, is an excellent and wholesome article of diet, and a cheap and effectual preparation for long keeping. It may not be agreeable to an untutored palate, but is much liked by all accustomed to its use, and the relish is as easily acquired as that for mustard, tomatoes, pickles, and a hundred other things that we learn to love in order to enlarge the circle of our enjoyments. Every new taste is a new pleasure. The following is the mode of preparation.

Shred cabbage fine and lay it in a barrel—first a sprinkle of fine salt, then a layer of a few inches of cabbage, and so on alternately until the barrel is filled, beating it down soundly with a heavy maul or pestle at every layer.

Eighty to one hundred cabbages and three pints or two quarts of salt will fill a barrel. Cover it with a head that will just pass down within the barrel, on which lay heavy weights. Some pour on the whole, after filling, a gallon or two of strong brine. After some time softening and fermenting, it will be fit for use. It may be boiled with pork, or fried.

COUSIN TABITHA.

N. B. In return for all my good receipts, I request some one will give me directions for making and preserving APPLE BUTTER.—*Am. Farmer.*

DOMESTIC SILK.

We have been shown by Messrs Pratt, Howe & Co., merchants of this city, a piece of silk levantine, similar to the foreign article for vestings, of the same fabric, which was manufactured in Mansfield, in this State. With the exception of the 'finish,' which has not been brought to a complete state of perfection, the quality of the goods shown us will compare with the imported product. We understand from the Courant, that the inhabitants of Mansfield have for many years been engaged in raising silk worms, and that a large quantity of sewing silk has been annually manufac-

tured there, from which a handsome income has been derived, but that until recently no attempts have been made at weaving. A manufactory of this kind is now in operation, with the most favorable prospect of success. We cannot but hope, that inasmuch as a company has been organized, and arrangements made by several citizens of Mansfield to prosecute the business of silk manufacture, that our merchants will, by their patronage, secure to those who had engaged in the enterprise, a handsome profit on capital so laudably invested.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

Manufacture of Leather in Canada.—The Montreal Courant states that this important branch of manufacture has wonderfully increased of late. A few years back, the colony was almost entirely dependent on New York for supplies of leather. It is now certain that it can be manufactured in Canada and brought to market at as low a price as imported leather. Canada possesses immense quantities of hemlock in her woods, and now, since the tanning business has been introduced so generally, these hemlock forests will prove to be mines of gold. Some opinion of the extent to which tanning is carried on in Montreal and vicinity may be formed from the following statement of twelve tanneries connected with one house in that city. Costs of tannery, £15,600; number of hides manufactured yearly, 40,500; average weight, 30 lbs.; weight of sole leather produced, 1,215,000; average cost of manufacturing, 4d.; average value per pound, 1s. 3d.; total value, £103,437 10s. Besides the twelve tanneries above mentioned, there are many others in the city, and other places, at which the cost of manufacturing is about the same as those enumerated. It is added, 'This gives a sum of about £70,000 distributed among the working classes of the district of Montreal, which a few years ago was expended in the United States.'

A letter from a correspondent in Mexico to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, says, that in the city of Puebla, containing 70,000 inhabitants, there is no newspaper published.

ERRATA.—In our last N. E. Farmer, in the communication on 'Bots in Horses,' the following errors occurred: page 186, 19th line from the bottom of 1st column, for 'now,' read *nor*; 2d column, 28th line from the bottom, for 'head' read *head*.

A Gardener Wanted.

Wanted, a Gardener, who can bring good recommendations of his industry, sobriety and honesty. No one need apply who has so high an opinion of himself, as not to be willing to follow without complaint or scruple the directions given to him, as it is not my intention to hire a master over myself. Good wages and kind treatment will be given, but entire obedience is expected in return.

JOHN LOWELL.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1832.

tf

Historical Parallels.

Just published by LILLY & WAIT, Historical Parallels, Vol. 1.—being No. 20 of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, price 40 cts. Each No. contains more than 200 pages, and numerous engravings on wood, beautifully executed.

Lilly & Wait have also now preparing for press, and will speedily publish—The New American Clerk's Magazine, containing the most useful and necessary Forms of Writing, which commonly occur between man and man;—and that will be found equally necessary and convenient for the farmer, the mechanic, the clerk, the apprentice, the merchant, the lawyer, and for every man, of whatever occupation, who has any interest in ordinary business transactions. Calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States, and made conformable to law.

Jan 3

Black Currant Wine.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased.' It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle.

Ammunition

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded.—Jan. 1

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, &c.

Just received and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston—

Advice to Young Men, and (incidentally) to Young Women, in the Middle and Higher Ranks of Life; in a series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a subject. By William Cobbett. Price 50 cts.

Also—A Ride of eight hundred miles in France, containing a sketch of the agriculture, &c. of the country. By J. P. Cobbett. Price 50 cts.

Also—Cobbett's Ride through the Netherlands. Price 50 cts.

One copy only, just received from London, of London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, with many hundred wood engravings; new edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Price \$11.00. Dec. 25.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Tea Wheat.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1823, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 105—and vol. vi, page 82. Dec. 14.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed that can be furnished at the New England Farmer's office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, or as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 12.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	OT
APPLES, russetings,	barrel.	100	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	112	00 115 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125	00 130 00
BEANS, white,	hushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10	00 10 50
prime,	"	7	00 7 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	16	18
RUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	6	8
CHEESE, new milk,	"	1	12
Skimmed milk,	"	1	12
FLAXSEED,	"	5	87 6 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6	31 6 50
Genesee,	"	5	75 5 85
Alexandria,	"	5	50 6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	70	75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel.	67	68
Corn, Southern Yellow,	"	35	38
Rye,	"	12	120
Barley,	"	48	50
Oats,	"	60	70
HAY,	cwt.	9	50 10 00
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	11	00 13 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	1	00 1 06
LIME,	cask.	3	00 3 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	16	40 17 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	13	00 14 00
Navy mess,	"	13	00 13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	1	87 2 12
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	50	75
Red Top (northern)	"	10	10 12
Red Clover, (northern)	pound.	53	63
TALLOW, tinned,	cwt.	70	75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	52	55
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	45	48
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	44	45
Mer. do, half blood,	"	62	62
Merino, quarter,	"	55	50
Native, washed,	"	40	40
Pulled superfine,	"	28	33
1st Lamb's,	"	42	58
2d, "	"		
3d, "	"		
1st Spinning,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY MR HAYWARD,

Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	61	61
whole hogs,	"	54	61
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	7	8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
Lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen.	40	50
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	117	
Indian, retail,	"	37	100
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality)	barrel.	4	00 5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 2.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market, this day, 497 Beef Cattle, 127 Stores, 1072 Sheep, and 300 Swine. A few Beef Cattle, 200 Sheep and all the Swine, we have reported before.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The market was not quite so brisk and sales slow; some qualities were lower. We shall quote for extra 5 12½ a 5 50, prime 4 88 a 5, good 4 50 a 4 75, thin 3 25 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$ 17 a 4 25; No. 1, 3 62 a 3 75.

Stores and Working Oxen.—Very few sales were effected, rather out of season for Stores.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed none at market but ordinary, and only one or two were sold at low prices.

Sheep.—Dull, not half at market were sold; one large lot of 4 or 500 were driven back—those sold were some prime wethers and some extra Cosset wethers, viz. one lot of wethers at 2 87½, one lot at 3 25, eleven Cosset wethers a trifle short of \$6 each.

Sows.—Dull, and no sales except at reduced prices—one or two small Barrows were taken at 4c. At retail, 3 a 4 for Sows, 4 a 4½ for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Dec. 30.—Beef Cattle in good demand and sales very brisk. Only 400 head in market. Sheep and Lambs—About 2000 in. Good Sheep very scarce. Two lots of 50 each sold at 5 50 a 6 50; for ordinary Sheep—prices range from 2 75 a 3 50. Lambs from 2 a 3 50.—*Daily Ad.*

MISCELLANY.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS TO HIS PATRONS.

Time, an old cynical curmudgeon,
A busy body, ever bugging,
Who never, since the earth begun
To spin her long yarns round the sun,
(His every aberration reckoned,)
Has lost one nineteenth of a second!
Active, but never in a flurry,
Whom forty hurricanes can't hurry;
And all the world, and all that's in it,
Can no more bribe to stop a minute,
Than I, by stamping on the ground,
Can stop the globe from turning round—
That personage, who is, you're sensible,
Created being's indispensable,
Has brought your Carrier once more
Before your Eminence's door,
With compliments in rhyme and reason,
Well cut and dried to suit the season—
To wish, as Sternhold said, you may
Be blest 'forever—and a day,'
And eke as merry as a loon,
Until the next day's afternoon.

Last year it seemed no question whether
Our articles of wind and weather
Were manufactured at the shop
Of Tristram Shandy's Doctor Slop.
'T was feared the skies, by dint of dripping,
Would make our *high ways roads for shipping*,
And leave us naught, which one could term a
Good solid foot of *terra firma*;
But earth, ere rain would cease to pour,
Would be a sea without a shore.

Our atmosphere, transformed in wrath
To one great shower and vapor bath,
Made sweet Miss Flora cross and crusty,
Pomona's Sunday suit grew rusty,
Dame Ceres' garb of home-spun, plain,
But neat, so smirched with mud and rain—
Her goddessship appeared a slattern,
Cut from the queen of quans's worst pattern;
The toil-worn farmer's phiz 't is stated
Waxed wo begone and elongated;
The jobbernowl of many a clodpole
Might serve surveyors for a rod-pole,
For that whereas untimely rain
Had hurt his hay, and grown his grain;
Though turnips, corn and grass in pasture
This very rain brought forward faster.

What hurts one helps another crop,
A fact which should such murmurs stop;
What is, is right, well understood,
And partial ill is general good;
A solemn truth, without a trope,
Long since enforced by poet Pope.

Each master of the Farmer's art,
Intent on acting well his part,
Has different sorts of produce growing
In ploughed land, pasturing and mowing;
The season then, which mischief brings
To one crop, may have balmy wings
For some anticipated yields
In products of some other fields;
And by such management as this,
No season can come much amiss,
But, on an average, its round,
With competence at least be crowned.

That wight deserves to be eschewed
For baseness and ingratitude,
Who hesitates to yield applause
To our good Gardeners, because
They introduce t' enrich the nation
New articles of cultivation.—
Not only giving man a greater
D-minion o'er the realms of nature,
But means of plentiful subsistence
To human beings, whose existence
Will be a boon, entirely owing
To benefits of their bestowing.

Malthus said poor folks should not breed,
And those who cannot clothe and feed
Their precious little ones, no doubt
Are rather better off without.
Life scarcely can be styled a blessing,
With nought in life that's worth possessing.
Besides, our cultivators, giving
New ways and means to make a living,
Their country cause, by such donation,
A sure increase in population,
In yeomen, moral and industrious,
Who make a nation more illustrious
Than nobles, armies, towers and palaces—
All boasted grandeur's gorgeous fallacies,
Superb monstrosities of state,
Which, if they prove a nation great,
Are like hydropical inflations,
Diseases' direst demonstrations.
Princes and kings, as Goldsmith said,
A breath may make, a breath has made,
But arts alone of cultivation
Can fabricate a mighty nation.

But lest you think my moralising
Is setting up for sermonising,
Though never yet ordained a preacher,
Nor wise enough to be a teacher,
I'll shut the floodgate of my lays,
And throw cold water on that blaze,
Which must more hydrogen require,
To make it right poetic fire.

But still, may't please you, ere that I
Bid your pre-eminence good bye,
A quarter, or a pair of dimes,
May balance my account for rhymes:
But then, I hope, you'll owe me still
A great abundance of *good will*,
A sort of stock in which my betters
I beg might always be my debtors.
JANUARY 1, 1832.

PARODY OF A POACHER.

A poor strolling player in England, was once
caught performing the part of a poacher, and being
taken before the magistrates assembled at quarter
sessions, for examination, one of them asked what
right he had to kill a hare, when he replied in the
following parody on Brutus' speech to the Romans,
in defence of his killing Cæsar:

'Britons, hungrymen, and epicures!
Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may
hear, believe me for my honor, and have respect for my
honor that you may believe; censure me not in your
wisdom, and awake your senses that you may better
judge. If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend
of this hare, to him I say that a poacher's love for
hare is no less than his. If then he demand why a
poacher rose against a hare, this is my answer: not
that I loved hare less, but that I loved eating more.
Had you rather this hare were living than I had
died quite starving—than that this hare were dead,
that I might live a jolly fellow? As this hare was

pretty, I weep for him; as he was plump, I honor
him; as he was nimble, I rejoice at it; but as he was
eatable, I slew him. There are tears for his beauty,
honor for his condition, joy for his speed, death for
his toothsome-ness. Who is here so cruel, would I
see me a starved man? if any, speak, for him have I
offended. Who is he so silly, that would not make a
tit-bit?—if any, speak, for him have I offended. Who
is he so sleek, that does not love his belly?—if any,
speak, for him have I offended.'

'You have offended Justice, sirrah,' cried out one
of the magistrates, out of all patience with this long
and strange harangue, which had begun to invade
the time that his own belly had arrived.

'Then,' said the culprit, guessing at the hungry
feelings of the bench, 'since Justice is dissatisfied,
it must needs have something to devour. Heaven
forbid I should keep any justice from dinner!—so, if
you please, I'll wish your lordship a good day and a
good hare to dinner!'

The magistrates, eager to retire, and somewhat
pleased with the fellow's last wish, gave him a reprimand
and let him go.

Jewelry, Watches and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street,
Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment
of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery,
Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will
dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the
city. [Watches repaired and warranted.

Sir Thomas Browne's Works.

HILLIARD & BROWN, Booksellers to the University,
Cambridge, have this day published—The Library of
the Old English Prose Writers, Vol. III., containing the
Miscellaneous Works of Sir Thomas Browne, with some
account of his life and writings. Edited by the Rev.
Alexander Young. This volume contains the whole of
'The Religion of a Physician,' treated on 'Um-Burial,'
the Letter to a Friend on the death of his intimate
Friend, and selections from the 'Vulgar Errors.'

H. & B. have a few copies remaining of the first
and second vols. of this collection, containing Fuller's Holy
State, Sidney's Defence of Poesie, and Selden's Legal
Talk. Each volume may be obtained separately, neatly
bound in linen, or elegantly in calf and gilt. Dec. 21.

Flooring Boards, &c.

Of hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, fur-
nished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and
tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality
good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had.
Apply to E. COPELAND, JR., 65, Broad street.

Cobb's Treatise on Silk.

Just published, and for sale at the Agricultural Ware-
house and Seed Store, No 50, North Market street,

A Manual, containing information respecting the
Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable Directions
for the Culture of Silk.—In three parts—with colored en-
gravings. By J. H. COBB, A. M. Published by direc-
tion of His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeably to a
Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 37½
cents. Oct. 26.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at 83 per annum,
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within
sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduc-
tion of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment
being made in advance.]

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1832.

NO. 26.



Cork Tree in the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, England.

THE CORK TREE.

MR FESSENDEN—It has always appeared to me to be very desirable, and practicable, to introduce into this country from Europe the Cork tree and the Spanish Chesnut. Of the latter I will speak on some future occasion.

It may not be known to all that the Cork tree is a variety of the oak (*Quercus suber*.) This tree is indigenous or at least abundant in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the States of Barbary. It would be a most important acquisition to the United States. In the opinion of Michaux, it will thrive wheresoever the Live Oak subsists; the soil of the pine barrens would be in general too meagre to sustain its vegetation. The inhabitants of the Southern States and neighboring islands would probably find it advantageous to rear it in such parts of their plantations as are unfit for the cultivation of cotton. The bark of the Cork Oak could be transported to the Northern States or made into corks on the spot, and thus become a great article of commerce. It is computed that 120 millions of corks are annually used in France; 2500 tons of cork were imported into Great Britain in 1827. I have no means of ascertaining the amount of cork imported into this country.

The tree grows to the height of 30 to 40 feet, and 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with evergreen leaves, though the greater part of them fall and are renewed in the spring; the wood is hard, compact and heavy, though rather less durable than many other kinds of oak, its great value being in its bark. Cork is the bark which the tree pushes outwards, as is common to all trees, but in this case the bark is of larger quantity and is more speedily renewed, when removed; there is a *liber*, or inner bark, below it, and from this the cork is renewed in the course of a few years, while the tree is said to live longer, and grow more vigorously than if the cork were not removed. The cork is first taken off when the tree is about 15

years old; the bark is then thin, hard, full of fissures, and consequently of little value, and is used by fishermen to buoy up their nets, &c.* The second crop is also inferior. After this the operation is repeated once in 8 or 10 years, the produce being greater in quantity, and superior in quality each successive time. Duhamel says a cork tree thus barked will live 150 years.

The bark is removed in July and August, being slit with a knife in a perpendicular direction from the top to the bottom, with two incisions across, one near the top and one near the bottom of the trunk. For the purpose of stripping off the bark, a knife with a wedge-shaped handle at each end is used. After the incision is made, the bark is beaten to detach it from the *liber*; it is then lifted up by introducing the wedged handle, taking care to leave sufficient of the inner *lambæ* upon the wood, without which precaution the tree would die. The bark being thus removed, is divided into convenient lengths, then flattened, and slightly charred to contract the pores. This substance is the rough cork of commerce; and is then fit to be cut into floats, stoppers, shoe soles, and other articles for domestic use. The cork of the best quality is firm, elastic, and of a slightly red color.



Branch of the Cork Oak—*Quercus suber*.

Fresh acorns of the cork tree for planting in the United States, could no doubt be easily obtained by some of our Horticultural Societies, or public spirited individuals, through the agency of U. S. Consuls in Europe, who would take an interest in procuring the true sort, and in having them packed in sand to ensure their vegetation.

QUERCUS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

MR FESSENDEN—SIR—In cooperation with your correspondent, H. C., whose remarks on agricultural premiums (New England Farmer, vol. 10, page 177,) are both sound and sensible; and more

particularly in reference to the late award of premiums for the best butter, I have looked over the numbers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal for the past years, and send you the names of all those persons who have received the premiums on butter, from the time of the first exhibition, in 1821, to the present time. It is certainly a just claim of the public when money has been paid by it, as a reward, to know the process by which the article receiving the reward was made, not only the results, but the means and process by which such results are obtained; more especially if as heretofore, (though not in the last offer,) one of the conditions was that such communications should be made. I doubt not the very respectable individuals, who have exhibited the result of their skill and had their reward, will communicate through you to the public, in addition to what they may have communicated to the committee, their whole dairy process. The first award was made in 1821, and the first premium of \$10 paid to Col. Stephen Hastings, of Sterling. The second premium of \$5 to Luke Bemis, Watertown.

1822, 1st prem. \$10, to Mary Clark, Watertown; 2d, \$5, Col. Hastings, Sterling.

1823, 1st prem. \$15, Jonathan Upham, Newton; 2d, \$10, S. Hastings, Sterling; 3d, \$7, Jephthah Parker, Chelmsford; 4th, \$5, Rev. L. Capen, Boston.

1824, 1st prem. \$15, Michael Crosby, Bedford; 2d, \$10, Luke Bemis, Watertown; 3d, \$7, S. Hastings, Sterling.

1825, 1st prem. \$15, Luther Chamberlain, Westboro'; 2d, \$10, Charles Cutter, Weston; 3d, \$7, G. Crosby, Bedford; 4th, \$5, S. Hastings, Sterling.

1826, 1st prem. \$15, Rev. Mr Capen, Boston; 2d, \$10, M. Crosby, Bedford; 3d, \$7, L. Chamberlain; 4th, \$5, Jacob Deane, Mansfield.

1827, 1st prem. \$15, Charles Cutter, Weston; 2d, \$10, M. Crosby, Bedford; 3d, \$7, L. Chamberlain; 4th, \$5, Adam Hemenway, Framingham.

1828, 1st prem. \$15, M. Crosby, Bedford; 2d, \$10, L. Chamberlain; 3d, \$7, Jonathan Wait, Whately.

1829, first year of an offer of \$100, none was entered considered worthy of the premium—none even worthy of the 1st Agricultural premium; 2d, \$10, Geo. Crosby, Bedford; 3d, \$7, Margaret T. Crosby.

1830, 1st prem. \$15, M. Crosby, Bedford; 2d, \$10, Nahum Hardy, Waltham; 3d, \$7, L. Chamberlain; 4th, \$5, Adam Fay, Westboro'.

1830, December, 1st prem. \$100, Henry Sprague, Chardon; 2d, \$50, Moses Newhall, West Newbury.

1831, December, 1st prem. \$100, Luther Chamberlain, Westboro'; 2d, \$50, Henry Sprague, Princeton, formerly of Chardon; 3d, \$30, Seth Davenport, Mendon; 4th, \$20, Samuel Sawyer, Sterling; 5th, \$15, Gabriel Parker, Southboro'; 6th, \$10, Lydia Page, Hardwick.

While the premiums were small and given ex-

*See the article on TIMBER TREES in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge; a popular and instructive work republished by Lilly & Wait, of this city.

*In vol. 9, page 266 of New England Farmer, an extract is made from every communication received from the competitors, which could be useful to the public in relation to the manufacture of butter.

clusively by the Agricultural Society, it was perhaps more a duty that the mode of manufacture, (if peculiar,) should be published, than after a larger premium was offered, which although awarded by a Committee of the Society, was contributed by individuals, and as much perhaps with the object of attracting good butter to the market, as enlightening the farmer in its manufacture.

In the publication of the Bath and West of England Society's papers, vol. 5, page 67, No. 19, an essay of fifty-four pages was published by Dr Anderson, on the mode of making butter, very minute in its directions. Thirteen years after an abridgment of this was published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal for 1806, vol. 2d, page 70, and is I believe the only essay full and practical on the subject published in this region. Occasional communications of new modes, both of making and preserving butter, have appeared in your valuable record, but few, if any with a name, or with entire directions, merely experiments communicated on the supposition that those who wish to try them, know already how to make butter.

The grand watch word of the dairy, should, like the Indian's solution of the three articles he liked best, be a repetition, cleanliness, cleanliness, cleanliness; this, commenced with the hands that milk, and never forgotten in any of the changes from the strainer to the market stall, and the butter will be good, if the cows are only ordinary; but if the stock be well selected, the food well adapted, and all facilities for the work from cellar to salt be well provided, the butter will of course be better, and the gradation will then be good, better, best, instead of the present degrees of good, not so good, too bad. I send you a very sensible letter from a thoroughly experienced and successful cultivator, in answer to some inquiries made by Mr Sullivan, the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, in relation to the management of a dairy and stock, which will serve as a model of the sort of information desired in relation to the management of cows, as well as in the accuracy and completeness of the details.

W. W.

Brookline, 23d March, 1831.

DEAR SIR—It would give me much pleasure to answer your questions upon the subject of the dairy, could I do it with satisfaction to myself or benefit to the public. My farm is so small it is not suited to that object. Yet, although my knowledge of the subject is so inadequate to your purpose, I will cheerfully give you as nearly as I can the result of the little experience I have had.

I keep only two cows; one would be sufficient were it not that a part of the time we should lack a supply of milk, and they are better contented together than single, and were I able to sell all the surplus milk, they would be as profitable as anything my farm would produce. A main object has been always to have an abundant supply of milk for my men to drink in the summer season, as well as for all other uses of the family, these calls being various will not admit of a precise calculation. Of late years I have had no regular opportunity to sell all the surplus; part we have made into butter and part disposed of otherwise. Formerly we had a man call regularly for what we had to spare, for which he paid never less than 12½ cents a gallon, which affords data in part for the quantity produced. In looking over the ac-

count for 1819, 1820 and 1821, I find we delivered averaging the three years, 735 gallons a year.—As to the quantity otherwise used and disposed of, it must in some measure be conjecture; I think I am within bounds to say it could not average less than 6 quarts a day, making 547 gallons a year.—Total 1282 gallons at the moderate price of 12½ cents a gallon, amounts to \$160 25, to which add the proceeds of two calves, \$15 33, gives \$175 58, or \$87 79 for each cow.

I have never observed particularly as to the quantities given at the three divisions of time you describe, but generally they vary very much from each other; they also vary very much in this particular according to the season of the year in which they calve—for instance, if they calve on the 1st of December, the food for the first three months will be hay, if in May, grass, which will vary much the quantity. Of my cows, the one which goes dry the longest, (at least two months,) gives the most milk on the whole; the other would give it the whole time did we continue to take it from her; the first also produces the best calf, and is the most profitable cow.

So various are the qualities of land of which farms are composed, also their location in regard to a market for the produce, that no particular rule will apply to all. It does not admit of a doubt with me, that farmers within a reasonable distance of a market, will always be best rewarded by generous feeding, and I think the same effect will generally follow.

As to the application of milk to butter and cheese, I have no practical knowledge. The manner of keeping my cows and the cost is as follows. I have taken about three acres of mowing land, which is always supplied with water, by a brook passing at the foot of it. The cows are put into it, when the grass is three or four inches, which is about the 10th of May, varying a little according to the seasons; this affords a plenty of food till I have cut the grass from an adjoining lot of about two acres, and the grass has again started to a suitable height; I then change the pasture, giving time for a further growth in the first, which is again fed, and late in the autumn, for a month perhaps, they are allowed to feed on other mowing land and in these ways they get all their food for six months. I calculate the cost as follows:

The three acres would produce 4 tons of Hay, which I value, standing in the field, at eight dollars a ton, \$32.	\$32 00
This pasture affords food for 17 weeks, the remaining 9 weeks I value at \$1.50 per week for both cows,	13 50
	45 50
The other six months I keep them almost wholly upon rowen, which I estimate at 5 tons, and value it, in the barn, at \$10 per ton,	50 00
A little meal, at times most needed, 6 bushels in the whole, at 60 cents,	3 60
Green vegetables valued at the same,	3 60
	\$102 70
Taking this from the proceeds of the milk and calves, which, as before stated, is \$175 58, leaves \$72 88 profit.	
So that over and above what the produce of the same land would bring, I gain a clear profit of \$72 88, which more than furnishes the ample supply for the use of my family.	
To recapitulate.—The proceeds of two cows for one year,	\$175 58
Deduct the cost of keeping them the same time,	102 70
Balance,	\$72 88

being a net profit over the value of the produce of

the land if otherwise disposed of. The cows I do not consider naturally above mediocrity; if their profit is greater it is to be attributed to good keeping which always insures reward.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HON. RICHARD SULLIVAN.

REMARKS ON FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

Continued from page 198.

The editor proceeds to consider 'upon what principle the flavor of particular fruits may be improved, and deems all improvements 'entirely due to the increased action of the vital functions of leaves.' The nature of the stock does not, he argues, at all influence the flavor of the fruit of the scion. 'Those who fancy, for instance, that the quince, [used as a stock to the pear] communicates some portion of its austerity to the pear, can scarcely have considered the question physiologically, or they would have seen that the whole of the food communicated from the albumen of the quince to that of the pear is in nearly the same state as when it entered the roots of the former. Whatever elaboration it undergoes, must necessarily take place in the foliage of the pear; where, far from the influence of the quince, secretions natural to the variety, go on with no more interruptions, than if the quince formed no part of the individual.' The fluid or sap collected by the roots, when elaborated in the leaves, is so modified by the combined action of air, light and evaporation, as to acquire the peculiar character of the final secretions of the individual from which it is formed. 'From these secretions,' as discharged by the foliage into the system of the plant, 'the fruit has the power of attracting such portions as are necessary for its maturation. Hence it follows, that the more we can increase the peculiar secretions of a plant, the higher will become the quality of the fruits and *vice versa*. Pruning and training, and the exposure of branches to the most light in the sunniest aspects, promote the former effect.'

The next subject considered is, 'the mode of multiplying improved varieties of parts, so as to continue in the progeny exactly the same qualities, as existed in the parent.' Seeds will not perpetuate a variety undeviatingly; buds will. 'A plant is really an animated body, composed of infinite multitudes of systems of life; all indeed, united in a whole, but each having a power of emitting descending fibres in the form of roots, and also of ascending in the form of stem. The first of these buds is the embryo [in a seed]; the others are subsequently formed on the stem emitted by the embryo. As these secondary buds develop, their descending roots combine and form the wood, their ascending stems give rise again to new buds. These buds are all exactly like each other; they have the same constitution, the same organic structure, and the individuals they are capable of producing are, consequently, all identically the same; allowance of course being made for such accidental injuries or alterations as they may sustain during their subsequent growth. It is upon the existence of such a remarkable physiological peculiarity in plants that propagation entirely depends; an evident proof of which may be seen in this circumstance: take a cutting of a vine consisting of the space which lies between two buds, an internodium, as botanists would call the piece,

and no art will succeed in ever making it become a new plant, however considerable the size of the intermediary may be. But, on the other hand, take the bud of a vine, with any portion of the stem adhering to it, and it will throw out stem and root, and become a new plant immediately.' The various modes of artificial propagation, such as increasing by eyes, striking from cuttings, laying, budding and grafting, 'all consist in the application of these principles under various forms.'—Increasing by eyes or buds is illustrated by the above instances of the vine. Striking by cuttings consists in placing a stem, bearing more buds than one, 'in circumstances fit for the continuance of life'; and this method has an advantage over propagation by single buds, as 'the stem of the cutting forms an important reservoir of nutriment' for the buds it bears, until they can emit roots into the soil to cater for themselves. That bud which is nearest the bottom of the cutting emits its roots 'first into the earth,' and a 'good operator always takes care that the lower end of his cutting is pared down as close to the base of the bud as may be practicable, without actually destroying any part of the bud itself: by this means the first emitted roots, instead of having to find their way downwards through the bark and wood, strike at once into the earth, and become a natural channel by which nutriment is conveyed into the general system of the cutting.'

'Laying is nothing but striking from cuttings, that are still allowed to maintain their connexion with the mother plant, by means of a portion, at least of their stem. Tonguing the layer, 'has the effect of enabling the roots to be emitted into the soil through the wound more readily than if they had to pierce through the bark.'

Budding and Grafting.—Budding differs from grafting in this, that a portion of the stem is not made to strike root on another stem; but that on the contrary, a bud deprived of all trace of the woody part of a stem is introduced beneath the bark of the stock, and there induced to strike root. 'In performing either of these operations, the great point to be attended to is to secure the exact contact of similar parts.'

Transplanting.—The success of this important operation, the writer conceives, may be proved to depend exclusively upon these two conditions: 1. The preservation of the spongioles of the roots; and 2. The prevention of excessive evaporation. The spongioles are the extremities of the fibres, and consist of bundles of vessels surrounded by cellular tissue in a very lax spongy state. 'Plants absorb all or nearly all of their fluids through these spongioles, and, as the latter are exceedingly delicate in their organization, their destruction will be effected in exact proportion to the violence or carelessness with which their transplantation is performed. 'It is because of the security of the spongioles from injury, when the earth is undisturbed, that plants reared in pots are transplanted with so much more success than if taken immediately from the soil.' As every fibre is terminated by a spongiole, cutting through the roots of large trees to induce the formation of fibres, the year previous to removing them, contributes to successful transplanting. 'When destroyed, the spongioles are often speedily replaced, particularly in orchard trees, provided a slight degree of growth continues to be maintained. This is one of the reasons why trees removed in October succeed better than if transplanted at any other time. The first impulse

of nature, when the tree finds itself in a new situation, is to create new mouths by which to feed, when the season for growing again returns.'

Evaporation.—The prodigious evaporation of plants, is first attested by quotations from Hales, Guettard, and Knight. A plant of sun-flower perspired seventeen times more than a man.—This loss has all to be supplied by the moisture introduced into the system by the spongioles; and hence if the spongioles are destroyed, and evaporation takes place before they can be replaced, a plant must necessarily die. From this principle arises the impracticability of transplanting deciduous trees when in leaf. Hence also 'certain evergreens can be transplanted in almost all months; this arises from their perspiration being much less copious than in deciduous trees, wherefore the spongioles have less difficulty in supplying the loss occasioned by it.'

In damp or wet weather this evaporation is least; in hot dry weather it is greatest. 'Conformably with these conditions, and consistently with the foregoing principle, it is, that deciduous plants, if taken from the ground in summer, are put into pots, and put in a hot bed to recover; not for the sake of the heat, but because the atmosphere of a hot bed is so charged with humidity that perspiration cannot go on, so that the vital energies of the plant, instead of being wasted by evaporation are directed to the formation of new mouths by which to feed.'

From the American Farmer.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

MR SMITH:

Dresden, June 1, 1831.

Indian corn being an important production of our soil, and extensively grown by our farmers, it is desirable that we should attain the mode of cultivating it, at the same time most easy and most productive. To contribute something to this end, I shall make some observations on the best mode of cultivating this grain, and point out some errors into which I conceive many of our farmers have fallen with regard to it. To ascertain the proper mode of culture for any plant it is necessary to examine into its nature and qualities, and the kind of soil to which it is best adapted, and we should proceed accordingly. The want of proper attention to this rule has produced much wild theory and bad practice in agriculture. The corn plant requires a loose alluvial soil to bring it to its greatest perfection, we should therefore in preparing ground for its reception render it as light and mellow as possible, ploughing as deep as the nature of the soil will admit; harrowing the ground previous to planting is advantageous in hard cloddy soils, but is not generally necessary. The seed should be deposited in furrows struck as deep as the ground is ploughed, and lightly covered with loose earth, if too much earth is thrown upon it there is danger of its rotting in cold wet weather, which sometimes succeeds the season of planting. By this mode of planting the plants are more firmly fixed in the earth, the roots striking deep draw a greater supply of nourishment to support them, they are likewise more secure from drought which often proves very destructive to the corn crop, the stalks will not generally grow as tall as those which are planted superficially, but are thicker and stronger and produce

larger ears. The best process of cultivation is, that which will preserve a level surface, and most effectually destroy the weeds. This is most effectually done by drawing a large harrow over the rows, (the depth of the furrows will preserve the plants from injury) the weeds should be carefully removed, and the furrows filled up around the plants as they become large enough to bear it. If this operation is well done, (and much of the success of the crop depends upon its being so) one ploughing will be sufficient; in doing this the earth should be thrown to the corn, but care should be taken not to ridge it, which is very injurious, as it carries off the rain from the corn which requires a plentiful supply of moisture, especially when earing.

Many farmers pursue a quite different course, just skimming the surface, and planting their seed almost on the top of the ground; the consequence is that the roots, unable to penetrate the hard earth beneath, afford but little sustenance to the plants which run up spindling, and being often exposed to drought, yield but a scanty crop; this may be often seen by examining the outer rows of corn where the ground could not be well ploughed. What seems to have led to this practice is the cultivation of new ground where it could not be ploughed deep, the strength of the soil produces abundantly with any kind of culture. The superficial farmer continues skimming the surface until it becomes exhausted, when supposing the land worn out he abandons it to wiser cultivators.

Another error which some practise is so abused as almost to carry with it its own confutation, this is to plough so deep as to cut and mangle the roots of corn with the idea of making it produce better. This causes what is called fired corn, that is, the blades wither and die before it is fully ripe.

Though I conceive the above observations to be supported by reason, they are somewhat the result of experience, the best proof of theory. I once planted in the same field with some who ploughed shallow, while my part was broken up beam deep and furrowed with the plough one after the other in the same furrow; the consequence was that I had a better crop than they, with much less labor, and I am convinced that every similar trial would produce a similar result.

A WESTERN FARMER.

Save your Ashes.—It is now a well attested fact that the fine ashes of Schuylkill coal will make an excellent fire if made into balls of the consistence of thick mortar. A friend of mine showed me a fire last evening which had been burning six hours, made principally of these ash balls, which was then as good and as warm a fire as it would have been if he had made it of coal. The manner in which these balls are made is as follows: mix the water with the fine ashes of the coal, and then make them into balls about the size of an egg, let the grate be half full of coal, and fill it with these balls, then put on the blower, and in a few minutes it will be in a blaze and make a good fire.—*Working Man's Advocate.*

A Chambersburgh paper asks—'May not our dreadful influenza be the dreaded cholera of Europe, in a modified form? What say the physicians?'

DR FISKE'S ADDRESS.

Concluded from page 197.

Thus, by the exertions of public spirited individuals, and the operation of the mental machinery embodied in our agricultural and other popular societies, we have already attained an elevated standing, and may soon compete with any country of similar soil, climate and population. Having conducted my auditory to this commanding height, it will doubtless be gratifying to our love of country, and national pride, to make it an observatory from whence we may descry the first footsteps, and trace the courses of our early progress.

The science of agriculture, in our country, is necessarily of modern origin. Our Pilgrim fathers did not, like their descendants, explore a wilderness for a more congenial climate, or more fruitful soil—but to plant the seeds and enjoy the fruits of civil liberty and religion—a better inheritance to their children, and legacy to their posterity, than all the riches and cultivated possessions they abandoned in the old world, or could hope to acquire in the new. This hallowed enterprise gave beauty to a sterile soil, on a bleak and dreary coast, in the depths of a rugged winter. It infused tranquility and joy amid the roaring of the elements, and the more hideous din of these first disturbed, and prior occupants of the wilderness. Had their expedition emanated from any secular views, this disheartening spectacle of the country, presented at their first landing, would have driven them back in despair, leaving not even their dead to possess it! Thanks to a sustaining Providence for their unconquerable zeal to establish on earth a heavenly inheritance. This, in the form of civil and religious institutions they have transmitted, with the soil, to bless and sustain an empire which they founded.

Doubtless many of our progenitors brought with them a competent knowledge of husbandry. But the display of agricultural skill is only to be exemplified on permanent possessions, in a season of public tranquility. His great efforts are to be known only in fertile and populous regions, where the soil is tasked to sustain an undue accumulation of inhabitants.

When our ancestors had become sufficiently potent to carry a war of extermination into the territories of their savage foe, with a foresight characteristic of their descendants, they cast a scrutinizing eye upon the soil, with the lurking hope of possession. This resulted in their occupancy of the rich valley of the Connecticut, and other fertile regions which they traversed.

Farms were laid out, and in a manner cultivated. But in the early period of their establishment, the best system of husbandry could not be adopted, if known, until experience had tested the capacity of a new soil, and its congeniality to productions for the various uses to which they were to be applied.

The art of husbandry has been preserved through the dark ages, and most cultivated in the enlightened, by the clerical profession. The Norman clergy, particularly the monks, after the conquest of England, were greater improvers than any other class; and the lands of the church were conspicuous for their superior cultivation. It was so much the custom of the monks of this period, to assist in the cultivation of the lands, especially in seed time, haying, and harvest, that the famous Thomas Becket, after he was Archbishop of Canterbury, was accustomed to go out to the fields

with the monks of the monasteries, where he happened to reside, and assist in reaping their grain, and making their hay. This is a trait of the modern clergy, and arises alike from their superior improvement. In our history of agriculture, in New England more especially, it will be perceived, also, that the spirit of husbandry, like the vestal flame, has been preserved, or enkindled, through the instrumentality of the priests.

The Rev. Mr Elliot, I apprehend, was the first and best practical farmer found in the country, at his day. His system of husbandry, probably the oldest American production on agriculture, is not only venerated for its antiquity, but quoted as an oracle whose responses are adapted to most of the inquiries of the present period.

No work upon the subject of agriculture has perhaps ever been published in the United States, which has sustained so great, and so well-founded reputation, as Dr Deane's New England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary.—And its being adapted to our own soil and climate, must give it a decided advantage, in point of practical utility, to the American cultivator over foreign publications.—A third edition, much enlarged and improved, was published in 1822. This is the production of a Clergyman.

One of the oldest Societies of this Commonwealth for the promotion of agriculture, was founded by the Clergy of Brookfield, Chariton, Western and Newbainbridge, assisted by some of their public spirited parishioners. Public meetings were held for the furtherance of the object, in these towns alternately. At one of them I had the honor and gratification to deliver my first agricultural address. This association gave a spirit and impetus to the system of farming, which was soon apparent, and is still progressive. Essays were furnished by members, and published in some of the early numbers of the Massachusetts Repository of Husbandry. This Society was in operation until the general one of the county superceded its use.

One of the earliest premiums from the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, was awarded to the late Rev. Mr Holscomb of Sterling, for the best crop of wheat. The Rev. Dr Crane of Northbridge, has for many years relinquished a portion of the small compensation for his parochial services, to enjoy a better independence, if not a more successful culture, on the abundant productions of his little farm.

It was generally observable through the country, until within a few years, that the clergyman of the town, or parish, was the best farmer within its limits. This was not only conspicuous on his farm, but in the arrangements of his homestead. The fact, if not already explained, admits of easy solution.

This order of men were generally more scientific than the most of their parishioners. There were few lawyers to take the lead, at that day, in any commendable work—and the physician, not of the learned profession, was held in respect for no quality, except the all-sufficient one, of having been born a doctor. The clergy, of whom I am now speaking, usually possessed small, but good farms. They had the means of obtaining such information from books, or otherwise, as would afford them aid in their practical avocations. Having this foundation, they are stimulated by a laudable incentive. They have been proverbial for their obedience to an early command; and their calling restrains them from becoming 'worse than

an infidel.' Under these circumstances, they feel the necessity of husbanding their resources arising, generally, from their inadequate salaries; and of making the most of them, by the assistance of their young operatives, in causing their farms to be productive in the ratio of their families. This necessary and delightful occupation need be no impediment to their parochial duties. While it imparts health to the frame, it gives vigor to the mind. It renders the minister a pattern to the people on his farm, while it better prepares him for the more interesting and prior duties of the pulpit.

I am aware that this fascinating employment may become inordinate, and engrossing, and usurp too much of that time which ought to be devoted to the religious instruction, and moral improvement of the people. That the dearth of healthy and palatable nourishment, where they have been accustomed to find it administered, may induce the flock to remain in their folds, or to stray into better pastures. This, though a rare perversion, cannot be too severely rebuked.

I have dwelt on the connection between good farming and good preaching perhaps longer than may have been useful, to illustrate my position, that science is essential to the character of a good farmer.

I may be permitted to speak gratefully and affectionately of this order of men, having derived my parentage from one of this class, and find a covert from many of the ills of life, by an early apprenticeship on his farm. Under so competent an instructor, I imbibed a taste for rural occupations, and some experience of their practical application. I cannot be too thankful to a beneficent Providence, that my lot was cast under circumstances so propitious, for the knowledge of an employment which was the best substitute to our progenitors for their loss of Paradise; and the best solace to their posterity for the miseries they entailed! This sustains me under all reverses; more especially, in the deprivation of a faculty, which I once valued as the source of the best enjoyments of social life. In my rural occupations, I hold communion with nature, and enjoy its delights; and often in mute precepts, acquire more wisdom from the material creation, than could have been imparted from an intercourse with the intellectual world.

In this pleasing employment, it requires but faint picturing of the imagination to conceive myself the principal of a juvenile establishment, where good habits are to be formed, and wrong propensities corrected, by the controlling discipline of the master. Here are the infant and Primary Schools, in this Assylum, for the deaf and dumb, in their successive gradations, up to the period of maturity, when they are transplanted, a blessing and ornament to the world, by their future productions.

Enjoying this refuge and comfort for my declining years, you will permit me to press on your consideration the importance of combining a rural with the mechanical and intellectual education of your children. This will afford them a resort, when riches and honors fail. A healthful exercise promotes a cheerful mind. In this retreat, the rust of indolence, so wasteful to life, and the canker of all its enjoyments, will be kept from accumulating and corroding by constant attrition.—Here, solitude will offer attractions, when society has ceased to charm. In this sanctuary, the mind is both harmonized and inured to 'look through Nature, up to Nature's GOD.'

From the Frugal Housewife.

PUDDINGS.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Indian pudding is good baked. Scald a quart of milk, (skimmed milk will do,) and stir in seven table spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, a tea-spoonful of salt, a tea-cupful of molasses, and a great spoonful of ginger, or sifted cinnamon. Baked three or four hours. If you want whey, you must be sure and pour in a little cold milk, after it is all mixed.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Indian pudding should be boiled four or five hours. Sifted Indian meal and warm milk should be stirred together pretty stiff. A little salt, and two or three great spoonfuls of molasses, added; a spoonful of ginger, if you like that spice. Boil it in a tight covered pan, or a very thick cloth; if the water gets in, it will ruin it. Leave plenty of room; for Indian swells very much. The milk with which you mix it should be merely warm; if it be scalding, the pudding will break to pieces. Some people chop sweet suet fine, and warm in the milk; others warm thin slices of sweet apple to be stirred into the pudding. Water will answer instead of milk.

Flour or Batter Pudding.—Common flour pudding, or batter pudding, is easily made. Those who live in the country can beat up five or six eggs with a quart of milk, and a little salt, with flour enough to make it just thick enough to pour without difficulty. Those who live in the city, and are obliged to buy eggs, can do with three eggs to a quart, and more flour in proportion.—Boil about three quarters of an hour.

Bread Pudding.—A nice pudding may be made of bits of bread. They should be crumbled and soaked in milk over night. In the morning, beat up three eggs with it, add a little salt, tie it up in a bag, or in a pan that will exclude every drop of water, and boil it little more than an hour. No puddings should be put into the pot, till the water boils. Bread prepared in the same way makes good plum puddings. Milk enough to make it quite soft; four eggs; a little cinnamon; a spoonful of rose-water, or lemon-brandy, if you have it; a tea-cupful of molasses, or sugar to your taste, if you prefer it; a few dry, clean raisins, sprinkled in, and stirred up thoroughly, is all that is necessary. It should bake or boil two hours.

Rennet Pudding.—If your husband brings home company when you are unprepared, rennet pudding may be had at five minutes' notice; provided you keep a piece of calf's rennet ready-prepared soaking in a bottle of wine. One glass of this wine to a quart of milk will make a sort of cold custard. Sweetened with white sugar, and spiced with nutmeg, it is very good. It should be eaten immediately; in a few hours it begins to curdle.

Custard Puddings.—Custard puddings sufficiently good for common use can be made with five eggs to a quart of milk, sweetened with brown sugar, and spiced with cinnamon, or nutmeg, and very little salt. It is well to boil your milk, and set it away till it gets cold. Boiling milk enriches it so much, that boiled skim-milk is about as good as new milk. A little cinnamon, or lemon peel, or peach leaves, if you do not dislike the taste, boiled in the milk, and afterwards strained from it, give a pleasant flavor. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

Rice Pudding.—If you want a common rice pudding to retain its flavor, do not soak it, or put

it in to boil when the water is cold. Wash it, tie it in a bag, leave plenty of room for it to swell, throw it in when the water boils, and let it boil about an hour and a half. The same sauce answers for all these kinds of puddings. If you have rice left cold, break it up in a little warm milk, pour custard over it, and bake it as long as you should custard. It makes very good puddings and pies.

Bird's Nest Pudding.—If you wish to make what is called 'bird's nest puddings,' prepare your custard,—take eight or ten pleasant apples, pare them, and dig out the core, but leave them whole, set them in a pudding dish, pour your custard over them, and bake them about thirty minutes.

From Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

MARRIED-LIFE.

A bare glance at the thing shows that a farmer, above all men living, can never carry on his affairs with profit without a wife, or a mother, or a daughter, or some person. To be sure a wife would cause some trouble, perhaps to this young man. There may be the doctor and the nurse to gallop after at midnight; there might be, and there ought to be, if called for, a little complaining of late hours; but what are these, and all the other troubles that could attend a married life, what are they, compared to the one single circumstance of the want of a wife at your bedside during one single night of illness! A nurse! what is a nurse to do for you? Will she do the things that a wife will do? Will she watch your looks and motions and your half uttered wishes? Will she use the urgent persuasions so often necessary to save life in such cases? Will she by her acts convince you that it is not a toil, but a delight, to break her rest for your sake? In short, now it is that you find that what women themselves say is strictly true, namely, that without wives *men are poor helpless mortals*.

As to the expense, there is no comparison between that of a woman servant and a wife, in the house of a farmer or a tradesman. The wages of the former is not the expense; it is the want of a common interest with you: and this you can obtain in no one but a wife. But there are the children. I for my part firmly believe that a farmer, married at twenty-five, and having ten children during the first ten years, would be able to save more money during these years, than a bachelor of the same age would be able to save, on the same farm, in a like space of time, he keeping only one maid servant. One single fit of sickness of two months' duration, might sweep away more than all the children would cost in the whole ten years, to say nothing of the continual waste and pillage, and the idleness, going on from the first day of the ten years to the last.

Besides, is the money all? What a life to lead! No one to talk with without going from home, or without getting some one to come to you; no friend to sit and talk to; no pleasant evenings to pass! Nobody to share with you your sorrows or your pleasures; no soul having a common interest with you; all around you taking care of themselves, and no care of you; no one to cheer you in moments of depression; to say all in a word, no one to love you, and no prospect of ever seeing any such one to the end of your days. For, as to parents and brethren, if you have them, they have other and very different ties; and, however laudable your feelings as son and brother, those feelings are of a very different character.

It does very well in bantering songs to say that a bachelor's life is 'devoid of care.' My observation tells me the contrary, and reason concurs, in this regard, with experience. When he quits his home, he carries with him cares that are unknown to the married man. If, indeed, like the common soldier, he have merely a lodging place, and a bundle of clothes given in charge to some one, he may be at his ease; but, if he possesses anything of a home, he is never sure of its safety; and this uncertainty is a great enemy to cheerfulness; and as to efficiency in life, how is the bachelor to equal the married? In the case of the farmers and tradesmen, the latter have so clearly the advantage over the former, that one need hardly insist upon the point; but it is and must be the same in all situations in life. To provide for a wife and children is the greatest of all spurs to exertion.—Many a man naturally prone to idleness has become active and industrious when he saw a family around him; many a dull sluggard has become, if not a bright man, at least a bustling man, when roused to exertion by his love. Indeed, if a man will not exert himself for the sake of a wife and children, he can have no exertion in him; or he must be dead to all the dictates of nature.

Our Children can do as we did.—Dr — told me, that when the schoolmaster went to one of the families, the man treated the schoolmaster politely, but could not encourage him: but the good wife said, 'I have no notion of these schoolmasters; it is only to make money. I know as much as most people do; and when I was young, a schoolmaster came round, and I was signed for a quarter, and I went two or three days, and I did not know one bit more than I did before I went, and then I was signed to the singing school, and I went two or three days, and I did not know one bit more than I did before, and I reckon I know as much as most people, who go to these schools, and our children can do as we did.'

From East India Papers.

An extra number of the India Gazette, which we have unfortunately mislaid, contains a long and friendly notice of Dr Bowditch's translation of La Place. Some mortification is expressed, that the work should have come from Boston, in North America, instead of Cambridge, in England.—'Why is it,' the reviewer asks, 'that British mathematicians should have so tamely allowed this glory to be snatched from their hands.'

The Hobart-Town (Van Diemen's Land) Courier celebrates a radish, 'as thick as a stout man's thigh, and from ten to eleven feet high.'

Infant Schools have been established at the British Colony in South Africa.

It is a proof at once of the universality of the press and of the English language, that the same discussions on the question of parliamentary reform, which have circulated throughout the United Kingdom and North America, are also finding their way through India in the Calcutta gazettes.—*Salem Gazette*.

Most Unfortunate.—The insurance of Mrs Staats, of Buffalo, whose loss is estimated at \$10,000 by the late fire, expired at 12 o'clock of the very day on which the conflagration occurred in the afternoon!

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 11, 1832.

BLACK OAK, YELLOW OAK, &c.

We have received a long communication on the above, and some other subjects, from our Portsmouth correspondent "A. R." which contains useful information, blended with matter, which cannot be interesting to our readers, and is therefore omitted.

Mr. A. R. accuses Mr. E. of inaccuracy, because the latter says "What is called the Yellow Oak in this vicinity, is the common Black Oak." What I call the Yellow Oak, is a species or variety, that does not appear black in any case, but has the same yellow of the Black Oak, when examined. The Black Oak is peculiar to light, bushy, hilly, rocky, poor, sandy soils. They are intermixed with other species of oak, walnut, &c. Sometimes they are among the Pitch Pine. They are very speedy in their growth, when young, even in the poorest soils. They seldom attain to a large size, neither are they long lived. They have a fine bark, and assume their hue at an early stage. They are the only oak, which produce what is called the Oak Apple, which is the most curious thing in nature.—They are tolerably good timber, for many uses, but not so durable as the White Oak. If cut and used green, when in a vigorous state of growing, they are the best fuel of any within my knowledge. They burn free and bright, and give great heat. A stick will outlast four of walnut of the same size. Their acorns are from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the White Oak acorns.

"The Yellow Oak is generally found on better soils, having more frequently the white and red oaks for their neighbours. They attain to a large size, not unlike the red, are seldom found with so large a trunk, but are quite as tall, and less branched. Their timber is similar to the black oak. Their outward appearance in the same forest is so similar to the red oak, that I have found it impossible, in selecting them for timber, to distinguish them from the red, only by bruising and cutting the bark, when the inside is found yellow, but of not quite so high a tinge as the black oak. Their acorns are about half the size of the black oak, more flat, are covered more with the cup shell, out of which they seldom fall. The latter described resemble the Grey Oak of Maine, which are very frequent there, and are much used in ship building. The bark of the Black Oak, and that of the Yellow Oak, have their similar worth for tanning and colouring. A. R. then cautions against the use of the Swamp Sumac, which he says is poisonous.

As respects the supposed difference between Black Oak and Yellow Oak, we will observe that they are varieties of the same species, viz. the *Quercus tinctoria*, (coloring oak) of Michaux. This is one of the most important of our forest trees, as it produces an article of commerce called Quercitron, much used in Europe, in dyeing, staining, &c. but we believe not so well known, nor its merits so highly appreciated in the U. States. In the 25th year of George III. Dr Edward Bancroft obtained an act of the British Parliament, giving him an ex-

clusive right "of the use and application of certain vegetables for dyeing" &c. In the specification of Dr Bancroft's claim for his exclusive right, three different sorts of vegetable substances are mentioned, viz: the barks of the Yellow Oak, alias Black Oak, (*Quercus tinctoria*) the Walnut, (*Juglans alba*), and the Red Mangrove, (*Rizophora mangle*). In giving a description of the Yellow Oak, Dr. Bancroft says, "The first is a species of oak," growing spontaneously on the continent of North America, and particularly within the thirteen United States, in some of which, particularly in the Massachusetts Bay, it is commonly called *Yellow Oak*, and in others, particularly in Pennsylvania *Black Oak*, being that species, which in the writings of the celebrated Carolus Linnaeus is termed *Quercus nigra*, (Black Oak). The bark of this oak is the part most useful in giving color; it is very rough, and of a dark brown or black color on the outside, and of a light yellowish brown within; and may be distinguished from the bark of all other oaks, with which I am acquainted, by the following circumstance or effects, viz. if boiled in water, its decoction becomes yellow by the addition of alum; or if, instead of alum, a suitable quantity of green vitriol, or other solution of iron, by some other mineral or vegetable acid be added, it produces a kind of olive, or olive brown colour, instead of a black, which would be produced by the decoction of any other kind of oak, known to me. There are several varieties of this species of oak,—all agree with it in giving a yellow color by the help of alum, and I claim the exclusive right of dyeing, &c. of all the oaks possessing that property, &c.

The bark above mentioned was named by Dr Bancroft Quercitron bark, from the latin words *quercus* (oak) and *citrina* (yellow). It has become an article of commerce, of great use in Great Britain, and is we believe, as regularly placed on prices current as flour or potash.

Michaux's North American Sylva describes and gives plates of 29 different species of oaks, found in the U. S. and an additional catalogue of a number more, which are not figured. He describes what he calls the *Yellow oak*, (*Quercus prinus acuminata*) but says 'the banks of the Delaware may be assumed as the Northern climate of the Yellow Oak' He says nothing of the different varieties of the Black Oak, or coloring oak, but there are varieties and it would be well if some man of science would trace and describe them, and ascertain their relative value both for coloring and fuel. If A. R. does not mistake, when he asserts that a stick of Black Oak will outlast four of walnut, and burn free and bright, this oak must deserve cultivation for fuel as well as its other good properties.

Michaux in describing the black alias Yellow Oaks says 'From the cellular integuments of the Black Oak is obtained the quercitron, of which great use is made in dyeing wool, silk, and paper hangings. According to several authors who have written on this subject, and among others Dr Bancroft, to whom we are indebted for this discovery, one part of quercitron yields as much coloring matter as eight or ten parts of wood. This decoction is of a

brownish yellow, which is rendered deeper by an alkali, and lighter by acids. A solution of alum causes a small portion of the coloring matter to fall in a deep red precipitate of a bright hue.

'To dye wool it is sufficient to boil the quercitron with an equal weight of alum: in dipping the stuff, the deepest shade is given first, and afterwards the straw color: to animate the tint the stuff may be passed, in coming out of the dye, through water whitened with a little washed chalk. A brighter color is obtained by means of solution of tin. Quercitron may be substituted for woad, in giving all the shades of yellow to silk: the proportion is one part by weight to twelve parts of silk. In the advertisements of Philadelphia for February, 1808, this substance is rated at 40 dollars a ton, and from that city chiefly it is exported to Europe.'

American Silk.—Mr D. M. Russell, of Plymouth, N. H., has sent to the Farmer office a beautiful specimen of sewing silk, manufactured at Plymouth, N. H. by Mrs William Green. The latitude of Plymouth is fortythree degrees, fortyfive minutes, thirtynone seconds north. This proves that our climate is not too cold, as some have supposed, for this valuable article, which we hope will yet be a staple commodity in the Northern as well as in the Southern States.

BRIGHTON MARKET FOR THE YEAR 1831.

First quarter ending March 28.		
5207 Beef Cattle,	estimated sales,	186,452 00
396 Stores,	"	7,920 00
9160 Sheep,	"	22,900 00
2108 Swine,	"	859 00
		\$226,231 00
Second quarter, ending June 27.		
2801 Beef Cattle,	estimated sales,	100,836 00
440 Stores,	"	8,900 00
5804 Sheep,	"	11,603 00
2770 Swine,	"	12,227 50
		\$133,471 50
Third quarter, ending Sept. 26.		
5610 Beef Cattle,	estimated sales,	185,130 00
4300 Stores,	"	61,900 00
36229 Sheep,	"	67,879 38
5767 Swine,	"	18,742 75
		\$332,652 13
Fourth quarter, ending Dec. 26.		
26204 Beef Cattle,	estimated sales,	507,600 00
10364 Stores,	"	126,368 00
33460 Sheep,	"	66,920 00
16126 Swine,	"	16,441 00
		\$747,329 00

RECAPITULATION.

Beef Cattle,	33022	980,018 00
Stores,	15400	204,968 00
Sheep,	84453	160,307 38
Swine	26871	86,370 25

Whole No. 160646 \$1,10,693 63

1830—Beef Cattle, 37767

Stores, 13685

Sheep, 132697

Swine, 19639

Adv. and Patriot.

To Correspondents.

We are compelled to omit this week several able communications, among which are Judge PULL's valuable table of Pears—an article from Doct. PECK of Foxborough, on the late fatal epidemic among horses—further remarks on different breeds of Live Stock—on the Holly, as a plant for Hedges, &c. &c.

Sweet Herbs, &c.

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz:

Sweet Marjoram, 37½ cts.—Thyme, 33 cts.—Summer Savory, 25 cts.—Sage, 17 cts.—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. jan11

Wanted,

TWO or three copies of the 1st, 2d and 3d volumes of the New England Farmer, for which a fair price will be paid—Apply at this office. jan11

Elegant Camellia Japonicas & Bouquets.

THE Subscriber, Gardener to John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plains, can furnish a constant supply of elegant Bouquets—also superb double flowers of white, and several other sorts of Camellia Japonicas, at prices lower than in former years. Also—very superior Mushrooms, and a great variety of Green-House plants.

THO'S MASON.

Jamaica Plains, Jan. 10, 1832.

Grape Cuttings, &c.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, near New York, offer for sale the following:

30,000 cuttings of the Isabella, Alexander, or Schuylkill Muscadelle, Catawba, Winne, Herbermont's Madeira, Bland, Elsburgue, Elkton, Worthington, White Fox, Lulborough, Long's Arkansas, Missouri, Muncy, Norton's Virginia Seedling, Seppernong, York Madeira, and other native and foreign Grape Vines, at reasonable rates.

Scions of Fruit Trees for grafting, which can now be sent with safety to any part of the Union, will be supplied—of all the various kinds.

Above 150 varieties of Double Dahlias, including the New Anemone flowered, and Dwarf varieties, and also several White flowering varieties.

500 New Chinese Mulberry or Morus multicaulis, so superior for silk worms.

500 lbs. Seed of the Locust tree, of the Long Island variety, so noted for ship timber.

Orders for these articles, or for Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Green House Trees and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, &c. will receive the utmost attention. Orders can be sent by mail—and Catalogues will be sent gratis to all those who desire them.

Flushing, N. Y. Jan. 5, 1832.

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A Gardener Wanted.

WANTED, a Gardener, who can bring good recommendations of his industry, sobriety and honesty. No one need apply who has so high an opinion of himself, as not to be willing to follow without complaint or scruple the directions given to him, as it is not my intention to hire a master over myself. Good wages and kind treatment will be given, but entire obedience is expected in return.

JOHN LOWELL.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1832.

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Historical Parallels.

JUST published by LILLY & WAIT, Historical Parallels, Vol. 1—being No. 20 of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, price 40 cts. Each No. contains more than 200 pages, and numerous engravings on wood, beautifully executed.

Lilly & Wait have also now preparing for press, and will speedily publish—The New American Clerk's Magazine, containing the most useful and necessary Forms of Writing, which commonly occur between man and man—and that will be found equally necessary and convenient for the farmer, the mechanic, the clerk, the apprentice, the merchant, the lawyer, and for every man, of whatsoever occupation, who has any interest in ordinary business transactions. Calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States, and made conformable to law. jan 3

Tea Wheat.

A FEW bushels of this very valuable variety of spring wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1823, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. x, page 105—and vol. vi, page 82. Dec. 14.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer's office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

IF THE seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, &c.

JUST received and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston—Advice to Young Men, and (incidentally) to Young Women, in the Middle and Higher Ranks of Life; in a series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a subject. By William Cobbett. Price 50 cents.

Also—A Price of eight hundred miles in France, containing a sketch of the agriculture, &c. of the country. By J. P. Cobbett. Price 50 cents.

One copy only, just received from London, of London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, with many hundred wood engravings; new edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Price \$11.00. Dec. 28.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded Jan. 1

Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c. &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. If Watches repaired and warranted.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr., 65, Broad street.

Black Currant Wine.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	112 00	115 00
“ pearl, first sort,	“	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 00	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00	10 50
“ prime,	“	7 00	7 50
Cargo, No. 1,	“	7 00	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,	“	6	8
“ skimmed milk,	“	6	3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 87	6 25
“ Genesee,	“	6 31	6 50
“ Alexandria,	“	5 75	5 85
“ Baltimore, wharf,	“	5 50	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	70	75
“ Corn, Southern yellow,	“	67	68
“ Rye,	“	95	98
“ Barley,	“	112	120
“ Oats,	“	48	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	“	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	“	11 00	13 00
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 06
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
“ Navy mess,	“	13 00	14 00
“ Cargo, No. 1,	“	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 00	2 25
“ Red Top, northern,	“	67	75
“ Red Clover, northern,	pound	8	10
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	10 00	10 25
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	58	63
“ Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	“	65	70
“ Merino, 3/4s, washed,	“	52	55
“ Merino, half blood,	“	48	50
“ Merino, quarter,	“	45	48
“ Native, washed,	“	42	44
“ Polled superfine,	“	62	62
“ 1st Lambs,	“	53	58
“ 2d,	“	40	40
“ 3d,	“	28	33
“ 1st Spinning,	“	48	58

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY MR HAYWARD,
CLERK OF FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	“	64	64
“ whole hogs,	“	54	64
VEAL,	“	6	8
MUTTON,	“	4	8
POULTRY,	“	7	8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	“	12	15
“ lump, best,	“	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	50	67
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	16	17
“ Indian, retail,	“	1	100
POTATOES,	“	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 9.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market this day 312 Beef Cattle, 18 Stores, 750 Sheep, 130 Swine. The Swine are the same we reported last week.

Prices—Beef Cattle—An attempt was made in the morning to advance the price, and was effected on some qualities. We quote for extra \$5 25 a 5 50, prime \$5, good 4 67 a 4 84, thin 3 50 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves—A few only were at market—no sales noticed.

Sheep—We noticed about 300 sold by the pound, alive, at 4c, which was probably something less than their real value. A lot of Co-set Wethers were taken at \$4 58 each, and a lot at about \$6 each.

Swine—No sales.

New York Cattle Market, Dec. 30.—Beef Cattle—in market this week 500 head, generally far superior cattle to those last week, and sales have averaged 50c. per hundred better. Prices \$5 50 a 7 50; principal sales at \$6 50. Sheep and lambs—about 1500 in; proportion of lambs very short; good sheep unusually scarce; sales from \$3 50 to 5 50, and brisk; lambs \$2 a 3 50.—D. Adv.

MISCELLANY.

The following beautiful Hymn was written by the Rev. J. Pierpont, of Boston, for the recent dedication of a new House of Public Worship, in Plymouth, Mass.

ORIGINAL HYMN.

The winds and waves were roaring;
The Pilgrims met for prayer;
And here, their God adoring,
They stood, in open air.
When breaking day they greeted,
And when its close was calm,
The leafless woods repeated
The music of the psalm.

Not thus, O God, to praise thee,
Do we, their children throng;
The temple's arch we raise thee
Gives back our choral song.
Yet, on the winds, that bore thee
Their worship and their prayers,
May ours come up before thee
From hearts as true as theirs!

What have we, Lord, to bind us
To this, the Pilgrim's shore?—
Their hill of graves behind us,
Their watery way before,
The wintry surge, that dashes
Against the rocks they trod,
Their memory, and their ashes—
Be thou their guard, O God!

We would not, Holy Father,
Forsake this hallowed spot,
Till on that shore we gather,
Where graves and griefs are not:
The where there true devotion
Shall rear no pillared shrine,
And see no other ocean
Than that of love divine.

HOW TO TELL BAD NEWS.

SCENE. Mr G.'s Room, at Oxford. Enter, his Father's Steward.

Mr G.—Ha! Jervas, how are you, my old boy? how do things go on at home?

Steward.—Bad enough, your honor, the magpie's dead.

Mr G.—Poor Mag! so he's gone. How came he to die?

Steward.—Over-ate himself, sir.

Mr G.—Did he, faith? a greedy dog; why, what did he get he liked so well?

Steward.—Horse flesh, sir; he died of eating horse flesh.

Mr G.—How came he to get so much horse flesh?

Steward.—All your father's horses, sir.

Mr G.—What! are they dead too?

Steward.—Aye, sir, they died of over-work.

Mr G.—And why were they overworked, pray?

Steward.—To carry water, sir,

Mr G.—To carry water? and what were they carrying water for?

Steward.—Sure, sir, to put out the fire.

Mr G.—Fire! what fire?

Steward.—Oh, sir, your father's house is burned down to the ground.

Mr G.—My father's house burned down! and how came it set on fire?

Steward.—I think, sir, it must have been the torches.

Mr G.—Torches! what torches?

Steward.—At your mother's funeral.

Mr G.—My mother dead!

Steward.—Ah, poor lady! she never looked up after it.

Mr G.—After what?

Steward.—The loss of your father.

Mr G.—My father gone too?

Steward.—Yes, poor gentleman, he took to his bed as soon as he heard of it.

Mr G.—Heard of what?

Steward.—The bad news, sir, and please your honor.

Mr G.—What! more miseries? more bad news?

Steward.—Yes, sir; your bank has failed, and your credit is lost, and you are not worth a shilling in the world. I made bold, sir, to come to wait on you about it, for I thought you would like to hear the news!

A CHINESE BRIDE.

The greatest rarity, however, after this feast, was the sight of a Chinese bride. The son of our host having been married a few days before, we were honored (according to the usage of the country, during the honey-moon) with permission to look at his wife, as she stood at the door of her apartment, while we were passing out. The lady was surrounded by several old women, who held tapers and lamps above and about her, that we might have a more complete view of her figure and attire. She was a young person, (perhaps seventeen years of age,) of middle stature, with very agreeable features and a light complexion, though she seemed to us to have used paint. She wore a scarlet robe, superbly trimmed with gold, which completely covered her from the shoulders to the ground. The sleeves were very full, and along the bottom ran a beautiful fringe of small bells. Her head-dress sparkled with jewels, and was most elegantly beaded with rows of pearls, encircling it like a coronet; from the front of which a brilliant angular ornament hung over her forehead and between her eye-brows. She stood in a modest and graceful attitude, having her eyes fixed on the floor, though she occasionally raised them, with a glance of timid curiosity, towards the spectators. Her hands, joined together, but folded in her robe, she lifted several times towards her face, and then lowered them very slowly.—Her attendants, presuming that the guests would be gratified with a peep at that consummation of Chinese beauty, the lady's feet, raised the hem of the mantle from her's, for a moment or two.—They were of the most diminutive kind, and reduced to a mere point at the toe. Her shoes, like the rest of her bridal apparel, were scarlet, embroidered with gold. In justice to the poor creature, during this torturing exhibition, (as we imagine it must have been to her,) her demeanor was natural and becoming, and once or twice something like half a smile, for an instant, showed that she was not entirely unconscious of the admiration which her appearance excited, nor much displeased by it.—*Tyerman and Bennet's Journal.*

Lord Brougham.—There lives in England a man whose daily labors last for twenty hours out of the twentyfour, who presides in the House of Lords and in a Court of Justice, who attends at the Council, who gives audiences each day to Barristers belonging to both kingdoms, and who still finds time to write articles on politics and jurisprudence in the *Edinburgh Review*, besides elementary works, which are distributed gratis throughout the kingdom, and who is the Director of at least ten associations for the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the working classes. We need hardly to add that the person herein alluded to is no other than Lord Brougham.

Parliamentary Qualifications.—A candidate by the name of Chadwick, in standing for a seat in the British House of Commons, sums up his qualifications thus:

'I am a man of family; I am a man of no business—I have never been used to it; but I can shout, laugh, hawk and spit; and cough, stamp, hiss, hoot and buzza; and what more can be wanted from an M. P.? I do not doubt but my stamping, shouting, &c. would have as much effect in the House of Commons as most speeches generally have.'

MR FESSENDEN.—At a meeting of the Framingham Lyceum this week, the question for discussion was—'Has a man a moral right, under ordinary circumstances, to lead a single life?'

On this question the inclosed communication was read by the Vice President. You are at liberty to give it a place in your poet's corner in the New England Farmer, next week. W. B.

ON MATRIMONY.

Pray let a young lady, sir President, speak,

Though not versed in logic, or Latin, or Greek.

I'm sure you'll excuse if for once we come out

On a subject where boys that are beardless will spout.

The question is this—'Shall a man be excused,

If, wayward, or restive, he will not be noosed?'

Now who ever heard such a question as that?

You might just as well talk of noosing a cat.

Your sex would all marry, there's not the least doubt,

Could they get our consent to nose us about.

But not having got it, if we can unite,

I'll tell you what rules we intend to indite.

First,—none shall consent to quit single bliss

Except on condition of something like this:

We resolve to expunge that base term—*obey*,

For we think we can govern as wisely as they;

But still, to keep peace, we'll consent to divide,

While they hold the helm, we'll sit close beside:

Then, when we are bridled, they dare not complain

If we give them the bit, and hold fast to the rein.

And as to the whip,—when we ride for a dash,

The handle we'll keep,—but we'll give them the lash.

So in all other matters—*divide, and we'll choose*—

We will not unite if they dare to refuse.

In one thing we'll give them exclusive control,

And, standing aloof, we'll leave them the whole:

Should they sigh for a halter, we'll never claim half,

One rope won't accommodate more than one calf.

BEHINDA.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1832.

NO. 27.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESCRIPTION OF SELECT PEARS.

I consider LINDLEY'S 'Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden,' equal, if not superior, to any work extant, as a standard authority for the nomenclature and relative value of cultivated fruits. This opinion is formed not only from the high reputation of the author and publisher, but from the very superior opportunities which they had of forming correct conclusions upon these subjects. This has induced me to concentrate, in a tabular form, the most material facts, particularly in regard to the pear, for my private use and convenience. As the catalogue of pears has been greatly enlarged by European varieties of recent origin, which are but little known, and imperfectly appreciated among us, I have transcribed from my tables, and now send you, descriptions of 56 varieties, old and new, which I have selected as most worthy of cultivation. These are all *dessert*, or eating fruits. I would have added a few more, as also some varieties adapted for *baking* and *steeping*, but for want of room on my sheet. Among the best for the kitchen, however, I will name the Bezi d'Iery, Chaptal, Franc-real d'hiver, Uvedale's St Germain, Catillac, Bellissime d'hiver, &c. To your readers who have not access to larger works I hope the table will be useful.

The time of ripening is graduated for the climate of England. The period of maturity with us is or will be probably two weeks or more earlier.—Under skin, the first line has reference to the ordinary color, when gathered, the other to the more ripe appearance, or extraneous circumstances. The abbreviations may be explained, by the printer, if thought necessary. Mr Lindley observes, in regard to both summer and autumn pears, that, generally, they will prove better, and keep longer, if they are taken from the tree before they are fully ripe.

J. BUEL.

ALBANY NURSERY, Dec. 26, 1831.

SECTION I.—SUMMER, ROUND FRUITED.

NAME AND SYNONYMS.	SIZE AND FORM.	EYE.	STALK.	SKIN.	FLESH.	JUICE.	IN USE.	DESCRIBED.	CHARACTER, ORIGIN, &c.
1. AMBROSIA. <i>Early Beurre.</i>	Medium, roundish, by 3/4 roundish.	Rather sunk.	1 in. slender, a little bent	Smooth, gr. & yellowish green.	Tender.	Rich, sugary & perfumed.	Middle of September.	Lindley No. 1.	Very good, but will not keep long.
2. *EARLY BERGAMOT.	2 1/2 by 3/4 roundish.	Depressed.	1 1/2 mod. thick, shall. cavity	Gr. yellow, tinged with broadish streaks.	Yellowish white crisp and gritty.	Abundant, very rich and sugary.	End of Aug. beginning of Sept.	Pom. M. 101. Lindley No. 2.	A most excellent fruit, abundant bearer, sent by M. Thouin to the L. H. Society in 1820. Branches short and erect. Fruit in clusters. An abundant bearer.
3. GREEN CHISEL.	1 1/4 each way globular.	Large, prominent.	3/4 straight, no cavity.	Quite green, faint bright tinge.	Gritty.	A little sugary slightly perfumed.	Beg. & middle of August.	Lindley 6.	Branches short and erect. Fruit in clusters. An abundant bearer.
4. SUMMER BERGAMOT. <i>Hamden's Bergt. Bergt. d'été, Milan blanc, &c.</i>	Medium round.	Small, shallow basin.	1 1/2 thick small cavity.	Greenish yellow, russet and specks.	Melting.	Sugary, high flavored.	Beg. & middle of September.	Duh. 45. Lindley 13.	One of the finest pears of the season, if eaten before it is too ripe. Ripens at Philadelphia in July.—Core.
5. SUMMER ROSE. <i>Thorny Rose, Epine Rose, Thorny Rose, &c.</i>	2 by 2 1/2 round and depressed.	Open, shallow, low, depressed.	1, slender, small round cavity.	Yellow, russet, brown spots.	White, juicy.	Rich & sugary.	Middle and end of August.	Pom. M. 102 Lind. 14.	A most excellent and beautiful variety. Bears well.

SECTION II.—SUMMER, CONICAL FRUITED.

6. JARGONELLE. <i>Epagne, Beau Présent, Saint Sampson, Gros Cuisse Madame, Saint Lambert, &c.</i>	3 1/2 to 4 ob. pyramidal	Open, with long seg of calyx.	2 in. obliquely inserted.	Greenish yellow, low tinge, brown, red.	Yellowish white, juicy & melting.	Peculiarly rich and agreeable.	Middle and end of Aug.	Pom. M. 108 Lind. 20.	Dangling branches, pubescent leaves. Hardy tree. Fine fruit.
7. MADELEINE. <i>Citron des Carmes.</i>	2 1/2 by 2 1/4 turbinate	Slightly hollowed	1 in. slender, ob. inserted.	Yellow, green, tinge of red.	White, melting, buttery.	Sweet & high flavored.	Latter part of July.	Pom. M. 51. Lindley 25.	An excellent early variety, bearing freely.
8. ROSE D'ETE. <i>Gros Rouge, Seid, Duh. 34.</i>	3 by 2 1/2 pyramidal	Small open flat crown	1 1/2 slender, small cavity.	Pale green, red, rus. sps.	Half buttery & melting.	Very agreeable, juicy subacid.	End of Aug. beg. Sept.	Lind. 31.	
9. ROUSSELET DE RHEIMS. <i>Petit Rousselet.</i>	2 1/2 by 1 1/2 pyramidal	Small open flatish apex.	1 in. thick, no cavity.	Greenish, gray, & yellow russet specks.	Melting, half buttery.	Very high flavored and musky.	End of Aug. beg. Sept.	Lind. 32. Duh. 32.	Cultivated among us as the SPICE PEAR. We have hardly any summer variety surpassing it in excellence.
10. SABINE D'ETE.	Medium pyramidal	Small, shallow.	1 in. in shallow cavity.	Smooth, yellow, scar. & dot.	White and melting.	Abundant and high flavored.	Beg. & middle of Aug.	Lind. 33.	Raised in 1819 by M. Stoffles, of Mecklin.
11. SKINLESS. <i>Poir Sans peau, Fleur de Guignes.</i>	2 1/2 by 1 1/2 pyramidal	Slightly dep. small	1 1/2 slender, crooked.	Very thin pale green red.	Melting.	Most excellent sweet & per.	Beg. & middle of Aug.	Lind. 35. Duh. 35.	Tree and foliage of delicate growth.—Core.
12. SUMMER BONCHARET. <i>Bonchretien d'été, Graciale.</i>	4 by 3 irregular, pyramidal.	Small, prominent shall. basin.	2 1/2, crooked, ob. inserted.	Pale lemon, small green dots.	Yellowish, breaking firm.	Abundant, sweet and excellent.	Middle of Sept.	Pom. M. 14. Lind. 36.	Wood long, flexuose or zigzag, smooth with prominent buds, forming a drooping tree, like the Jargonelle.—P. M.
13. SUMMER FRANCREAL. <i>Francreal d'été, Fondante.</i>	3 1/4 by 3 turbinate.	Mod. depressed, connivant	Short, thick.	Green, nearly smooth, yellow green.	White, firm, juicy, buttery, melting.	Rich and excellent.	Middle of Sept.	Lind. 37. P. Mag. 106.	A valuable variety, coming in after the Jargonelle.—P. M.
14. WILLIAMS' BONCHARET. <i>Bartlett.</i>	3 1/4 by 2 1/2 3 ir. pyr.	On summit no cavity.	1, very gross & fleshy.	Pale gr. mot. yellow & red.	Whitish, tender, delicate.	Sweet and agreeably per.	End of Aug. mid. of Sep.	Lind. 38.	

SECTION III.—AUTUMNAL, ROUND FRUITED.

15. *ASTON TOWN.	2 1/2 by 2 1/2 roundish turbinate.	Small, shallow.	1 1/2 slender, protruding.	Pale greenish white, russet specks.	Tender, buttery.	Most excellent saccharine & perfume.	All October.	Pom. M. 139 Lind. 41.	Branches slender, twisting, a most excellent pear, constant bearer.—Fruit resembling Crasanne.
16. AUTUMN BERGAMOT. <i>Common Bergamot, York Bergamot.</i>	2 1/2 by 2 1/4 globular.	Small, open shallow depress.	Short, thick, wide cavity.	Rough yellow green, dull brown.	Whitish, melting, little gritty.	Sugary and richly perfumed.	All October. Pear and Quince.	Pom. M. 120 Lind. 42.	One of the best pears of the season.
17. BEZI DE LA MOTT. <i>Arnudi, Beurre blanc de Jersey.</i>	3 by 3 round, tur.	Small, open sunk.	1 inch bent, strong.	Yellowish green, rusty specks.	White & melting.	Rich, sugary, and high flavored.	All Oct. and Nov. Pear & Quince.	Pom. M. 143 Lind. 46.	It is a most excellent new Flemish variety.
18. CHAS. D'AUTRICHE. <i>White Beurre.</i>	3 1/4 by 3 like White Beurre.	In confined hollow, not deep.	1 inch.	Greenish yellow, full of brown specks.	White & melting.	High flavored, little perfumed.	All Nov.	Lind. 47.	L. H. S. A very fine and beautiful fruit, raised by Van Mons and sent to L. H. S. 1816.
19. CRASANNE. <i>Duh. 49. Beurre Plat.</i>	2 1/2 by 2 1/2 round, tur.	Small, deep narrow basin.	1 1/2 in. crooked slender.	Greenish yellow, gray russets.	Extremely buttery & tender.	Plentiful, rich & saccharine.	Nov. & Dec.	Lind. 48.	A most excellent bearer.

NAME AND SYNONYMS.	SIZE AND FORM.	EYE.	STOCK.	SKIN.	FLESH.	JUICE.	IN USE.	DESCRIBED.	CHARACTER, ORIGIN, &c.
20. GANSEL'S BERGAMOT. <i>Broca's Bergamot, Ives's Bergamot, Bon Rouge,</i>	3 by 3½ ovate.	Small, short calyx.	Short and fleshy.	Dull brown like brown Beurre.	White and melting.	Very rich, sweet and high flavored.	Mid. Nov. Mid. Dec.	Lind. 52. Pom. Magazine, 35.	A most excellent pear, a native of England.
21. GREEN SYLVANGE. <i>Sylvange Vert, Bergamot Syltange,</i>	Somewhat like Bergamot.	Small, in a deep hollow.	Short, slender obl. inserted.	Rough, br. green, gray spots.	Green & white, soft and melting.	Succ. & agreeable flavor.	All Oct. and Nov. Pear and Quince.	Lind. 33.	An excellent pear, but tree rather tender.
22. GRAY DOYENNE. <i>Red Doyenné, Doyenné Gris, Doyenné Rous, d'Autonne Doyenné,</i>	2½ to 3½ each way turbinate.	Very small shallow impression.	½ in. stout, rather deep.	Cinnamon russet, red next to sun.	Yellowish white rich melting.	Sugary and excellent flavor.	Last Oct. Nov. Pear & Quince.	Pom. Mag. 74. Lind. 54.	A very hardy and handsome fruit.
23. SWISS BERGAMOT. <i>Bergamotte Suisse,</i>	2½ by 2½ turbinate.	Small, shallow.	¾ in. slender obl. cavity.	Green, striped with red.	Melting and juicy.		En. Sep. beg Oct. Pear & Quince.	Lind. 59.	
SECTION IV.—AUTUMNAL CONICAL FRUITED.									
24. AH! MON DIEU. <i>Mon Dieu, Poire d'Amour,</i>	2 by 2½ ob. turbinate.	Small, prominent.	1 in. stoutish curved.	Yellow and red, dotted.	White, tender.	Abund. rich & perfumed.	En. Sep. Oct. Pear & Quince.	Lind. 61. Duh. 38.	
25. BELLE LUCRATIE. <i>Fondante d'Autonne,</i>	3 by 2½ oblong.	Open shallow impression.	1 in. strong curved.	Pale yellow with green & red.	Soft, mellow & tender.	Abund. sugary & musky perf.	Dec. middle October.	Lind. 64.	Another new and good Flemish pear.
26. BEZI VAET.	Similar to Swans egg.	A little sunk.	An inch long.	Greenish yellow russet spots.	Yellowish melting.	Remarkably sweet & agreeable.	November.	Lind. 68. Lind. 71.	Raised by M. Parmentier and exhibited at Hort. Soc. in 1820.
27. BROWN BEURRE. <i>Buerre Gris, Buerre Rouge, Buerre doré, Buerre d'Anjou Buerre d'Or, Buerre d'Ambleuse, Buerre d'Amboise, Poire d'Amboise, Isambert, Red Buerre, Golden Buerre, Buerre du Roi,</i>	1 by 3 oblong.	Small shallow depression.	¾ rather stout.	Greenish yellow through a thin russet.	White, with greenish veins.	Rich and excellent.	October.	Pom. Mag. 114.	A highly esteemed and well known old variety, tender and requires a sound dry soil.
28. CAPIAUMONT. <i>Capiaumont, Buerre de Capiaumont,</i>	3½ by 2½ turbinate.	Level with the extremity.	Half an inch, no cavity.	Fine cinnamon bright red.	Yellowish melting, buttery.	Very rich & high flavored.	Mid. Oct. 3 weeks, Pear and Quince.	Pom. Mag. 69. Lind. 73.	One of the best new Flemish pears raised by M. Capiaumont, of Mons.
29. DILLEN. <i>Gros Dillen,</i>	¾ by 3 ovate irr. turbinate.	Flat only.	Short & thick.	Yellow green, speck brown.	White, little core.	Slightly musky.	October.	Pom. Mag. 77.	A fine buttery pear of the 1st order, and handsome from Van Mons in 1817.
30. DUCHESSE OF ANGOULEME. <i>Duchesse d'Angoulême,</i>	¾ by 3½ round oblong.	Deep irregular hollow.	1 in. stout, deep in irregular cavity.	Dull yellowish patches.	Rich, melting, juicy.	High fl. most agreeably perfumed.	Oct. & Nov.	Pom. Mag. 76. Lind. 80.	The very best of the late Autumn pears, first noticed in 1815.
31. GREEN SUGAR. <i>Sucre Vert,</i>	¾ by 2½ oblong.	Small, open narrow depression.	¾ strong small cavity.	Smooth, very green.	Gritty, but buttery.	Abd. highly sweet musky.	Xid. & end 4 October.	Lind. 42. Duh. 68.	
32. LOUISE-BONNE.	¾ by 2½ pyramidal.	Small very little sunk.	¾ straight obl. inserted.	Pale green becoming yellow.	Extr. tender & juicy.	Succ. & well flavored.	Nov. & Dec.	Lind. 97. Lind. 90.	
33. MARIE LOUISE.	¾ by 2½ ovate.	Open obl. inserted.	1½ in. obl. inserted.	Greenish yellow becoming rich yellow.	Yellow, melting, juicy.	Succ. & highly vinous.	Bei. middle October.	Pom. Mag. 122. Lind. 91.	A most excellent pear, raised by the Abbe Du Quesne, and sent to England, 1816.
34. NAPOLEON. <i>Médaille,</i>	¾ by 3½ oblong.	Small, little depression.	¾ an inch, thick straight.	Sm. bt. green & pale green.	Melting & usually juicy.	Rich & agreeable.	Mid. Nov.	Pom. Mag. 75. Lind. 91.	An excellent variety, raised by Van Mons. Sent to England in 1816.
35. SECKLE. <i>New York Red Seckle, Seckle, Red Seckle, Uebermaste,</i>	2½ by 2½ so. turbinate.	Small, prominent.	¾ ob. inserted, sm. cavity.	Dull brown, red cheek.	Tender, juicy, melting.	Pec. rich, powerful, agreeable, aroma.	Middle and end Oct.	Pom. Mag. 72. Lind. 101.	One of the finest pears in cultivation. Of American origin.
36. VERTE LONGUE. <i>Mouille Bouche, Muscat Fleui,</i>	¾ by 2½ pyramidal.	Little sunk narrow crown.	1 in. ob. inserted moderate cavity.	Pale green, gray patches russet.	White, deep tinged to red, yellow.	Very sweet, little perfume.	End Sept. mid. Oct.	Lind. 103.	Raised by Compt Coloma and exhibited to Lon. Hort. Soc. in 1823.
37. SWAN'S EGG.	2 long 1½ di., oval turbinate.	Small, prominent.	1 in. straight, no cavity.	Green.	White, melting, juicy.	Succ. high flavored.	Mid. Oct.	Duh. 73. Lind. 104.	An old variety cultivated in America under the synonyme of Mouille Bouche.
38. WHITE DOYENNE. <i>Doyenné Blanc, Doyenné, Buerre Blanc, Bonne Aute, St Michel, Carlisle, Citron de Septembre, Kaiserbirne, Poire à courte queue, Poire de Limon, Poire de Noix, Poire de Seigneur, Poire Monsieur, Valencia, White Buerre,</i>	¾ by 2½ round oblong.	Very small shallow, depressed.	¾ rather thick.	Citron, yellow russet specks.	White, juicy very juicy.	Delicious.	End of Sept. beg. Oct.	Pom. Mag. 60. Lind. 107.	Its great certainty in bearing and the excellence of the fruit render it an universal favorite. Cultivated in New York, erroneously, under the name of Vergaleu. In very high estimation. Good bearer.
39. EASTER BERGAMOT. <i>Bergamotte Eugi, Bergamot de Pâques, Bergamotte d'hiver, La Grillière, Puddington, Sarling, Serling, Winter Bergamot,</i>	3 or more by 3 ro. turbinate.	Small, closed, shallow.	Short, thick, af. inserted.	Green, gray specks, becoming yellowish gray.	White, half buttery.	Sugary, well flavored.	Jan. to May. P'r & quince.	Duh. 52. Lind. 110.	An excellent variety.
40. GERMAN MUSCAT. <i>Muscat d'Alençagne, Gros Gobelet, Dagobert,</i>	3 by 3 turbinate.	Small shallow.	1½ slender, small cavity.	Covered with russet.	Pale yellow but tery, melting.	Sugary, musky perfumed.	Mar. to May. P'r & quince.	Lind. 112. Duh. 72.	This is also an esteemed old variety.
41. GILGOL. <i>Gil-Gile, Louis Gil, Dagobert,</i>	¾ by 3½ obovate.	Large deep shallow hole.	1 deep, 2 lipped cav.	Deep cl. rus. tinged br. red.	White juicy breaking.	Sweet and pleasant.	December to April.	Pom. Mag. 65. Lind. 113.	A valuable winter pear, though not of first rate excellence.
42. BEURRE D'ARENBERGH. <i>Buerre d'Arenbergh, Duc d'Arenbergh, Poire d'Arenbergh, Colmar des Champs,</i>	¾ by 2½ turbinate.	Small.	1 strong, straight.	Delicate pale green, slightly clothed with russet.	Whitish, firm, juicy, melting.	Extraordinary rich, sweet and high flavored.	October till February.	Pom. M. 83. Lind. 119.	This most excellent pear was raised by M. Deschamps, and sent to the London Hort. Soc. in 1820.
43. ANGELIQUE DE ROME.	2½ by 2½	Very small, shallow.	¾ small cavity.	Rough, pale red citron.	Yellowish, tender, melting.	Sugary, rich, fragrant flav.	December to March.	Duh. 108. Lindley, 118.	A very excellent pear, on a good soil and favorable situation.

NAME AND SYNONYMS.	SIZE AND FORM.	EYE.	STOCK.	SKIN.	FLESH.	JUICE.	IN USE.	DESCRIBED.	CHARACTER, ORIGIN, &c.
45. ANGELIQUE DE BORDAUX. <i>Poir Angélique, St Martial, Gros Francueil, &c.</i>	3½ by 2½ py. turb.	Small, narrow and deep hollow.	1½, strong, crooked.	Somewhat yellowish, ft. purple.	Tender and buttery.	Sugary.	February till April.	Duh. 88. Lindley, 117.	A good pear. Tree rather tender in England.
46. BEURRE DIEU. <i>Dieu's Butterbirne, Dorathe Royale, Poir de Melon, &c.</i>	4½ by 3½	Close, deep surrounded by knobs.	1½, strong, woody, deep.	Light green to a bright orange.	Clear white melting, juicy.	Delicious, rich aromatic, saccharine.	November till January.	Pom. Mg. 19. Lind. 120.	This noble pear was raised by Dr Van Mons, of Louvain, say about 1816. A great bearer.
47. BEURRE RANCE. <i>Beurre Epine, Hardenpont de Printemps,</i>	3½ by 3 oblong.	Small, open suik.	1½ slender, no cavity.	Dark green, russ. specks.	Greenish white slightly melting.	Delicious rich flavor.	December to April.	Pom. M. 88. Lindley, 121.	A very excellent pear, raised by Counsellor Hardenpont, of Mons. Sent to England in 1820. The best late melting pear yet known.
48. BEZI DE CASSOY. <i>Roulette d'Injon, Petit Beurre d'hiver, Nutmeg pear,</i>	1½ by 1½ oblong.	Very small shallow basin.	1½, in a deep cavity.	Green and yellow, spotted with red.	Buttery.	Very rich.	November to March.	Lind. 122. Duh. 59.	A most productive variety.
49. CHAUMONTIE. <i>Beurre d'Hiver, Bezi de Chaumontelle,</i>	3½ by 3 oblong.	Small, deep angular basin.	Short, deep, angular cav.	Yellowish green purplish.	Melting juicy.	Sugary & highly perfumed.	November to February.	Lind. 123. Duh. 78.	A very valuable fruit and good bearer.
50. COLMAR. <i>Poire Manteau, Bergt. Tardive, Incomparable</i>	3½ by 2½ py. tur.	Large, deeply hollowed.	1, thick, bent, ob. cavity.	Smooth, green, yellow, gray specks.	Greenish white, very tender.	Abundant, sweet, rich, high flavored.	November till January.	Lind. 124. Duh. 94.	A very good old variety.
51. EASTER BEURRE. <i>Bergt. de la Pentecôte, Beurre d'hiver de Bruxelles, &c.</i>	4 by 3½ ro. oblong.	Small deep depression.	Short, thick, deep cavity.	Green, thick russ. dots.	Yellowish, buttery, melting.	Extremely high flavored.	Nov. to May.	Pom. M. 78. Lind. 126.	The very best of late keeping pears. Of recent introduction. A great bearer.
52. GLOUT MORCEAU. <i>Gloze Morceau,</i>	4 by 3½ oval.	Small, deep ob. hollow.	1, deep, ob. cavity.	Pale olive green russ. specks.	Whitish, firm, juicy.	Very rich and most excellent.	November to March.	Lind. 129.	This very beautiful and very fine variety was sent to England in 1820, by Van Mons.
53. PASSE COLMAR. <i>Passe Colmar gris, dit Prezel, Passe Colmar, Epineux, Fondante de Parisel, Poire Prezel, Colmar Epineux, Beurre Colmar gris, dit Prezel, Chapman's,</i>	3½ by 3 ob. conical.	Open, slightly sunk.	1½, strong, ob. cavity.	Green, yellow spr. with russet.	Yellowish, melting, juicy.	Very rich and most excellent.	December to January.	Pom. Mag. 64. Lind. 137.	A very superior pear, raised by Counsellor Hardenpont. A most abundant bearer.
54. VERGOLUSE. <i>Bee-jaleuf, Chambrette, Poire glace,</i>	3½ by 2½ ob. pyra.	Small, deep sunk.	1, in a small ob. cavity.	Very smooth, grass green, to citron.	Melting, buttery.	Excellent, rich and high flavored.	November to January.	Lind. 146. Duh. 95.	This is a most excellent pear, requiring a good soil.
55. WINTER BONCHRETIEN. <i>Bonchretien d'hiver,</i>	4 by 3½ irr. pyramid.	Medium, in a deep hole.	1½ a little bent ob. ins.	Yellowish with a brown tinge.	Very tender and breaking.	Plentiful, very rich, sweet and perfumed.	January and February.	Lind. 147. Duh. 87.	Undoubtedly one of the very best winter pears. Requires a good soil.
56. WINTER NELIS. <i>Nelis d'hiver, Borne de Malines, La Bonne Malinoise,</i>	3½ by 2½ oval.	Open, narrow basin.	1½ in a deep cavity.	Dull gray, green gray dots.	Yellow, white, melting, buttery.	Plentiful, sugary, rich, high flavored and musky.	December & January.	Pom. M. 126. Lind. 148.	This most excellent and valuable pear was raised by M. Nelis of Mechlin.

LIVERPOOL SALT FOR BUTTER.

This salt presents a beautiful appearance to the eye, has a powdery form and its color is of snowy whiteness. These qualities are very inviting to purchasers who are not particularly acquainted with its character. The Liverpool, or blown salt is prepared on the Western borders of England by boiling sea-water or salt spring water, saturated with the rock salt of Norwich, in large, shallow, iron pans. It contains a mixture of foreign ingredients technically called slack and bittern, which unite with the salt, and render it unfit for use, except for culinary purposes. It is not used by the people in the neighborhood of Liverpool, either in preserving beef, pork or butter which is designed to keep any length of time. If butter is packed down with this salt, it is very liable to become rancid, soft and gluey and otherwise much debased in its quality, so that in a few weeks it loses its agreeable taste and odor and is unfit for the table. Instead of using the Liverpool salt is now too generally the practice, our farmers would receive a much higher compensation for their expense and labor in making butter, if they would prepare it with the coarse Turk Island salt, which should be purified of all foreign ingredients by washing it, having it thoroughly dried, and ground in a clean mill. It should be used in the proportion of about six pounds to every hundred weight of butter. Last week, a gentleman who lives 40 miles from Portsmouth brought 400 pounds of Butter into our market. It was made with Liverpool salt. On inspection, it was found to rank with No. 3 but-

ter, and he obtained only *eight dollars* per hundred; whereas, prime butter was then quick at twelve dollars and a half. We have known of several other instances of the same kind within a short time. Thousands of dollars are lost to the farmers of New Hampshire every year in consequence of the inferior quality of their butter, which inferiority is to be attributed in part though not altogether, to the use of Liverpool salt in its manufacture.—*State Herald.*

GENERAL MAXIMS FOR HEALTH.

Rise early. Eat simple food. Take plenty of exercise. Never fear a little fatigue. Let not children be dressed in tight clothes; it is necessary their limbs and muscles should have full play, if you wish for either health or beauty.

Avoid the necessity of a physician, if you can, by careful attention to your diet. Eat what best agrees with your system, and resolutely abstain from what hurts you, however well you may like it. A few days' abstinence, and cold water for a beverage, has driven off many approaching diseases.

If you find yourself really ill, send for a good physician. Have nothing to do with quacks; and do not tamper with quack medicines. You do not know what they are; and what security have you that they know what they are?

Wear shoes that are large enough. It not only produces corns, but makes the feet misshapen to cramp them.

Wash very often, and rub the skin thoroughly with a hard brush.

Let those who love to be invalids drink strong green tea, eat pickles, preserves, and rich pastry. As far as possible, eat and sleep at regular hours.

Wash the eyes thoroughly in cold water every morning. Do not read or sew at twilight, or by too dazzling a light. If far-sighted, read with rather less light, and with the book somewhat nearer to the eye, than you desire. If near-sighted, read with a book as far off as possible. Both these imperfections may be diminished in this way.

Clean teeth in pure water two or three times a day; but, above all, be sure to have them clean before you go to bed.

Have your bed-chamber well aired; and have fresh bed linen every week. Never have the wind blowing directly upon you from open windows during the night. It is *not* healthy to sleep in heated rooms.

Let children have their bread and milk before they have been long up. Cold water and a run in the fresh air before breakfast.

Too frequent use of an ivory comb injures the hair. Thorough combing, washing in suds, or N. E. rum, and thorough brushing, will keep it in order; and the washing does not injure the hair, as is generally supposed. Keep children's hair cut close until ten or twelve years old; it is better for health and the beauty of the hair. Do not sleep with hair frizzled or braided. Do not make children cross-eyed, by having hair hang about their foreheads, where they see it continually.—*Frugal Housewife.*

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

A work entitled 'A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada; by THOMAS NUTTALL, A. M., F. L. S., has just been published from the press of Hilliard & Brown, Booksellers to the University of Cambridge. A work of this kind, well executed, is of more importance to Cultivators than by some may be apprehended. The feathered bipeds, which compose the most beautiful part of the animal creation are mostly either adversaries or coadjutors of the Farmer—they either help him or annoy him. A knowledge of their natural history, habits, manners, beneficial and mischievous propensities, is as useful as it is amusing, and every rural economist ought to be able to take advantage of the one and to counteract the other. For these and other reasons, which we have not time nor room to specify, we were much gratified with the appearance of the work named above.

The following extract from the Author's Preface, will show his views and resources; and his reputation as a man of science is a guarantee for the faithful performance of his undertaking.

'After so many excellent works have appeared on the Birds of the United States, it may almost appear presumptuous, at present, to attempt any addition to the list. A compendious and scientific treatise on the subject, at a price so reasonable as to permit it to find a place in the hands of general readers, seemed, however, still a desideratum; and to supply this defect has been a principal object with the author of the present publication.

'Besides exploring the ever fruitful field of nature in this delightful and fascinating kingdom, every available aid has been employed; and, as might be expected, invaluable assistance has been derived from the labors of the immortal Wilson and of the justly celebrated Audubon. In the scientific part of the Manual, constant recurrence has also been had to the useful labors of C. L. Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, and also to the well known treatise on European Ornithology by the accurate and elaborate Temminck, as well as to other authors of established reputation; such as Brisson, Buffon, Latham, White, and Pennant.

'To a number of obliging friends who have assisted him in obtaining specimens, or relations concerning the habits of our birds, the author offers his grateful acknowledgments; particularly to Charles Pickering, M. D., to whom he is indebted for much valuable information on their geographical limits; to William Cooper, Esq., well known by his devotion to the study of ornithology; to Mr Oakes, of Ipswich; to T. W. Harris, M. D., Librarian of Harvard University; to S. E. Greene, Esq. of Boston; and to Mr Nathaniel J. Wyeth, Mr James Brown, Mr John Bethune, and Mr Russell, of Cambridge.'

We subjoin an extract:

outer tail-feathers rusty-white at tip.—Male with a changeable ruby-colored throat.—In the female and young, the throat is nearly white, strongly inclining to yellow in the young male.)

This wonderfully diminutive and brilliant bird is the only one of an American genus, of more than 100 species, which ventures beyond the limit of tropical climates. Its approaches towards the north are regulated by the advances of the season. Fed on the honeyed sweets of flowers, it is an exclusive attendant on the varied bounties of Flora. By the 10th to the 20th of March, it is already seen in the mild forests of Louisiana, and the warmer maritime districts of Georgia, where the embowering and fragrant *Gelsemium* (Carolina Jessamine,) the twin-leaved *Bignonia*,* and the white-robed *Mylocarum*,† with a host of daily expanding flowers, invite our little sylvan guest to the retreats he had reluctantly forsaken. Desultory in his movements, roving only through the region of blooming sweets, his visits to the Northern States are delayed to the month of May.—Still later, as if determined that no flower shall blush unseen, or waste its sweetness on the desert air,† our little sylph, on wings as rapid as the wind, at once launches without hesitation into the flowery wilderness which borders on the arctic circle.

The first cares of the little busy pair are now bestowed on their expected progeny. This instinct alone propelled them from their hybernal retreat within the tropics; strangers amidst their numerous and brilliant tribe, they only seek a transient asylum in the milder regions of their race. With the earliest dawn of the northern spring, in pairs, as it were with the celerity of thought, they dart, at intervals, through the dividing space, till they again arrive in the genial and more happy regions of their birth. The enraptured male is now assiduous in attention to his mate; forgetful of selfish wants, he feeds his companion with nectared sweets; and jealous of danger and interruption to the sole companion of his delights, he often almost seeks a quarrel with the giant birds which surround him; he attacks even the King-Bird, and drives the gliding Martin to the retreat of his box. The puny nest is now prepared in the long accustomed orchard or neighboring forest. It is concealed by an artful imitation of the mossy branch to which it is firmly attached and incorporated.—Bluish-gray lichens, agglutinated by saliva, and matched with surrounding objects, instinctively form the deceiving external coat; portions of the cunning architecture, for further security, are even tied down to the supporting station. Within are laid copious quantities of the pappus or other down of plants; the inner layer of this exquisite bed is finished with the short wool of the budding *Platanus*, the mullein, or the soft clothing of unfolding fern-stalks. The eggs, as in the whole genus are white, and only 2, so nearly oblong as to present no difference of ends. Incubation, so tedious to the volatile pair, is completed in the short space of 10 days, and in the warmer States, a second brood is raised. On approaching the nest, they dart around the intruder, within a few inches of his face: and the female, if the young are out, often resumes her seat, though no more than three or four feet from the observer. In a single week the young are on the wing, and in

this situation still continue to be fed with their nursing sweets by the assiduous parents. Creatures of such delicacy and uncommon circumstances, the wondrous sports of nature, everything appears provided for the security of their existence. The brood are introduced to life in the warmest season of the year; variation of temperature beyond a certain medium, would prove destructive to these exquisite forms. The ardent heats of America have alone afforded them support; no region, so cool as the United States, produces a set of feathered beings so delicate and tender; and, consequently, any sudden extremes, by producing chill and famine, are fatal to our Humming-Birds. In the present remarkably wet summer, (1831,) very few of the young have been raised in New England. In other seasons they comparatively swarm, and the numerous and almost gregarious young are then seen, till the close of September, eagerly engaged in sipping the nectar from various showy and tubular flowers, particularly those of the trumpet *Bignonia*, and wild balsam, with many other conspicuous productions of the fields and gardens. Sometimes, they may also be seen collecting diminutive insects, or juices from the tender shoots of the pine tree.—While thus engaged in strife and employment, the scene is peculiarly amusing. Approaching a flower, and vibrating on the wing before it, with the rapidity of lightning, the long, cleft, and tubular tongue is exerted to pump out the sweets, while the buzzing or humming of the wings reminds us of the approach of some larger Sphinx or droning bee. No other sound or song is uttered, except occasionally a slender chirp while flitting from a flower, until some rival bird too nearly approaches the same plant; a quick, faint, and petulant squeak is then uttered, as the little glowing antagonists glide up in swift and angry gyrations into the air. The action, at the same time, is so sudden, and the flight so rapid, that the whole are only traced for an instant, like a gray line in the air. Sometimes without any apparent provocation, the little pugnacious vixen will, for mere amusement, pursue larger birds, such as the Yellow-Bird and Sparrows. To man they show but little either of fear or aversion, quietly feeding on their favorite flowers often, when so nearly approached as to be caught. They likewise frequently enter the green-houses and windows of dwellings where flowers are kept in sight. After feeding, for a time, the individual settles on some small and often naked bough or slender twig, and dresses its feathers with great composure, particularly preening and clearing the plumes of the wing.

The old and young are soon reconciled to confinement. In an hour after the loss of liberty, the little cheerful captive will often come and suck diluted honey, or sugar and water, from the flowers held out to it; and in a few hours more it becomes tame enough to sip its favorite beverage from a saucer, in the interval flying backwards and forwards in the room for more exercise, and then resting on some neighboring elevated object. In dark or rainy weather, they seem to pass the time chiefly dozing on the perch. They are also soon so familiar as to come to the hand that feeds them. In cold nights, or at the approach of frost, the pulsation of this little dweller in the sunbeam, becomes nearly as low as in the torpid state of the dormouse; but on applying warmth, the almost stagnant circulation revives, and slowly increases to the usual state.



RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

(*Trochilus colubris*, L. WILSON, ii. p. 26, pl. 10, fig. 3 and 4. AUDUBON, pl. 47, [a numerous group of old and young.] Orn. Biog. i. p. 243. Phil. Museum, No. 2520.)
Sp. CHARACT.—Golden-green; tail forked, dusky; 3

* *Bignonia capreaeola*.

† Called the Buck-wheat tree.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

Brookline, Dec. 28, 1831.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of November 30th, Gen. Dearborn published a letter of mine to him, on the subject of heating green houses with hot water. At that time I had not put in practice the mode I intended for warming my house; since then, however, I have been perfectly satisfied that this mode of heating is the best that has been hitherto applied to this purpose. My gardener had been used to flues *only*, in heating a house, and his prejudices were of course in favor of that practice. Since he has experienced the good effects of the *hot water mode* of supplying heat, he much prefers it to flues; and the weather has been such as to give the experiment a fair test.

The following is his report to me in relation to his operations the last week, on 22d and 23d inst.

The fire was kindled under the boiler at 3 o'clock, P. M.; at 10 o'clock at night, the *external air* was 4° below zero; the water in the boiler was 204°; that in the *reservoir*, 87 feet distant from the boiler, was 196°; the air in the house at same time was 50°; fuel was added at that hour, and the house left, with the damper nearly closed.—

At sunrise, the following morning, the *external air* was still at 4°, and the water in the reservoir 120°; the air in the house 42°. The weather during Friday was very severe; the mercury in the house continued to rise through the forenoon, and was at 50° when I visited it. The air is thought to be much more congenial to the growth of plants, than that from flues, and the trouble less in attending the fire. If I am correct in my calculation, the area of the house contains 13,680 cubic feet of air, to be heated. The front wall and upright sashes are 8 feet high; the back wall 20 feet high; the length of the house 56 feet, and the pitch of the glass 34°, or about what is called *one third pitch*; width of house 20 feet. This will enable others to correct me if I have miscalculated its contents; the quantity of water to be heated in the boiler, reservoir and pipes, is about 400 gallons. When the fire has been lighted five or six hours, there is a difference of about 8° between the water in the boiler and that in the reservoir; when about ten hours, the heat of the water is about the same in the reservoir as in the boiler.

Jan. 12th, 1832. I have deferred sending you the above, that I might profit by the experience of the present month—which confirms what has been stated in the preceding.

Your obedient servant,

T. H. PERKINS.

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASED QUINCE TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Having read in your paper the extract from the Genesee Farmer, stating the loss of quince trees, and having experienced something of the same last summer, although my knowledge of natural history is not sufficient to name the depredator, I will attempt to give some account of a remedy. By some pains and expense, I had obtained a quince tree in my garden, which had come to maturity, and blossomed last spring, and young quinces had grown considerably; but I discovered one day as I passed by it, that the leaves began to turn yellow, and decay, and continued so to do. But on examination the bark was found to be dead just under the surface of the

ground, with the appearance of worms. The earth was taken away from the tree two or three inches below the surface, and a quantity of ashes laid around the tree, and then a little mound of earth raised round the tree over the ashes. The tree was examined two or three weeks after, when the leaves appeared to be as dry and as frangible as though it had been cut down long before; which dissipated all hopes of longer life. I therefore concluded in the fall to take it up, and not cumber the ground with it; but on examination, to my surprise, life appeared to have been restored, and some short limbs had vegetated, and probably some new roots had grown out into the raised earth, which was very pleasing, for although quince trees are frequent in the old colony, they are very scarce in this section of the country, perhaps not another in town, except one other young one in my garden. We think this method of treatment would generally save them, for we frequently save our decaying pear trees in the same way. We would also recommend a timely application of ashes as a preventive.

S. C.

Minot, Me., Jan. 11, 1832.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

FRUIT TREES.

Much good fruit has been introduced into this neighborhood of late years, but the demand increases faster than the production. It is as easy to raise good fruit as bad or indifferent and, when the good is brought to market, it will bring nearly double the price of the other. The *first cost* of fruit trees is the only difference in expense, but the produce of a single season will amply remunerate this.

Some difficulty is experienced with regard to the time and mode of planting fruit trees, to obviate which we make the following extract from Mr Prince's treatise on the management of fruit and ornamental trees, &c.

Seasons for Transplanting.—Spring is the season when we find the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance probably it has become the general season for planting trees, but experience has proved the fall planting to be the most successful, especially in those parts of the United States which are subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn suffer little or none from a drought, when those set out in spring often perish in consequence of it.

Notwithstanding, with regard to those fruits that have been originally brought from warmer climates—such as the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which are natives of Persia, Armenia, &c. It is necessary for us to consult the operations of climate also; and from a consideration of these attendant circumstances, I have come to the following conclusions. In localities south of New York the fall season is preferable for transplanting all trees—north of New York, the fall is preferable only for the apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and all other trees of northern latitude; whereas the spring is to be preferred for the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which for the reasons before stated, night, during severe winters, suffer from the intensity of the frosts. Still I do not mean to assert that trees of these kinds are certain to be injured by the winter, as in very many seasons they are not in the least affected; still they are exposed to vicissitudes which may or may not occur. Many gentlemen, however, of excellent judgment, make their plantations in the fall, which

only serves to prove, that, even in the most intelligent minds, a diversity of opinion exists.

Trees, &c, on their arrival at the place of destination.—As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet, and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over them, so as not to leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots, it having been found by experience that the thriftiness of trees, the first year after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time they are taken up until they are replanted; their increase, therefore, must depend principally on the subsequent management on their arrival at the place of destination: for, if, when the bundles are unpacked, the trees are carelessly exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season, as they can receive little or no nourishment until those fibres are replaced.

Manner of planting.—Let the holes be dug somewhat larger than is sufficient to admit the roots in their natural position, and of sufficient depth to allow the tree to be placed two or three inches deeper than it was before transplanting; take care to cut off any wounded parts of the root, and to reduce the top full one third, by shortening the branches or thinning them out. Let from two to four shovelfuls of well rotted stable manure, in proportion to the size of the tree, be incorporated with the earth, and the whole made fine previous to filling it in; and, during the operation of filling in the earth, let the tree be several times shaken, in order that the soil may be admitted among the finer roots; and when completely filled in, let the ground be well trodden down, and finish by making a hollow or basin around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots, or to receive the watering which it will be necessary to give it, should the season prove dry.

To cause the trees to thrive.—The ground where they are planted must be kept cultivated; young trees will not thrive if the grass is permitted to form a sod around them, and, if it should be necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for three or four feet distant around them, and, every autumn, some well rotted manure should be dug in and around each tree, and every spring the bodies of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and others that it is particularly desirable to promote the growth of, should be brushed over with common soft soap, undiluted with water; this treatment will give a thriftiness to the trees surpassing the expectation of any one who has not witnessed its effect. Should the first season after transplanting prove dry, regular watering will be necessary, as from a neglect of proper attention in this respect, many lose a large portion of their trees during a drought.

Large Pears.—We have seen at the Boston Athenaeum two Pears of the variety called Pound Pear, raised by Doct. Hildreth, Marietta, Ohio, one of which weighed 38 ounces, and the other 34 oz.

Antiquarian Society.—Christopher C. Baldwin, Esq., of Worcester has been elected Librarian of this institution, which is to be hereafter continually open. Two wings have recently been added to the building.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 18, 1832.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

LILLY & WAIT have this day re-published the Quarterly Review, No. 91, which is filled with elaborate articles on the following subjects:—Croker's edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson—Archbishop of Dublin's Lectures on Political Economy—Royal Geographical Society—Jones on the Distribution of Wealth and Sources of Taxation—Monk's Life of Doct. Bentley—*Papers relative to East Indian Spasmodic Cholera*—Moore's Life of Lord Fitzgerald—*Directions in Case of Pestilence*—Reform Question. Republished quarterly at Boston, at \$5 per annum.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in Manchester, England, dated Nov. 23, 1831, to the Publisher of the New England Farmer.

'I have lately had the pleasure of attending Scotson's Great Sale of Improved Short Horn Live Stock at auction, near Liverpool, which was attended by farmers of every grade from Earls, downward, and dressed in every fashion I ever recollect to have seen. A great entertainment was given, in which true old English hospitality was exhibited in a favorable manner. I herewith transmit you a catalogue, with the prices brought by each animal. The prices of Cows ranged from £10 to £26 sterling each; two years old Heifers from 9 to £27; Yearling Heifers from 5 to £11, and one for £22; Heifer Calves from £4 10s. to £6 10s.; Bull Calves from 10 to £20; Bulls from 11 to £15—and one fine animal, "Young Magnum Bonum," roan color, 2 years and 5 months old, by Heber, dam by Brampton, for £47; Steers from 9 to £15, and one very large beef steer, red and white, 3 years old, for £50. There were eighty animals sold, as you will perceive by the catalogue, which you will keep, as it may be of interest to breeders of cattle.'

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in G. I. way, N. Y., to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

'Permit me just to say incidentally, that a Town Agricultural Society has been recently organized in this place, and that hopes are entertained by numbers of our best cultivators, that if they can bring their operations fairly into comparison with those of their brethren in various sections of the country, they shall not suffer deeply by the contrast. In the construction and use of the plough, they expect to bear away the palm—and perhaps will contend stoutly for the credit of producing the greatest amount of profit in the cultivation of a few of the leading crops—such as corn, potatoes, flax, &c.'

METHOD OF MAKING LEATHER IMPERVIOUS TO WATER.

MR PESSEDEN—The following method of preserving boots tight against water, may be relied on as infallible, as I know from eight years' experience. It is used almost universally by New England fishermen, and has been for more than one hundred years.

A pint of boiled linseed oil, half a pound of mutton-suet, six ounces of clean bees-wax, and four ounces of rosin, are melted and well mixed over a fire. Of this, while warm, not so hot as may burn the leather, with a brush, lay plentifully on new boots or shoes, when they are quite dry and clean. The leather is left pliant. Fishermen stand in their boots in water, hour after hour, without in-

convenience. For three years past all my shoes, even of calf skin, have been so served; and have in no instance admitted water to pass through the leather.

From the New York Farmer.

ON THE CHOICE OF SUITABLE LAND FOR FARMING.

MR FLEET—The remark will, at first view, strike most persons as a kind of contradiction in terms, that the very richest land is not that on which farmers have the best success, and yet nothing is more certain. The first quality of land is generally considered to be river alluvion; next to this, the richest upland, such as a fat and tenacious loam; then a sandy loam, or sand and clay; and finally a dry gravel. Of all these descriptions of soil, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, the last is that on which we generally find the best farmers, not only, but the most successful farming. I have traversed most parts of the United States, from Maine to North Carolina, and between the great western Lakes and the Atlantic, and have everywhere seen proof of the correctness of these remarks.—The first choice of land in the settlement of every new country, taking the qualities as designated above, is always in the numerical order, as they stand; and the 4th, after some 20 to 60 years, always becomes, except in some very rare cases of river alluvion, the first, and the whole order is reversed! There may be particular exceptions, but as a general remark, the above observations will be found, on the strictest examination, to be sanctioned by general facts. Such was the case, in the early history of the settlement of this continent, such it has been, in every part of the country, and such it still is, as settlements advance, everywhere. One generation succeeds another, the second invariably adopting different views from the first, if continuing to reside on the same land; and yet all others, all of those who are un instructed by personal experience and observation, or very nearly all, advance to the wilds with the old fashioned errors of opinion! Were we to omit taking into consideration the grounds of this mistake, the general perseverance in it would seem to imply a strange want of prudent foresight, or even a want of common understanding. Let us examine this matter a little, for it is one of very general importance.

Lands in a state of nature, wild lands, to which so large a proportion of the young men resort, for future farms, if clothed with timber, forest trees, present very delusive appearances, such, exactly, as would be likely to mislead the judgment.—Excepting only the river alluvion, universally sought as of the first quality, almost without looking at the soil, the three other qualities are found, the second and third, covered with a thick deposit of vegetable matter, leaves, partly decayed, 'soft as an under bed,' 'black as my shoe.' Such is the surface. On tearing up some handfuls of the ground, this is well blackened of course, and little is thought of looking for the sub-soil, as those invariably do, who have once been deceived by black muck, and these soft beds of leaves. Brooks are plenty in such woods, though they will be scarce, on the same land, when opened to the sun, and the blankets and bed of leaves are removed, so as to dry the surface of the ground.

On the 4th quality of land, the dry and warm gravel, there is none of this great store of slowly

rotting leaves, because they rot rapidly, and fires often burn them up, the land being dry; and brooks, and springs, are even more scarce than they will be when the woods are destroyed. The ground, having its surface uncovered, and the woods generally more open, present an appearance of nakedness, especially after having passed over black muck lands, shrouded in leaves. With an allowance for the far greater frequency of fires, to burn off the leaves, and to destroy much of the growth of wood, keeping the woods more open, this land is condemned for barrenness, and the land of muck is chosen, all blanketed and carpeted with leaves. We may, on reading this, admitting it to be a true and faithful outline or delineation, all agree that we would act more wisely, and yet 99 in a hundred of us, uninstructed by experience, would probably choose the carpeted land, as 99 in a hundred have done before, in all parts of the United States. I would not, and did not, but my father did, much to his regret, and I had the benefit of his experience, as well as my own, having been born and bred on one of those carpeted farms.

Land, that is cold and wet, may bear immense growths of trees, as of the elm, ash, basswood, birch, beech, maple and hemlock; and having a very thick shade, the ground will be cold, and wet, and the leaves must, of course, decay very slowly. Hence the carpeting, which is invariably a sure indication of either cold or wet land, or of both.—If of both, it never will make a farm for grain; and grass, for pasture, and for hay, which grows on such land, is always very inferior in richness, to that grown on land that is warm and dry. The difference is very great. The most nutritious grass grows only where the land is so dry, and warm, that it must be sown frequently with seed, in order to keep up the sward. This is what I call a medium soil, good, alike for grass and grain, on which I should no more expect crops of grass, except from seed, than of grain. One acre of such ground, in pasture, or meadow, will keep as much stock as one and a half, or even two, or three, of your black muck cold and wet grass land. The appearance, to be sure, in pasture, will be very different. The grass may be very long, in your wet, cold land pasture, but very poor feed; in the other, it will be far more nutritious, short and sweet, like a well told story.

With land that is dry and warm, the good husbandman may always succeed in getting good crops. He may even make the soil as fertile as that of the very richest of land, and far more sure in its crops. Good husbandry constantly enriches the soil. But it is almost impossible to do this, with land naturally cold and wet. It has not warmth enough, of temperament, to be sensitive to kind treatment, but is like some men, so phlegmatic, as to offer no principle of life to act upon. Heat, and cold, are always antipodes. You can never, by the utmost kindness, overcome natural antipathies. The very cause of the muck, which misleads so many in the choice of lands, is a natural coldness in the soil, where leaves are preserved from decay, by cold, and by wet, not moisture, but an excess of wetness. Such lands, when cleared, will produce grain crops, while the muck lasts, and is rotting by the power of the sun, but is sterile, ever afterwards, unless covered with a new soil, made artificially and at more expense than the cost of warm and good land. This can be effected by trench-ploughing, underdraining, quick

line as a manure, bringing up the hard-pan, almost always the only sub-soil of mucky lands, but the cost is too great for anything but experiment, and on a small scale. It will be done, when lands, from being scarce, shall be worth fifty dollars an acre, but that time is far distant.

This is a long story, Mr Editor, as it will seem to those of your readers, if any such there be, who take no interest in knowing how to appreciate the different qualities of land for farming. I venture to say, however, that no topic yet embraced in these papers, is of more general interest to your agricultural and horticultural readers, and that none of the Nos. will be more extensively and attentively read by them, particularly the farmers, than this and the three next, which I mean to devote to the same subject.

I shall not attempt to speak of soils of all descriptions, land of every quality, but dwell principally on the two leading characteristics, of *cold and wet land*, underlaid by *hard-pan*; and *warm and dry land*, properly the *medium soils*, however constituted, closing with some observations on good grazing and meadow land, for dairy and stock farms.

Important to Farmers and others.

THE late Gov. De Witt Clinton, having, in his annual message to the legislature, recommended to the people of the State of New York the culture of the *Golden Leaf Tobacco* as a matter of great interest, and intimated that the seed might be had in the State of Maryland, the subscriber, after sending, at much expense, without success, to different parts of that State, has the past spring procured some by means of the Hon. Wm. G. ANGEL, member of Congress; and the crop far exceeded all expectation. I have not been apprised that any other person in the State has been able to get the seed; I have saved a large quantity for the benefit of the public, as will appear by the certificate of Judge Brooks, and E. & J. S. Perkins, Esqrs.

ZERUBBABEL MATTESON.

Burlington, Otsego co. March 31, 1831.

Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have procured you a small quantity of the *Golden Leaf Tobacco* seed, by means of a member of Congress, from Maryland, who assured me it was genuine, and by far the best kind in America.

Most respectfully, yours,
Z. Matteson, Esq., Exeter.

W. G. ANGEL.

We certify, that the past summer, about 3 weeks after we planted our common tobacco, we learnt that Z. Matteson had planted of the *Golden Leaf*: we procured some, and say that more than three times the weight of tobacco was on each plant than were on the common kind; was as early and as pleasant for use as soon as cured as the old kind is years old. We believe that a boy 14 years of age will raise a ton in less than a month's labor, and that it is of high importance to the northern States, and which might export, in a short time, millions of dollars' worth, instead of paying it away.

THOMAS BROOKS,

E. PERKINS.

J. S. PERKINS.

Exeter, Dec. 1831.

Any person enclosing a dollar bill, directed to Matteson Mills, post office, Exeter, Otsego co. N. Y. post paid, shall have a large spoonful of the above seed sent them free of postage (sufficient for two acres)

Jan. 18. HIRAM MATTESON.

Old Beans and Peas.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—
About 20 bushels of Peas and Beans of various sorts, of the growth of 1830—being a part of our stock for seed left over unsold, and are now offered at a low price as food for sheep. Jan. 18.

Nuttall's Ornithology.

JUST received by J. B. Russell, No. 50 1-2 North Market Street, Boston—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Jan. 18.

Sweet Herbs, &c.

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market Street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz :

Sweet Marjorum, 37½ cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Sage, 17 cts,—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. jan11

Wanted,

TWO or three copies of the 1st, 2d and 3d volumes of the New England Farmer, for which a fair price will be paid—Apply at this office. jan11

Elegant Camellia Japonicas & Bouquets.

THE Subscriber, Gardener to John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plains, can furnish a constant supply of elegant Bouquets—also superb double flowers of white, and several other sorts of Camellia Japonicas, at prices lower than in former years. Also—very superior Mushrooms, and a great variety of Green-House plants.

THO'S MASON.

Jamaica Plains, Jan. 10, 1832.

Grape Cuttings, &c.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, near New York, offer for sale the following :

30,000 cuttings of the Isabella, Alexander, or Schuykill Muscadel, Catawba, Winney, Herbermont's Madeira, Bland, Elsburg, Elkton, Worthington, White Fox, Luthorough, Long Arkansas, Missouri, Muney, Norton's Virginia Seedling, Scuppernon, Yuz Madiera, and other native and foreign Grape Vines, at reasonable rates.

Scions of Fruit Trees for ingrafting, which can now be sent with safety to any part of the Union, will be supplied—of all the various kinds.

Above 150 varieties of Double Dahlias, including the New Anemone flowered, and Dwarf varieties, and also several White flowering varieties.

500 New Chinese Mulberry or Morus multicaulis, so superior for silk worms.

500 lbs. Seed of the Locust tree, of the Long Island variety, so noted for ship timber.

Orders for these articles, or for Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Green House Trees and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, &c. will receive the utmost attention. Orders can be sent by mail—and Catalogues will be sent gratis to all those who desire them.

Flushing, N. Y. Jan. 5, 1832. 2w

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Historical Parallels.

JUST published by LILLY & WAIT, Historical Parallels, Vol. 1.—being No. 20 of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, price 40 cts. Each No. contains more than 200 pages, and numerous engravings on wood, beautifully executed.

Lilly & Wait have also now preparing for press, and will speedily publish—The New American Clerk's Magazine, containing the most useful and necessary Forms of Writing, which commonly occur between man and man;—and that will be found equally necessary and convenient for the farmer, the mechanic, the clerk, the apprentice, the merchant, the lawyer, and for every man, of whatsoever occupation, who has any interest in ordinary business transactions. Calculated for the use of the citizens of the United States, and made conformable to law. jan 3

Tea Wheat.

A FEW bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1823, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. x, page 105—and vol. vi. page 82. Dec. 14.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	112 00	115 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime, . . .	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	17	18
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	7
skimmed milk, . . .	"		3
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee, . . .	"	7 25	7 75
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 37	6 87
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	5 75	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	90	1 00
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	67	75
Rye, . . .	"	95	98
Barley, . . .	"	1 12	1 20
Oats, . . .	"	48	50
HAY, . . .	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 60	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	12 00	14 00
LIME, . . .	cask	1 25	1 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	4 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Hired's variety, . . .	bushel	2 00	2 25
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	8	10
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	10 00	10 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	55	60
Merino, mixed with Saxony, . . .	"	65	70
Merino, 3/4ths, washed, . . .	"	52	55
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	48	50
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	43	45
Native, washed, . . .	"	40	42
(Pulled superfine, . . .	"	60	62
1st Lambs, . . .	"	55	56
2d, . . .	"	40	40
3d, . . .	"	28	33
1st Spinning, . . .	"	45	48
Northern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY MR HAYWARD,

CLERK OF FAIRBANK HALL MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	61	64
whole hogs, . . .	"	54	61
VEAL, . . .	"	6	8
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	8
POULTRY, . . .	"	7	8
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	15
lump, best, . . .	"	16	18
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	25	37
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	1	17
Indian, retail, . . .	"	1	00
POTATOES, . . .	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 16.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market this day 423 Beef Cattle, 47 Stores, 588 Sheep, and 125 Swine. The Swine are a part of those we reported some five or six weeks since.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—More extra Cattle were at market today than is usual, say from 40 to 45. We shall not after our quotations from last week—extra \$5 25 a 5 50; prime 5, good 4 67 a 4 84, thin 3 50 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves—We noticed the following sales—\$20, 21, 24, 25 and 29.

Sheep—We noticed a lot of about 170 Wethers, which averaged about \$2 67 each, a lot of about 30 at \$3 a 3 25 each; also a lot of 150 at \$4 17 each.

Swine—One lot of 25 a 30 were taken without weighing, and about the same number were retailed at 4c. for Sows and 5c. for Barrows.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 13.—In market this week about 1000 head of Beef Cattle, in addition to some 200 head left over of last week, and about 1050 Sheep. Demand very limited and sales generally dull. Beef Cattle—Sales at \$5 a 5 50, and some superior at \$6 75 a 7. Good Cows \$30. Sheep—Sales at \$2 50 a 5 50; a few at \$6 50.—Daily Adr.

MISCELLANY.

From the Songs of James Hogg.

THE MOON WAS A-WANING.

The moon was a-waning,
The tempest was over;
Fair was the maiden,
And foud was the lover;
But the snow was so deep,
That his heart it grew weary,
And he sunk down to sleep
On the moorland so dreary.

Soft was the bed
She had made for her lover;
White were the sheets,
And embroider'd the cover;
But his sheets are more white,
And his canopy grander,
And sounder he sleeps
Where the hill foxes wander.

Alas! pretty maiden,
What sorrows attend you!
I see you sit shivering,
With lights at your window;
But long may you wait
Ere your arms shall enclose him,
For still, still he lies,
With a wreath on his bosom!

How painful the task
The sad tidings to tell you!
An orphan you were
Ere this misery befell you—
And far in you wild
Where the death-tapers hover,
So cold, cold, and wan
Lies the corpse of your lover!

SAGACITY OF BEES.

Anything relating to the natural history of Bees, is particularly interesting at this period, when so many of our intelligent countrymen are endeavoring to introduce them among the farmers of New England.

The following anecdote is extracted from 'a letter from J. Hector St John, a farmer in Pennsylvania to a friend in England,' first published, we believe, in 1784.

The sagacity of these animals, which have long been the tenants of my farm, astonishes me; some of them seem to surpass even men in memory and sagacity. I could tell you singular instances of that kind. What then is this instinct which we so debase, and of which we are taught to entertain so diminutive an idea? My bees above any other tenants of my farm, attract my attention and respect. I am astonished to see that nothing exists but what has its enemy; one species pursues and lives upon the other. Unfortunately our king-birds are the destroyers of these industrious insects: but, on the other hand, these birds preserve our fields from the depredation of crows, which they pursue on the wing with great vigilance and astonishing dexterity. Thus divided by two interested motives, I have long resisted the desire I had to kill them, until last year, when I thought they increased too much, and my indulgence had been carried too far. It was at the time of swarming, when they all came and fixed themselves on the neighboring trees, whence they caught those bees that returned from the field.—This made me resolve to kill as many as I could,—and I was just ready to fire, when a bunch of bees, as big as my fist, issued from one of the hives, rushed on one of these birds, and probably stung him, for he instantly screamed, and flew, not as before in an irregular manner, but in a direct line. He was followed by the same bold phalanx,

at a considerable distance, which unfortunately becoming too sure of victory, quitted their military array and disbanded themselves. By this inconsiderate step they lost all that aggregate of force which made the bird fly off. Perceiving their disorder, he immediately returned, and snapped as many as he wanted, may he had even the impudence to alight on the very twig from which the bees had driven him. I killed him, and immediately opened his craw, from which I took 171 bees. I laid them all on a blanket, in the sun, and, to my great surprise, 54 returned to life, licked themselves clean, and joyfully went back to the hive; where they probably informed their companions of such an adventure and escape, as I believe had never happened before to American bees!

EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Next to poverty, delinquent subscribers and duns, to which most editors are subject, the greatest difficulty is to please the public. For so great is the variety of public taste and feeling, that had the conductor of a periodical paper as many heads and as many pens as his paper has readers, he could never hope to please all; for they cannot please themselves. Does he speak out in language plain and simple? it is mere common place; the taste of the learned is not gratified; it is fit only for the vulgar. Does he aspire to elegance? the unlearned cannot understand, and the learned regard him as a pedantic fellow, dabbling in what he has no real pretensions to. Does he show his colors, and boldly contend for his ground? he is too severe. Does he hide himself behind a mass of equivocal matter? he is a temporizing hypocrite. If he publishes extracts that are better than he can write, he has no talents of his own to display; and if he fills his paper with original matter, he might have given something better from the works of others. If he attempts to philosophize, it is dull and uninteresting; and if he write on plain and familiar subjects, everybody knew them before. Does he attempt to instruct? he needs to be instructed. Does he use his endeavors to amuse? it is light and trifling. People generally are fond of being praised, and one would suppose this might satisfy them. But let an editor try the expedient, and he will soon find out his mistake. For such is the power of envy that no one will thank him for praising *him*, and every one will hate him for praising others. Most people are fond of hearing their neighbors slandered; but if you attempt to point out either the vices or follies of mankind, every one will find something applicable to himself; and here again you encounter the hatred of the whole mass. Every person can tell you how to conduct a paper to please himself, and of course to offend every one else.—These being stubborn facts, there is no alternative but for an editor to please himself if he can, and hazard the consequences. If he does this he will be certain of satisfying one, which is more than he can say if he tries to please all.—*Upland Union.*

'Let this idea dwell in our minds, that our duties to God and our duties to men, are not distinct and independent duties, but are involved in each other; that devotion and virtue are not different things, but the same thing; either in different stages or in different stations, in different points of progress, or circumstances, or situations. What we call devotion for the sake of distinction, during its initiatory and instrumental exercises,

is devotion in its infancy; the virtue which, after a time it produces, is virtue in its maturity; the contemplation of Deity is devotion at rest; the execution of his commands is devotion in action.—Praise is religion in the temple, or in the closet; industry, from a sense of duty, is religion in the shop or field; commercial integrity is religion in the mart; the communication of consolation is religion in the chamber of sickness; paternal instruction is religion at the hearth; justice is religion on the bench; patriotism is religion in the public councils.'

Silk a Protection against Infection.—A silk covering of the texture of a common handkerchief is said to possess the peculiar property of resisting the noxious influence, and of neutralising the effects of malaria. If, as is supposed, the poisonous matter is received into the system through the lungs, it may not be difficult to account for the action of this very simple preventative; it is well known that such is the nature of malaria poison, that it is easily decomposed by even feeble chemical agents. Now it is probable that the heated air proceeding from the lungs may form an atmosphere within the veil of silk of power sufficient to decompose the miasma in its passage to the mouth, although it may be equally true that the texture of the silk covering may act mechanically as a nonconductor, and prove an impediment to the transmission of the deleterious substance.

Sage.—Sir John Sinclair, author of the Code of Health, strongly recommends the use of sage tea, made from common garden sage, as a remedy for disorders of the throat which arise from a bad state of the stomach. He tried the experiment on himself, using a bath of vinegar and water for his throat when sore from a cold—and the sage with great success, when the other remedy failed. He drank a pint of the tea in a day, in doses of a wine-glass full at a time.

A young lady, who had been severely interrogated by an ill-natured counsel, observed, on leaving the witness box, that she never before fully understood what was meant by cross examination.

A printer, whose talents were but indifferent, turned physician. He was asked the reason of it. 'In printing,' answered he, 'all the faults are exposed to the eye; but in physic they are buried with the patient, and one gets more easily off.'

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days of the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☐ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANARK, 53 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—C. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport.—EZEKIEL SYEDMAN, Bookseller.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1832.

NO. 28.

COMMUNICATIONS.

DISEASE IN HORSES.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—As there were many opinions respecting the late epidemic which proved so fatal to horses, I addressed a line to Dr. Peck of Foxborough, a gentleman of sound judgment, and an accurate observer of facts, and who had lost a valuable horse by the complaint, requesting him to give me his opinion respecting the disease, and the proper treatment to be pursued, and to make such remarks as he thought proper.—The following is a copy of his answer. Should you think it will be useful to the public, you are at liberty to give it a place in that depository of useful knowledge, the New England Farmer.

Your obd^t servant,
Mansfield, Jan. 1832. R. GREEN.

Foxborough, Nov. 8, 1831.

SIR—Numerous professional duties have delayed a compliance with your request, much longer than was expected, when it was received. The demands of friendship, and the benevolence of the object forbid me to hesitate in giving you my views respecting the epidemic, which has effected so great a loss of property, inflicted so much suffering, and occasioned death in so many instances in that noble race of animals, the horse. It is not, however, without embarrassment and diffidence of opinion created by the novelty of the subject, and increased by the want of leisure, and the means to ascertain what is already made public in books on veterinary medicine.

My opinions will be founded principally upon the disease, as it occurred in the mare I lost in September last. A concise history of this case will afford you the best means of judging of their correctness and prevent the necessity of introducing detached portions by the way of explanation.

On the 7th of September my boy took her from the pasture a little before sunset and harnessed her in the sulkey. While standing at the door, I observed she slavered freely and was stupid and downcast, in her appearance. I discovered that she was loath to go faster than the walk, and although repeatedly urged forward by the whip, would shortly resume the walk. Once or twice on ascending a hill, she stopped for a moment, as if fatigued, or in pain, and several times in descending small pitches she appeared in great danger of falling from the very bungling manner of using her fore feet.

She had been turned to grass for a few weeks to recover from an injury of one of her limbs, and deprived of grain to which she had long been accustomed. This change in her living and want of exercise, I thought at first might account for her lack of spirit and activity, as well as for the awkwardness of her gait. I therefore continued my ride without discovering anything farther till the latter part of the evening, except that whenever the whip was applied, a distinct interval was obvious between the time it struck her and the time she perceived the blow. When she did perceive it, the effect was greater than was expected, for she started off as if surprise had been added to the usual effects of the lash. This singular phenomenon I observed several times in the course of the evening.

I might also mention, that checking her up appeared to cause pain and very much retarded her motion. On my return home in the latter part of the evening, I experienced great difficulty in keeping her in the road, on account of an obstinate and constant tendency to the left, that required a strong effort to counteract. She could scarcely be urged out of the walk, and it was perfectly evident that she was laboring under some alarming disease.—I now made a careful examination and found the whole surface of the body cold and tremulous, countenance dull and listless, a leaning and stepping to the left, with so much appearance of general weakness, as to induce the fear that she would fall in the harness. With much ado I got home, which was then but a short distance. She however grew worse very fast, and when she arrived home, did not recognise her own stable. She was now well rubbed and a gallon of blood taken from the neck. While this was doing, and afterwards, she often kicked violently with her left foot. About 11 P. M. I was called from home and did not return till next day about 2 P. M., when she was down and incapable of rising. She was left in the care of a farrier who had bled her again and given her several cathartic medicines without effect. She lay stretched out upon the floor with her head drawn back and the muscles of the neck, abdomen, and limbs frequently convulsed. At short intervals she would revive, or attempt to get up, but could only get upon her hind feet, for her fore legs appeared to be completely paralyzed. She would, however, make a powerful exertion to rise forwards, and throw herself several feet ahead, without regarding anything that might be in her way. No material alteration took place till next morning, except a gradual diminution of strength and exertion. In the morning she commenced moving her legs backwards and forwards, was generally convulsed and apparently in the greatest distress. This state of things continued till 9 A. M. when she expired.

From the first appearance of illness, her fore legs were disproportionately affected. The retina retained its sensibility to the last; it did not however, appear to communicate any impression to the brain.

Examination one hour after death.—The cavity of the chest and abdomen were opened and each viscus carefully examined: no disease was discovered except a slight inflammation of the mucous surface of the urinary bladder, which probably resulted from a retention of urine.

The vessels of the brain were remarkably turgid and between the pia mater and arachnoid membrane, numerous small collections of water were found in the depressions upon the surface of the brain. The water in the ventricles did not much exceed half a gill. The cerebellum was surrounded with water inclosed in the membranes above mentioned and the effusion was still more abundant around the medulla oblongata and medulla spinalis. The interior of both cerebrum and cerebellum appeared more vascular than I supposed to be natural. The head was separated from the trunk by a section between the second and third cervical vertebra, and the extremity of the spine being made dependent, water to a considerable amount gradu-

ally dripped from it. The posterior half of the processus tentorie was found completely ossified. This circumstance I mention, not as having anything to do with the disease, but as it was probably a morbid deposit; hence we learn how unimportant was this affection of the animal, which, until this illness had been perfectly good.

The morbid appearances discovered on dissection will explain the symptoms except the inclination to the left, which might have been owing to an unequal affection of the two hemispheres of the brain. The affection of the fore legs resulted, probably from inflammation of the spine.

Such were the symptoms and such the autopsic appearances; but the more difficult and the more important of your inquiries remain to be answered. To start an hypothesis or to dictate a treatment from the observations made in a single case, would seem a most hazardous, if not presumptuous undertaking; but from what I can learn of others, there is a great uniformity of symptoms in cases that have occurred in this quarter, and as it is evidently an epidemic disease, there can be little doubt that it exhibited its peculiar attributes, more or less clearly, in all cases that occurred unmixed with other complaints. If this be so, we are warranted in drawing general conclusions respecting the nature of the disease, from the case before us, and in deducing therefrom the principal objects to be kept in view in the use of therapeutic means.

In respect to the cause, numerous opinions are in circulation. Some impute this malady to the watery quality of the grass arising from frequent rains and heavy dews; others to the great abundance of it, supplying an excess of nutriment and thence inducing an inflammatory diathesis; while others again, ascribe it to noxious plants and poisonous insects eaten by the horse. The two first of these although directly opposed to each other, may be worthy of a passing notice. That very wet and very dry seasons produce material and opposite effects upon grasses, is well known to every one. In very dry seasons, they contain much more nutritive matter, in a given quantity, than in very wet seasons.

The past season has abounded with rains and hence the quality of grass has been inferior to that of common years. I have heard many remark that horses slavered much more than common. No doubt an inferior quality of food and so copious a salivation may very much weaken the animal and prepare his system to be acted upon with greater facility by morbid agents. In order to show that it was of itself competent to produce the disease, it will be necessary in the first place to prove that the disease was co-extensive with this deterioration of the grass; but this I suspect will not be pretended. The second is less adequate than the first, unless it be supposed that the excess in quantity be more than sufficient to counterbalance the deficiency in quality. But were it even so, the effect must be limited to a general effection or of the system very different from actual disease and the same objection might be brought against it as against the first. Great and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere sometimes produce epidemic diseases; but this was not only

somewhat out of season, but for too limited in extent to be attributed to this cause.

If malaria (miasma) be an adequate cause, and if, moreover, the symptoms and nature of the disease bear a close analogy to the known effects of malaria upon the animal system, then certainly it would be very unphilosophic to adduce others, except as mere auxiliaries. I need not attempt to show that this is an adequate cause, or that such analogy exists. In looking at the history of the case you will at once recognise the most prominent effects of this agent exerting its deadly powers in a manner too obvious to require further proof. Indeed it would seem that this disease of the horse, closely simulated some of those violent forms of fever, which in different parts of the world has destroyed great numbers of the human race.—You will recollect that history furnishes us with the account of several epidemics in which domestic animals were simultaneously affected with man, and that too with very similar diseases. From these, we learn the susceptibility of their systems to malaria and its analogous effects in different races of animals. But it is said the horse is not subject to idiopathic fever. Whether this proposition be true or false, depends on the definition given to the term fever. While some make fever to consist of inflammation, others say it consists of a peculiar affection of the nervous system, associated or not, with inflammation. It is therefore idle to contend upon this point, and all I wish to say, is, that whatever we call it, its pathology more closely resembles the violent form of fevers than any other disease with which I am acquainted.—Adopting the older hypothesis of the two, I regard indisposition to motion, lassitude, and prostration of strength, as resulting from the primary effects of the deleterious influence of malaria upon the nervous system, and inflammation, when it occurs, as it generally does in all severe cases, as the sequence of such influence.

According to this theory, the disease does not consist in a simple acute inflammation of the brain as might be inferred from the autopsic appearances, but in an inflammation superinduced in a system greatly prostrated by previous affection. Inflammation may succeed so immediately as to afford no opportunity to mark that other and primary affection which laid the foundation, or if I may so say, created the necessity of its occurrence. Yet, notwithstanding this rapid succession, the fact of its existence, I regard as beyond reasonable doubt, and its admission made necessary in explaining the phenomena of the disease. It is also of further importance in reference to the use of curative means. Should the physician, on discovering inflammation of the brain, stomach or intestines in typhus fever, adopt the same course as in ordinary attacks of acute phrenitis, gastritis or enteritis, without regard to the complicated nature of the disease, he would deserve very little credit for his skill. True, the same means might be necessary, but the measure and adaptation of them must be widely different to insure success.

Having in a very hurried and imperfect manner, given, thus far my pathological views, I shall now proceed to state, in a general way, what I suppose to be the most rational plan of treatment. The constitution of the horse is known to differ materially from man in respect to the influence of some of the most energetic medicines we possess.—Whatever may be the knowledge of others in the use of medicines in the complaints of horses my

own is so limited, that I shall confine my remarks principally to the management of blood-letting, the most efficient, if not the only remedy worth consideration. But before coming to particulars it is proper to state that the objects to be regarded in the treatment, are, the prevention of inflammation when the earlier symptoms are noticed, and the cure of it where it already exists.

When the first symptoms, such as loss of appetite, languor, and indisposition to motion, are timely observed, a warm but well ventilated stable, a light diet, and some mild cathartic, as neutral salts, may perhaps prevent the further development of the disease. My mare was in a pasture near the house, and several of my family have expressed their belief, that she was unwell two or three days before I knew it. They drew this conclusion from her standing about in a listless and unusual manner. Cold rigors with more or less delirium will generally announce the formative stage of inflammation. This will commonly be followed by a reaction more or less perfect, attended with corresponding heat and high vascular excitement.—When the heat of surface is nearly uniform, a large opening should be made in one of the jugular veins, and the blood allowed to flow, regardless of the quantity taken, till faintness is induced. Should the same symptoms continue, the blood-letting may be repeated in the same way, in 4, 6, or eight hours, according to the violence of the case, and even a third or fourth time, should it be necessary to control the disease. An active cathartic and cold applications to the head and neck, a dark stable and the most perfect stillness may be regarded as valuable assistants.

These cases, in which the reaction is imperfect and the extremities continue cool and the heat of surface inconstant, will be found, by far, the most unmanageable. When the cold stage is protracted, friction, warm blankets, and warm aromatic drinks will be useful, and should these not succeed in a reasonable time, a small quantity of blood may be taken to unload the congested organs, and spirit diluted with warm water, may be frequently administered till the object is gained, and stop as soon as the circulation is developed. As soon as the circulation is restored, the treatment must be the same as above mentioned. The bleedings should ever be small when there are frequent alternations of heat and cold, and proportioned to the degree and permanency of heat. When no reaction takes place, or where it is long protracted every variety of treatment will fail.

Should the violence of the disease be subdued and the horse does not convalesce, blisters applied on each side of the cervical spine, with laxatives, rest, and light diet will be the probable means to remove the remainder of the disease. During convalescence it will be necessary to avoid over exertion, feeding, and exposure to cold.

If the views taken in this paper be correct, it will not be singular if other organs than the brain were sometimes found inflamed.

Already having extended this paper to a great length, I am compelled to omit many things worthy of notice; but I shall need to make an apology, rather for what I have, than for what I have not written; for I am free to confess, that however satisfactory it may be, to reason from analogy on the same species of animals, it is very liable to lead us into error when this method is extended from one species to another.

Respectfully,
Doct. ROLAND GREEN.

GARDNER M. PECK.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WILD CHERRY TREE LEAVES.

T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

SIR—As there has been much written on wild cherry tree leaves, and your correspondents appear to be in as much need of information on the subject as myself after having lived almost half a century, I was in hopes that some one would have come to the point, and saved me the trouble of writing; and nothing but the duty I owe to the public induces me to undertake. As I am in the habit of buying hicks at all seasons, I bought one which was taken from a beast that died by eating wild cherry tree leaves. I observed to the owner that if wild cherry tree leaves would kill cattle, it was a wonder that there were any in the country, as these leaves could be found on almost every farm. I will give you his own words; '*they must be wilted to just such a pitch.*' He opened the creature, and found that all the leaves stuck fast on the belly; and that a mortification had taken place under the leaves.

I asked a gentleman, a few days past, if he ever knew wild cherry leaves to hurt cattle? He observed that he knew a heifer of one of his neighbors that died by eating them after they were wilted. I asked him what effect it had on her? He said it disordered her stomach so that she could not raise her cud; but she was not opened. Another case was that of an ox that was turned into a lot the next day after the cherry tree was cut, and he came near dying, but recovered after ten days. There is something that a cow can eat that gives the milk such a disagreeable taste as these leaves, and it will sour in half the time that it will when the cows are fed on grass, which must of course affect the taste of the butter or cheese; and might be the cause of much scolding and scalding about sour milk, when the cause of its sourness was not known.

If you do not receive any better communication on this subject, you may publish as much of this as you may think will be of service to the public.

Providence, Jan. 20, 1832. CALVIN DEAN.

P. S. I do not suppose that there is any poison in wild cherry tree leaves made into tea, green or dry. But it is the gluey substance in the leaf that when eaten makes it adhere to the stomach or intestines, and there is nothing to remove it. My opinion is that they are more hurtful in June and July than later in the season. The cow died, I think, in June; and the ox ate the leaves sometime after haying; and when cherries were ripe, I have seen the ground covered with the bushes, in all stages from green to dry, and never knew them to hurt any creature at that season. C. D.

To those engaged in the manufacture of Kiln Dried Corn Meal, the following hints from the Journal of Commerce may be of use.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

Kiln dried meal must be made of the best yellow corn; white would not sell. Hogheads should be made of the best seasoned white oak stuff, 4 feet 5½ inches long, and be 2 feet 3¼ inches across the head. Four iron hoops on each hhd. The rest of the hoops strong, smooth hickory. The hhd. must be made tight, as they are sold for rum hhd. in the West Indies—the only market for them.

The corn is dried in a large sheet-iron cylinder, or in pans, (put in motion by the mill) in a heated

air-chamber of brick. The meal is sifted; the cloth as open as the common middlings cloth in a sup-reel, and about 4 feet long.

The weight in each hhd. 800 lbs. and the hhd. must be branded with the name of the maker and *kiln, dried corn meal, No. 1, 800 lbs.* The meal must be of a bright yellow, and smell strongly of the kiln, or it will not pass inspection. Ten hhds. per day is moderate work for a good pair of hurs and a good kiln, sixteen bushels of good corn will make a hhd.—old corn less. Ten to 12,000 hhds. are made in N. York yearly for the West Indies.

It would not be safe for a new hand to conduct a kiln, without the presence of an experienced workman who has put them up.—The sheet iron pans are better than the cylinders.

The price in New York varies from \$13 to 15 through the year, when corn is plenty. The cost of a complete kiln with pans, is \$400 to \$500.

The vegetative principle must be entirely destroyed, and the point of sufficient dryness can be easily ascertained by the smell of the meal while grinding. Great pains must be taken in making the hhds. *well*, and of stiff long seasoned; or the meal will make them shrink so much that they will fall to pieces before they reach the market.

From Prince's Pomological Manual.

GRAFFIAN. PR. CAT. FOR.

Bigarreau. Hook. Pom. For. and of the English publications generally, and of some American collections. *Bigarreau*. *Graffian*. Lond. Hort. cat. *Cerise ambrée*. *Guindou blanc*. } N. Duh. *Cerisier à fruit ambré, fruit blanc*. } *Amber*, or *Imperial*. Cox. *Yellow Spanish*, of most American collections. *Harrison* heart of some English gardens, according to Forsyth.

This tree is one of the largest of all the varieties that belong to the same species; its branches are strong and vigorous, and form a handsome and well supported head. The growth of the young trees is particularly thrifty; their lateral shoots are remarkable for taking an almost horizontal direction and the bark is marked with small dots. The fruit is the largest I have ever seen, except the Prince's duke; it is round at the extremity and somewhat flattened at the base, borne upon peduncles of from fifteen to twentyfour lines in length; the skin is delicate, a little firm before maturity, of an amber yellow, partially tinged with red in small spots when at full maturity, and especially on the side exposed to the sun; the flesh is white, bland, and luscious, with a honied sweetness. This fruit ripens in June, and if there are long continued rains at the time of its maturity, it is apt to rot. It is remarked in the New-Duhamel, that this cherry is but partially disseminated in France, and that it would merit culture more than any other, on account of its excellence, if it were not for the defect of its fruit not being apt to set well. On this point, so far as my opportunities have allowed me to judge, and they have been rather numerous, as the tree is much cultivated in this vicinity, I have found it to produce good crops and to be a constant bearer. This tree was imported from London, by the father of the author, in the year 1802, under the name of *Yellow Spanish*, and one of the original trees is now growing in his garden, where it produces abundantly, and there is little doubt that from his stock have originated most of the trees of this kind now in our country, as he has taken much pains to recommend it. During a visit to the vicinity of Boston, in the

year 1826, at the period when the cherry trees were in fruit, I noticed that this variety was by some called the *Bigarreau*, and by others the *Carnation*, but the error has no doubt been corrected ere this, through the great intelligence and accuracy of their Horticultural Society. There is another European cherry, called *Ambrée* or *Anber*, which is far smaller than this, and also very inferior in flavor; its only advantage being that of ripening at an earlier period.

CARNATION. PR. CAT. LAW. LANG. MIL. FOR. LOND. HORT. CAT.

Late Spanish. Wax Carnation. Wax Cherry. Griotte d'Espagne, erroneously.

This fruit, which derives its title from its color, is of a large size, and nearly of a round form; the skin is a yellowish white, beautifully mottled with red; the flesh yellow, rather firm, and of a pleasant taste, but less sweet than many other varieties: the juice is sprightly and of a pale color. If eaten before it is fully mature, it has a slight degree of bitterness. This cherry ripens among the late varieties in July, and is held in high esteem for preserves. The tree is of low stature, being more spreading than lofty, and its branches have often somewhat of a horizontal or even a drooping appearance. Its foliage indicates much vigor, and the fruit is less subject to the attacks of birds and insects than most of the other fine varieties of cherries, and also remains without decay or rottenness for a longer period than other sorts usually do. The tree bears tolerably well, but not abundantly. A tree imported from London, some years since, as the *Late Spanish*, and one from the north of France, under the title of *Griotte d'Espagne*, have both borne fruit of this kind; the latter variety, however, is in fact a dark colored fruit, and the above circumstance must have arisen from error.

HEMP IN MAINE.

LIVERMORE HEMP COMPANY.—We understand that Messrs. Haines and Winslow have disposed of the works which they erected for the dressing and manufacture of Hemp, and a company has been formed of practical farmers who design to give the business a fair trial. This they will be the better enabled to do, as they will have large quantities of hemp to be worked by their own machinery. The water where the new factory is to be erected is of a temperature favorable to its continuing in operation in winter as well as summer.

We rejoice to learn that such an enterprising spirit prevails, and have no doubt that the undertaking will be crowned with success, and that the culture and manufacture of Hemp will become an important and profitable branch of industry in Maine.

We subjoin an extract from a letter from one of the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise:

I will give you a short history of our intentions and the business generally, and you may make such use of it as you see fit.

Well then to begin, a number of us (consisting of fifteen) have formed ourselves into a company for the purpose of dressing hemp—have purchased a first rate water-power in the centre of Livermore, and intend erecting a Factory, to be ready about the first of August next. It is the design of the company to invest such funds as shall enable them

to pay in ready cash the highest price for hemp-stem, as soon as delivered at the factory.

From several experiments which have been tried at the late Factory of Messrs. Haines & Winslow we are convinced the business may be made a very profitable one to the farmers of Maine whenever the best methods of cultivation are resorted to.—With these views and intentions the company will prosecute the business, trusting the Legislature and a generous public will render them their aid.

I will only add—our Factory will be capable of fitting for market annually, about one hundred tons of Hemp. Several of the farmers in this vicinity, who have used good management, have obtained fifty or sixty dollars from one acre of Hemp. This information we are willing should be made public, that our neighbors may share with us this lucrative business.

STEALING FRUIT.

An esteemed friend presented me with *Noah Webster's Elementary Spelling Book* for examination; and among the great number of useful remarks which this indefatigable author has selected or prepared for the instruction of children, I was particularly pleased to find the following:

'It is no more right to steal apples or water-melons from another's garden or orchard than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to creep into a man's enclosure to take his property.'

For this service, if I lived near *Noah Webster*, I would treat him to the earliest and best fruit of my garden.

Much as I am pleased with the course taken by our Legislature for suppressing the plundering of gardens and orchards, and much as might be done by editors and periodical papers, I am satisfied that to eradicate the evil, the axe ought to be laid to the root—that is it ought to be imperatively enjoined on all teachers who derive any part of their pay from the funds of the state, to lecture their scholars on the leading principles of morality; and as stealing fruit is the most common of all larcenies, that its enormities should be particularly pointed out. We might then hope in a very few years that the fruit in a garden, or an orchard, would be as safe as the clevis on a plough in the field, or an axe in the door-yard.

It is said that a clevis or an axe would be more easily detected; and that it is harder to resist temptation when it leads to immediate enjoyment—let it be remembered that the temptation is not greater than what is hourly presented to the youth of a city, and that a craving appetite is only one of the motives that lead to the plundering of fruit: a frolic, and the idea of doing something smart or cunning is no inconsiderable inducement with many grown boys. Let public opinion render this vice as disgraceful as the robbing of hen-roosts—which might be done by proper lectures in common schools—and one branch of iniquity would be lopped.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The price of coals has risen everywhere in England. At Lewes it is ten shillings a chaldron higher than the customary price before the duty of six shillings was taken off.

From the Frugal Housewife.

FISH.

Cod has white stripes, and a haddock black stripes; they may be known apart by this. Haddock is the best for frying; and the cod is best for boiling, or for a chowder. A thin tail is a sign of a poor fish; always choose a thick fish.

When you are buying mackerel, pinch the belly to ascertain whether it is good. If it gives under your finger, like a bladder half filled with wind, the fish is poor; if it feels hard like butter, the fish is good. It is cheaper to buy one large mackerel for ninepence, than two for fourpence halfpenny.

Fish should not be put in to fry until the fat is boiling hot; it is very necessary to observe this.—It should be dipped in Indian meal before it is put in; and the skinny side uppermost, when first put in, to prevent its breaking. It relishes better to be fried after salt pork, than to be fried in lard alone. People are mistaken, who think fresh fish should be put into cold water as soon as it is brought into the house; soaking it in water is injurious.—If you want to keep it sweet, clean it, wash it, wipe it dry with a clean towel, sprinkle salt inside and out, put it in a covered dish, and keep it on the cellar floor until you want to cook it. If you live remote from the seaport, and cannot get fish while hard and fresh, wet it with an egg beaten, before you meal it, to prevent its breaking.

Fish gravy is very much improved by taking out some of the fat, after the fish is fried, and putting in a little butter. The fat thus taken out will do to fry fish again; but it will not do for any kind of shortening. Shake in a little flour into the hot fat, and pour in a little boiling water; stir it up well, as it boils, a minute or so. Some people put in vinegar; but this is easily added by those who like it.

A common sized cod-fish should be put in when the water is boiling hot, and boil about twenty minutes. Haddock is not as good for boiling as cod; it takes about the same time to boil.

A piece of halibut which weighs four pounds is a large dinner for a family of six or seven. It should boil forty minutes. No fish put in till the water boils. Melted butter for sauce.

Clams should boil about fifteen minutes in their own water; no other need be added, except a spoonful to keep the bottom shells from burning. It is easy to tell when they are done, by the shells starting wide open. After they are done, they should be taken from the shells, washed thoroughly in their own water, and put in a steaming pan. The water should then be strained through a cloth, so as to get out all the grit; the clams should be simmered in it ten or fifteen minutes; a little thickening of flour and water added; half a dozen slices of toasted bread of cracker; and pepper, vinegar and butter to your taste. Salt is not needed.

Four pounds of fish are enough to make a chowder for four or five people; half a dozen slices of salt pork in the bottom of the pot; hang it high, so that the pork may not burn; take it out when done very brown; put in a layer of fish, cut in lengthwise slices, then a layer formed of crackers, small or sliced onions, and potatoes sliced as thin as a fourpence, mixed with pieces of pork you have fried; then a layer of fish again, and so on. Six crackers are enough. Strew a little salt and pepper over each layer; over the whole pour

a bowl-full of flour and water, enough to come up even with the surface of what you have in the pot. A sliced lemon adds to the flavor. A cup of tomato catsup is very excellent. Some people put in a cup of beer. A few clams are a pleasant addition. It should be covered so as not to let a particle of steam escape, if possible. Do not open it, except when nearly done, to taste if it be well seasoned.

Salt fish should be put in a deep plate, with just water enough to cover it, the night before you intend to cook it. It should not be boiled an instant; boiling renders it hard. It should lie in scalding hot water two or three hours. The less water is used, and the more fish is cooked at once, the better. Water thickened with flour and water while boiling, with sweet butter put in to melt, is the common sauce. It is more economical to cut salt pork into small bits, and try it till the pork is brown and crispy. It should not be done too fast, lest the sweetness be scorched out.

Salt shad and mackerel should be put into a deep plate and covered with boiling water for about ten minutes after it is thoroughly broiled, before it is buttered. This makes it tender, takes off the coat of salt, and prevents the strong oily taste, so apt to be unpleasant in preserved fish.—The same rule applies to smoked salmon.

Salt fish mashed with potatoes, with good butter or pork scraps to moisten it, is nicer the second day than it was the first. The fish should be minced very fine, while it is warm. After it has got cold and dry, it is difficult to do it nicely.—Salt fish needs plenty of vegetables, such as onions, beets, carrots, &c.

There is no way of preparing salt fish for breakfast, so nice as to roll it up in little balls, after it is mixed with mashed potatoes; dip it into an egg, and fry it brown.

A female lobster is not considered so good as a male. In the female, the sides of the head, or what look like cheeks, are much larger, and just out more than those of the male. The mouth of a lobster is surrounded with what children call "purses," edged with a little fringe. If you put your hand under these to raise it, and find it springs back hard and firm, it is a sign the lobster is fresh; if they move flabbily, it is not a good omen.

Fried salt pork and apples is a favorite dish in the country; but it is seldom seen in the city.—After the pork is fried, some of the fat should be taken out, lest the apples should be oily. Acid apples should be chosen, because they cook more easily; they should be cut in slices, across the whole apple, about twice or three times as thick as a new dollar. Fried till tender, and brown on both sides—laid around the pork. If you have cold potatoes, slice them and brown them in the same way.

A SUGGESTION.—As this is generally a season of leisure to agriculturists, we would suggest that an hour or two might be profitably employed in recording some of the many observations they may have made during the past season for publication in the Farmer. There is not a farmer or a planter in the United States but could thus add something useful and valuable to our stock of agricultural knowledge. If all our subscribers would do this, the observations of the whole would soon be in the possession of each, and thus their own contributions would return to them with several thousand per cent interest. Is not this suggestion worthy of consideration?—*Am. Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

A wish to have others profit by my experience, induces me to send you, Mr Editor, half a sheet of remarks on the culture of Ruta Baga, as a food for domestic animals. I have cultivated from half an acre to three acres of this root every year, for thirteen years in succession, and feel competent to give rules for its culture, and confidence in recommending it as a valuable and profitable crop.

The soil must be rich and dry; and the more it inclines to a sand loam the better. Clay is the worst, and wet soils will not answer at all.

Preparations.—My general practice has been, to manure well a piece of pasture, or clover ley, from which the hay has first been cut, plough it handsomely over, and harrow it well.

Sowing, &c.—I sow in rows, at two and an half or three feet, with a drill-barrow. The sooner the preceding operations succeed each other the better. I have sown broadcast, but the expense of thinning and culture is increased. A man will drill in three or four acres in a day. We allow a pound of seed to the acre, though half this, properly distributed, is enough. Sow from the 26th June to the 10th July.

Culture.—I use a cultivator, that may be graduated to the space between the rows, drawn by a horse, as soon as the plants can be well distinguished. This is repeated in a few days, back and forward, and the implement carried so close to the drills as to leave only strips of four to ten inches, which are then thoroughly cleaned with a skin-hoe, and the plants thinned to eight and ten inches distance. The cultivator soon follows, for a third time, and if necessary, the skin-hoe, when the crop is generally left till harvest.—The great aim is to extirpate the weeds, and to do this while they are small.

Harvesting is postponed as long as the season will permit. The roots are then pulled up, and laid on the ground, the tops of two rows towards each other. The pullers are followed by a man or boy with a bill-hook, who with a light blow cuts the tops as fast as three or four can pull.—Three men will in this way harvest, of a good crop, 300 bushels in a day. The tops are gathered into heaps, and taken to the yard, in carts, daily, for the stock, until they are consumed. An acre will give from five to ten cart-loads of tops. The roots are piled on the field, if dry,—the pits two or two and an half feet broad, covered with straw and earth, and as the cold weather approaches, with manure, to prevent frost.—N. B. With a crowbar make one or more holes on the crown of the pit, which must be left open, to let off the rarified air, and prevent the roots from heating.

Use.—The tops serve for autumn. As soon as the mild weather of spring will justify, I break through the frost, and take the contents of a pit to my barn, and cover the roots with straw or hay. From thence they are fed to my stock, being first chopped up with a *snick* (Dutch meat chopper) or spade. They are excellent for sheep, especially for ewes that have young,—and hogs and horses eat them freely. Steamed, they are used in the north of England, for horses, as a substitute for grain. I have fattened sheep and bullocks upon them with profit. They constitute, particularly from February to June, an excellent culinary vegetable for the table. A bullock will thrive fast upon

two bushels a day, and will consume hardly any hay, and requires no drink.

Product and cost.—My average crop has been 600 bushels per acre, though others have raised much heavier products. The cost, in manure and labor, when they are secured for winter, has been from two and a half to three cents per bushel.

N. B. Cattle or sheep, fattened upon this root, should be kept from eating them for eight or ten days before they are slaughtered, otherwise the meat will have an unpleasant flavor. J. B.

Albany, Dec. 26.

From the same.

HEDGING.

In a land so generally arable as the western parts of New York,—where the inducement to clear off the primitive forest is so strong, where timber for fences is continually becoming scarcer, and where good stone in most places is not easily procured,—hedging is a subject of increasing importance. Almost in the first settling of this country, some farmers foresaw the result; and though twenty years have elapsed since a few attempts at this business were made, I know not of one hedge in this region which serves to protect a grain field.

I have doubted the propriety of employing exotic plants for this purpose. After continuing many years in a flourishing condition, the *privet** or *prim* hedges of the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, as well as those on Long Island, perished from some unknown cause; and those of *English thorn* soon after shared a similar fate. Already fears are entertained that the hedges in the vicinity of Philadelphia will not be durable.—Some *English thorns* in this quarter have been greatly injured by insects; and a *sweet briar* hedge of our own planting, which for a while was very flourishing and beautiful, and which fully re-

* Since the destruction of the *prim* and the *English black thorn*, few attempts have been made to raise hedges. In the town of East Hampton, in Suffolk county, by the best computation, at least two hundred miles of good *prim* hedge died in the course of two or three years, which was a greater loss to the inhabitants than if every house in the township had burned down at the same time. It has not as yet been discovered what occasioned the destruction of the *prim*. The *English black thorn* in Southampton was nearly equal to the *prim* in East Hampton. This has lately all died there, as it has in every other part of the country where it grew. A certain fly makes a hole through the bark of the thorn, and there deposits its eggs.—*J. Hommedieu* in Transactions of the [New York State] Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, &c. (1794?) vol. 1, page 136.

† The *prim* die some years ago promise something of the kind; but this has been long since dead, and there appears no probability that it will ever flourish again.—The *black thorn* has been destroyed by a worm that preys upon its twigs.—*Havens* in the same vol. p. 258.

‡ In a letter from Bucks Co. Pennsylvania, dated 11 mo. 1, 1831, my correspondent says, 'The thorn hedges near Philadelphia appear to be declining rapidly in consequence of the ravages of some insect—I shall not be disappointed if our hedges should die as suddenly as the *Privet* (*Prim*) hedges did about the year 1765.' I have not understood whether the hedges near Philadelphia are of *English*, or of *Washington* thorn. Neither the *privet* nor the *sweet briar* are indigenous to this country.

§ Genesee Farmer, Vol. 1, p. 373. 'Where the *English thorn* was tried, that part of the hedge which was clipped, was mostly destroyed by a small snow-white insect, with which it was in many cases literally covered. That which was not clipped did better—because the insects preferred the young shoots and leaves, and left the older and more rigid leaves to perform their necessary functions. Last summer my *English* and *Norway* maples were greatly infested by such an insect. Is it a native of our country?

alized my hopes in lessening the severity of the bleak winds on the west side of my garden, is visibly on the decline.

I have often admired the appearance of our wild thorn in the old Indian clearings which remained a few years ago in a waste state. Many of these shrubs, in consequence of being nipped by sheep and cattle, presented very thick, neat, and regular *feet* in diameter. A hedge is evidently stronger when each plant has room to attain a good size; and I have been disposed to question the advantage of setting thorns so thick that they must necessarily be kept in a stunted state.

In elucidation of this view it may be observed that a plant which branches and covers a given space, will be preserved in better health and vigor than several other plants of the same kind which are crowded together in a space of the same dimensions. In cultivating the taller kinds of Indian corn, a few supernumeraries are destructive to the crop; and all are familiar with the sickly aspect of culinary vegetables surrounded by weeds. Now a stunted *quick* in a hedge, feeble from starvation, must be less capable of recovering from the ravages of insects, or of withstanding extraordinary vicissitudes of the weather.

Light is essential to the healthy vegetation of those plants; and from this cause, neglected hedges soon become open near the ground. The branches which form the lower part of the hedge, ought therefore to be but sparingly shaded. With this object in view, the hedge is often trimmed with a slope from each side, so as to form a sharp edge at the height of five or six feet. For the same reason from this point, the *main stems* ought to be naked for two or three feet higher, and then the top may be allowed to spread and extend itself without any restraint.

A hedge, crowded with plants in the usual manner and annually cut down to the level of five or six feet, presents a collection of rods, which if not intervened, may be readily parted and passed by unruly animals. If these rods are *spiny* however, most of the live stock of a farm will be repelled; and if these are elevated on a good bank with ditches, which breaks the force of heavy cattle, it will be very effectual.

Although *spiny* plants have been commonly selected for hedges, it is not quite certain that such are always the best. In *Hart's* account of his travels in the southeastern part of Germany, published about the middle of the last century, he mentions hedges of horn beam which bordered the road for miles in continuous lines. The hedge consisted of two rows, bent in different directions. Where the opposite trees were brought to *touch*, a piece of bark was removed from each, and they were then tied together by some single bandage. In the course of a short period, they were firmly connected by the new wood.

The American horn beam (swamp beech) seems to be equally well adapted for hedges; and as far as I have observed, it is less infested by insects, and less liable to be injured by mice, than many other shrubs. Some forest trees have this property also in an eminent degree, and some have been proposed for hedges; but it may be well to consider whether their great and vigorous growth will not be difficult to manage and restrain; and whether such can be reduced to a dwarfish state without impairing their constitutions or lessening their durability?

Some of the American thorns have been found rather difficult to raise from the seeds; but those of the crab apple grow as freely as the seeds of the common apple, and the plant is very formidable.

Very respectfully,

DAVID THOMAS.

Greatfield, Cayuga co., 12 mo. 20, 1831.

FEEDING CATTLE.

† In young growing animals the powers of digestion are so great, that they require food which is less rich, than such as are of mature age. They also require more exercise. If rich food is supplied in liberal quantities, and exercise withheld, diseases are generated, the first of which may be excessive fatness: growth is impeded by very rich food, for experience shows, that the coarsest feed animals have the largest bones. Common sense will suggest the propriety of preferring a medium course between very rich and very poor nutriment.—*London.*

Regularity of feeding cattle is of prime importance. Three times a day precisely at a certain hour, cattle, according to Mr Lawrence, should be furnished with their food. Mr Dean observed, that neat cattle and horses should not have so much laid before them at once as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much, they will not eat up clean, unless they are very hungry. It is best, therefore, to fodder them twice at night, and twice in the morning. Let neat cattle as well as horses have both light and fresh air let in upon their fodder when the weather is not too cold and stormy to allow the windows to be open. What one sort of cattle leave should be thrown to another sort. Those that chew the cud will eat the leavings of those that do not, and *vice versa*.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

The first year of travelling on the Liverpool and Manchester railway has expired—during a part of the time, however, there was not full accommodation for either passengers or goods, yet it seems that 416,000 persons have travelled its whole distance, and about 34,000 persons short distances—a total of 450,000—and whose fares reach £99,600 sterling—a prodigious sum. The exact sum produced by the carriage of goods is not ascertained, but it is estimated at £90,000. This is surely a convincing proof of the utility of Rail Roads, and the favor with which they are regarded by the community. In this country we have no doubt they will prove as profitable and popular.

THE WORLD'S CHANGES.

Today is ours, yesterday is past, and tomorrow may never come. I wonder that people can so much as forget death, when all we see before us is but succession; summer dies and winter comes; the dial marks the change of hours, every night brings death-like sleep, and morning seems a resurrection; yet while all changes and decays, we expect no alteration; unapt to live, unready to die; we lose the present and seek the future, ask much for what we have not, thank Providence but little for what we have; our youth has no joy, our middle age no quiet, our old age no ease, no indulgence; ceremony is the tyrant of this day, fashion of the other, business of the next. Little is allowed to freedom, happiness and contemplation; the adoration of our Creator, the admiration of his works, and the inspection of ourselves.—*Mrs Elizabeth Montague.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 25, 1832.

WORKS OF A WOODPECKER.

JAMES VILA, Esq. of Bedford, Ms. has left in our office a sample of the labors of the *Red-headed Woodpecker*, (*Picus erythrocephalus*) which exhibits a curious specimen of the power and industry of that little animal. This consists of the branch of a young tough white oak, between 2 and 3 inches in diameter, perforated to its centre by the bill of the bird. The hole is as neat and well defined as could have been mortised by a mallet and chisel. The object of the woodpecker, in this performance, was, evidently, the attainment of a worm, probably one of the species of the Borer which so often attacks the apple tree. The worm had made a hole in the branch about the size of a goose quill, 4 or 5 inches below the place gouged out by the bird, and was proceeding upwards when the woodpecker broke in upon and devoured the depredator. That this little despised workman, viz. the red-headed woodpecker, with his head for a mallet and his bill for a chisel, should make such a perforation is more wonderful than the structure of the Pyramids or the Pantheon. Yet boys and other bipeds, who think they have some claims to respectability, are in the habit of murdering woodpeckers without provocation and without remorse!

Mr CORNELIUS COWING, of Roxbury, once informed us that he found in the stomach of a woodpecker no less than 23 borers, which had been recently extracted. The tongue of this bird is sharp pointed and bearded, on which he impales the insects which reward his labors. The efforts of the woodpecker, however, are often misunderstood, and they are stoned or shot for their good deeds by the stupid bipeds in whose service they are engaged. The perforations they make to extract insects are, by some, thought to injure the tree which they are ridding of the worm in its vitals, and death is the reward which ignorance inflicts on its benefactors.

Mr NUTTALL, in his *Ornithology*, in speaking of the habits of this bird, observes that 'The ancient live oak, his cradle and residence, is cherished as a domicile; he creeps around its ponderous withered arms, views the passing scene with complacency, turns every insect visit to his advantage, and for hours together, placidly reconnoitres the surrounding fields; at times, he leaves his lofty citadel to examine the rails of the fence, or the boards of the adjoining barn; striking terror into his lurking prey by the stridulous tapplings of his bill, he hearkens to their almost inaudible movements, and, discovering their retreat, dislodges them from their burrows by quickly and dexterously chiseling out the decaying wood in which they are hid, and transfixing them with his sharp and barbed tongue. But his favorite and most productive retreat is to the adjoining fields of dead and girdled trees; amidst whose bleaching trunks and crumbling branches, he long continues to find an ample repast of depredating and boring insects. When the cravings of appetite are satisfied, our busy hunter occasionally gives way to a frolicsome or quarrelsome disposition, and, with

shrill and lively vociferations, not unlike those of the neighboring tree frog, he pursues, in a graceful curving flight, his companions or rivals round the bare limbs of some dead tree to which they resort for combat or frolic.'

FEEDING CATTLE, CALVES, &c.

'*Oil-cakes*,' says the *Farmer's Guide*, 'are of great use for feeding cows before calving. Flax-seed broth or jelly is much recommended for fattening. It is made by putting about a quart of flax-seed to seven of water, and then let it stand about forty-eight hours; after which it is to be boiled gently for two hours, stirring it frequently, to prevent its burning. When cool, it is to be mixed with meal, bran, or cut straw, and fed out at the rate of about two quarts a day to each beast, and it is said to make a great saving in the article of food. It is also useful for fattening calves.'

Mr Young says, 'I have for some time entertained an idea, that skimmed milk might be prepared with proper ingredients, effectually to answer the purpose of feeding calves when the practice is to give new milk from the cow, and at about a third of the expense. The articles are treacle, [molasses] and the common linseed oil-cake, ground very fine, almost to an impalpable powder, and the quantities so small that, to make thirty-two gallons, would cost no more, exclusive of the milk, than about sixpence. It mixes very readily and almost intimately with the milk, making it more rich and mucilaginous, without giving it any disagreeable taste. Take one gallon of skimmed milk, and in about a pint of it add half an ounce of common treacle, stirring it till well mixed; then take one ounce of linseed oil-cake, finely pulverised, and with the hand let it fall gradually in very small quantities into the milk, stirring it in the mean time with a spoon or ladle, until it be thoroughly incorporated; then let the mixture be put into the other part of the milk; and the whole made nearly as warm as new milk from the cow. After a time, the quantity of oil-cake may be increased.'

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

We take the liberty to announce to our friends and patrons that a solicitude to render our paper as useful as it is in our power has induced us to propose to publish, every week or two, short practical original essays of one, two, or three columns, on the best methods of cultivating many of the most useful articles of produce, both in Garden and Field Husbandry. By this means, we hope, in process of time, to furnish a Cultivator's Dictionary, *engrafted* on the *stock* of the New England Farmer. The Index, to be presented at the close of each volume, will furnish the reader with nearly all the facilities for turning to and re-perusing any article, which are presented by alphabetical arrangement.

☞ We earnestly solicit the assistance of our intelligent correspondents, farmers and gardeners, in carrying the above proposed plan into effect; and hope our esteemed friend and patron in Albany may approve of, and contribute his very efficient aid in enabling us to enrich our columns with the fruits of his extensive reading and results of that experience,

which, under the guidance of judgment and science, has placed him at the head of American cultivators.

Among other articles and subjects, we propose to include the following, viz.

Apple,	Melon,
Apricot,	Mulberry,
Asparagus,	Mustard,
Barley,	Nectarine,
Beans,	Nursery,
Beet,	Oats,
Brocoli,	Onion,
Buckwheat,	Orchard,
Butter,	Parsley,
Cabbage,	Parsnip,
Carrot,	Pea,
Cauliflower,	Peach,
Celery,	Pear,
Cherry,	Ploughing,
Clover,	Plum,
Compositions for trees,	Potato,
Cucumber,	Pumpkin,
Current,	Quince,
Divisions of a Farm,	Radish,
Fig,	Rhubarb,
Flax,	Rose,
Flowers,	Rotation of Crops,
Forest Trees,	Ruta baga,
Gooseberry,	Rye,
Grafting,	Sea Kale,
Grape,	Selection of Fruits,
Grasses,	Selection and Cultivation
Hardy ornamental Shrubs,	of Annuals, Biennials, &c.
Hedge,	Sheep,
Hemp,	Silk,
Hop,	Squash,
Horse Radish,	Strawberry,
Hot Bed,	Teasel,
Hot House,	Thistle,
Indian Corn,	Tomato,
Lettuce,	Turnip,
Locust Tree,	Vine,
Madder,	Wheat,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Woodland, &c. &c. &c.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Tomatoes.—As you have professed to be fond of Tomatoes, Mr Editor, I will tell you how to have them for use during the whole year. When ripe gather and throw them into a strong brine; and when wanted for use, soak them in fresh water, peel and stew them as if fresh picked, withholding salt.

J. B.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Flowers, Green Houses, &c. award the following premiums for the year 1831:

For the five best varieties of Chinese Chrysanthemums, a premium of \$5 to Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown.

For the best half dozen of Tulips, a premium of \$3 to Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown.

For the best half dozen of Ranunculus, a premium of \$2 to Mr P. B. Hovey, of Cambridge.

For the finest varieties of Pinks, a premium of \$2 to Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown.

For the best Carnations, a premium of \$3 to Mr John Lemist, of Roxbury.

For the finest specimens of Cultivated Native Flowers, to Messrs. F. & J. Winship, of Brighton, a premium of \$3.

For the finest Roses, (including sixty varieties of hardy Scotch Roses,) a premium of \$5 to Messrs. F. & J. Winship, of Brighton.

For the best Hyacinths, a premium of \$3 to Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline.

For the finest Dahlias, a premium of \$5 to Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown.

Per order.

R. L. EMMONS, *Chairman*.

Several communications are on file.

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, an excellent farm in the town of Peterborough, N. H. Said farm is pleasantly situated about a mile from the village; formerly the residence of the late John Smith, Esq. and contains about sixty acres of good land, well walled, with a good house and barn, and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable, and possession to be given the first of April. For further particulars, inquire of Dea. JOHN FIELD, near the premises, or at No. 3, Rowe's Wharf, Boston. 3t Jan. 25

Guide Boards.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market street, a few more boxes of Carter's patent Guide Boards. Members of the Legislature and others, are invited to examine them. Every town in the Commonwealth ought to possess a set of the above Boards, both for economy and convenience. Jan. 25

Old Beans and Peas.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—
About 20 bushels of Peas and Beans of various sorts, of the growth of 1830—being a part of our stock for seed left over unsold, and are now offered at a low price as food for sheep. Jan. 18.

Nuttall's Ornithology.

JUST received by J. B. Russell, No. 50 1-2 North Market Street, Boston—
A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Jan. 18.

Sweet Herbs, &c.

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz: Sweet Marjoram, 37½ cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Sage, 17 cts,—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. Jan 11

Elegant Camellia Japonica & Bouquets.

THE Subscriber, Gardener to John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plains, can furnish a constant supply of elegant Bouquets—also superb double flowers of white, and several other sorts of Camellia Japonica, at prices lower than in former years. Also—very superior Mushrooms, and a great variety of Green-House plants.

THO'S MASON.

Jamaica Plains, Jan. 10, 1832.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed that can be furnished at the New England Farmer Office, No. 50, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

THE seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Wanted.

TWO or three copies of the 1st, 2d and 3d volumes of the New England Farmer, for which a fair price will be paid—Apply at this office. Jan 11

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Jan. 1

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR., 65, Broad street.

Black Currant Wine.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—

A further supply of superior old Black Currant Wine, made under the inspection of John Prince, Esq. Roxbury; an account of its stringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: 'Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy.—Price 75 cts. per bottle.

Tea Wheat.

A FEW bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1823, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. x, page 105—and vol. vi. page 32. Dec. 14.

Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, &c.

JUST received and for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston—

Advice to Young Men, and (incidentally) to Young Women, in the Middle and Higher Ranks of Life; in a series of Letters addressed to a Youth, a Bachelor, a Lover, a Husband, a Citizen, or a subject. By William Cobbett. Price 50 cents.

One copy only, just received from London, of London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, with many hundred wood engravings; new edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Price \$11.00. Dec. 23.

Knowledge for the People.

LILLY & WAIT and CARTER & HENDEE, have this day published, 'KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE, No. 5—'or the plain Why and Because—on popular Chemistry.' Price 12½ cts. They also continue to republish the 'Library of Entertaining Knowledge,' a beautiful work, which grows rapidly in public favor—price 40 cts. each part. Published under the direction of the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,—and combining in a delightful manner, what should never be separately attempted, *Instruction and Amusement*.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. CHENEZER WIGHT.

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	112 00	115 00
BEANS, pearl, first sort, . .	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
skimmed milk,	"		3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee,	"	7 25	7 75
Alexandria,	"	6 37	6 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 75	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . .	bushel	85	90
Corn, Southern yellow, . .	"	75	80
Rye,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	1 12	1 20
Oats,	"	45	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 60	10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	12 00	14 00
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 00	2 25
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern, . .	pound	8	10
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 50	10 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	55	60
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	65	70
Merino, ¾ths, washed, . .	"	45	50
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	52	55
Merino, quarter,	"	43	45
Native, washed,	"	40	42
(Pulled superfine, . . .	"	60	62
1st Lambs,	"	55	58
2d,	"	38	40
3d,	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	48
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best p. ees, .	"	61	64
whole hogs,	"	5½	6½
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	7	8
BUTTER, keg and tub, . .	"	12	15
lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	25	37
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	11	17
Indian, retail,	"		1 00
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 23.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market this day 272 Beef Cattle, 92 Stores, 493 Sheep, and 80 Swine. The Swine are the same which we have several times before reported, but were today all sold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—The number of Beef Cattle at market today was quite limited as will be perceived above, and a small advance was effected. We quote extra at \$5 33 a 5 50; prime 5 a 5 25, good 4 67 a 4 84, thin 3 75 a 4 50. The number of extra Cattle was probably about 30—one or two yoke brought something more than 5 50.

Stores—But a few sales were effected.

Sheep—We noticed one lot taken at about 4 50; one lot at 4 00; one at 3 80; one at 8 60, and one at 3 00—all of which have been 'stall-fed.'

Cows and Calves—We noticed several prime at market, but no sales were effected.

Swine—One lot of Barrows was taken at 4c; the remainder Sows and Barrows to close, at 3c.

MISCELLANY.

From the Illinois Monthly Magazine.

THE PRAIRIE.

The prairie was clad in its richest array,
Its brightest of scarlet, and gayest of green,
And the sun seemed to pause in his luminous way,
And to sparkle with joy o'er the beautiful scene.

The flowers—though florists will hardly agree,
To a doctrine so strange, and so novel to them—
Were blushing, and bowing, and making as free
As if each had a heart in its delicate stem.

Every gay little bud had a smile for her peers,
Though the violet certainly looked rather blue;
And the blush of the rose seemed to glow through her
tears,
But perhaps, as 't was early, the drops were of dew.

Had you seen them, dear Myra, you never again
Had been sceptic enough to deny that a flower
Has tender sensations and pleasure and pain,
And sweet recollections of sunshine and shower.

The wild deer was gracefully bounding along,
And tossing his antlers so proudly the while,
That the gay little blossoms he cantered among
Were restrained by good manners alone from a smile.

The prairie bird strutted about, with the air
Of a tragedy king, or a comedy lover,
While a pair of fond turtles, an amorous pair,
Were quietly cooing a love-lecture over.

Add music—such music! the air bore alone,
As it swept the green hillocks, and shook the lone tree;
The prairie bird's note, and the mocking bird's song,
And the hoot of the owl, and the hum of the bee,

And the cracking of twigs as the wolf trotted by,
And the bark of the hunter's dog, far o'er the plain,
The report of the rifle, and the fawn's plaintive cry,
And the dirge of the crow, and the shriek of the crane!

And the cattle-bell tinkling, just heard, far away,
And a farmer's boy whistling, the time to beguile;
And a voice in my heart—what it was I can't say,
That was warbling of Myra and love all the while.

And I thought how delightful a change it would be,
When disposed to forsake the clay form I inhabit,
To live upon dew like a delicate bee,
Or to gallop through grass like a deer—or a rabbit.

Or to a chaste bud with an aspect of snow;
Or a dandy of flowers, a gaudy gay fellow;
On the wide sunny prairie to dance and to bow,
With a mantle of green, with a trimming of yellow.

And I thought—but I happened just then to awake—
How the best settled intellects sometimes will rove,
And yet 't is a pleasant excursion to take,
With Mab, o'er the prairies, when one is in love!

OLD SETTLERS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The following extract of a letter from Lord Edward Fitzgerald to his Mother is taken from Moore's life of that personage. Mr Moore says that this letter affords one of the instances where 'a writer may be said to be a poet without knowing it.'

'My dearest Mother,—Here I am, after a very long and fatiguing journey. I had no idea of what it was: it was more like a campaign than anything else, except in one material point, that of having no danger. I should have enjoyed it most completely but for the mosquitoes, but they took off a great deal of my pleasure: the millions of them are dreadful. If it had not been for this inconvenience, my journey would have been delightful. The country is almost in a state of nature, as well as its inhabitants. There are four sorts of these:

the Indians, the French, the old English settlers, and now the refugees from the other parts of America: the last seem the most civilized.

'The old settlers are almost as wild as Indians, but lead a very comfortable life; they are all farmers, and live entirely within themselves.—They supply all their own wants by their contrivances, so that they seldom buy anything. They ought to be the happiest people in the world, but they do not seem to know it. They imagine themselves poor because they have no money, without considering they do not want it: everything is done by barter, and you will often find a farmer well supplied with everything, and yet not have a shilling in money. Any man that will work is sure, in a few years, to have a comfortable farm: the first eighteen months is the only hard time, and that in most places is avoided, particularly near the rivers, for in every one of them a man will catch in a day enough to feed him for the year. In the winter, with very little trouble, he supplies himself with meat by killing moose-deer: and in summer with pigeons, of which the woods are full. These he must subsist on till he has cleared ground enough to raise a little grain, which a hard-working man will do in the course of a few months. By selling his moose skins, making sugar out of the maple-tree, and by a few days' work for other people, for which he gets great wages, he soon acquires enough to purchase a cow. This, then, sets him up, and he is sure, in a few years, to have a comfortable supply of every necessary of life. I came through a whole tract of country peopled by Irish, who came out not worth a shilling, and have all now farms, worth (according to the value of money in this country), from £1000 to £3000.

'The equality of everybody, and of their manner of life, I like very much. There are no gentlemen; everybody is on a footing, provided he works and wants nothing; every man is exactly what he can make himself, or has made himself by industry. The more children a man has the better: his wife being brought to bed is as joyful news as his cow calving; the father has no uneasiness about providing for them, as this is done by the profit of their work. By the time they are fit to settle, he can always afford them two oxen, a cow, a gun, and an axe, and in a few years, if they work, they will thrive.

'I came by a settlement along one of the rivers, which was all the work of one pair; the old man was seventy-two, the old lady seventy; they had been there thirty years; they came there with one cow, three children, and one servant; there was not a living being within sixty miles of them. The first year they lived mostly on milk and marsh leaves; the second year they contrived to purchase a bull, by the produce of their moose skins and fish: from this time they got on very well; and there are now five sons and a daughter all settled in different farms along the river for the space of twenty miles, and all living comfortably and at ease. The old pair live alone in the little log cabin they first settled in, two miles from any of their children; their little spot of ground is cultivated by these children, and they are supplied with so much butter, grain, meat, &c, from each child, according to the share he got of the land; so that the old folks have nothing to do but to mind their house, which is a kind of inn they keep, more for the sake of the company of the few travellers there than for gain.

'I was obliged to stay a day with the old people on account of the tides, which did not answer for going up the river till next morning; it was, I think, as odd and as pleasant a day (in its way) as ever I passed. I wish I could describe it to you, but I cannot, you must only help it out with your own imagination. Conceive, dearest mother, arriving about twelve o'clock in a hot day at a little cabin upon the side of a rapid river, the banks all covered with woods, not a house in sight,—and there finding a little old, clean, tidy woman spinning, with an old man of the same appearance weeding salad. We had come for ten miles up the river without seeing anything but woods. The old pair, on our arrival, got as active as if only five-and-twenty, the gentleman getting wood and water, the lady frying bacon and eggs, and both talking a great deal, telling their story, as I mentioned before, how they had been there thirty years, and how their children were settled, and when either's back was turned, remarking how old the other had grown; at the same time all kindness, cheerfulness, and love to each other.

'The contrast of all this, which had passed during the day, with the quietness of the evening, when the spirits of the old people had a little subsided, and began to wear off with the day, and with the fatigue of their little work,—sitting quietly at their door, on the same spot they had lived in thirty years together, the contented thoughtfulness of their countenance, which was increased by their age and the solitary life they had led, the wild quietness of the place, not a living creature or habitation to be seen, and me, Tony, and our guide sitting with them, all on one log. The difference of the scene I had left,—the immense way I had to get from this little corner of the world, to see anything I loved,—the difference of the life I should lead from that of this old pair, perhaps at their age discontented, disappointed, and miserable, wishing for power, &c, &c,—my dearest mother, if it was not for you, I believe I never should go home, at least I thought so at that moment.'

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WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. [?] Watches repaired and warranted.

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NO. 29.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREEDS OF CATTLE,

SWINE, ACCIDENTS FROM FIRE ARMS, TREATMENT OF DISEASED HORSES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—

DEAR SIR—In the last No. of your excellent periodical, I observed some remarks upon native stock, in which your correspondent 'A. R.' from very slight premises, jumps at a conclusion inconsistent with the experience of every breeder, who has had the good fortune to obtain stock of the really improved breeds;—and which conclusion it does appear to me from the trifling and insufficient proof adduced, is, to say the least, rather illiberal and far fetched.

The writer says that, a given pasture will feed the same weight of cattle whether large or small, that is, if a given pasture will feed 5 large cows, it will feed 10 smaller ones of the same weight. But, says he, 'these small cows eat but one half so much as the large, therefore you may double the number, you may keep 20.' But why stop then? the same reasoning would permit him to keep 40;—would permit him to double his number *ad infinitum*. Really this would be exceedingly comfortable logic for farmers if it would but hold good in practice.

What improved breed can it be which A. R. has found and which possess such long legs. The reverse of that is in accordance with my observation and experience.

The Holderness, short horned, Denton, and Ayrshire breeds are certainly not long in the leg; and are all of them superior to our native breeds as milkers. There may occasionally be found among the thousands of cows of our native breeds, here and there, one possessing remarkable properties as a milker. But every person who has given the breeds above referred to, a fair trial, will, I doubt not, agree with me that they are in general better milkers than our native cows; and that they are by no means so destructive to the contents of our barns as the remarks of A. R. would lead us to suppose.

A brother-in-law of mine, Mr W. J. Townsend, has on his farm in the vicinity of New Haven, a cow of the short horned breed which in size, form, and quality, is, I think I may safely say, second to no other cow in America, either of native or foreign breed. She was imported from London by Henry Degroot, Esq., was purchased for him there, by an eminent breeder and dealer in stock, as the best cow in England. She brought since she came into the possession of Mr Townsend three fine calves. For months after bringing each of her calves she has given 30 measured quarts of milk daily and is with difficulty prevented from continuing in milk to the day of her calving.

Mr Joseph Morgan, of Hartford, has four uncommonly fine cows possessing different degrees of the Ayrshire blood; one of them, a half blood Ayrshire, calved in the fall of 1830, and through the winter of 1830—31 gave regularly, 20 quarts and over of milk per day, and continued to do the same through the succeeding summer.

I have now four two years old heifers from native cows, by my full blooded Ayrshire bull, which are held to be very fine and are not accused of long legs. One only of them, (one of the most delicate and pretty animals I ever saw) brought me a calf last spring. She calved in June, and through the summer, in ordinary pasture, with my other cows gave me 12 quarts of milk per day and now gives eight quarts a day.

Other persons perhaps possess better cows, and better heifers, and I might mention many other instances, but I adduce these which are within my personal knowledge merely to show that my observation and experience lead to results opposite to those which in the cases mentioned by A. R. were so discouraging.

SWINE.

In December of 1830, I sold to my neighbor, Mr Zelah Barnes, two pigs out of a sow of native blood, by my imported boar of the 'Norfolk thin rind' breed. They then together weighed 45 lbs. In April last they were estimated to weigh 50 lbs. Mr Barnes is a person of undoubted veracity, and he assures me that these pigs had no extra food, or care, but nine were fed and treated in all respects as he has been accustomed to feed those which when killed at the same age usually weigh from 350 to 375 lbs. each. These two pigs were dressed on the 13th of Dec. last, then thirteen months old and together weighed 902 lbs. —The peculiarities of the breed are, a propensity to take on flesh, and to dispose of it upon the best points, small bone and light offal, *thin rind* and flesh of uncommon fineness of grain and delicacy of texture.

While the '*Caeothes scribendi*' is upon me I will add another to the thousand and one warnings which are annually given of the danger of trying fire-arms in the vicinity of dwelling-houses. A short time since I shot a hen in my barn yard, ten rods from my house, aiming at the head. The shot passed through the covering of the sow house, were deflected from the course by contact with a stick of timber, and entered the kitchen through two windows, lodging in the opposite side of the room. My wife and sister were both in the room at the time, and were both protected from injury by the wall 20 inches in width between the two windows.

HORSES.

A correspondent of yours some time since made, I think, some inquiries respecting a cure for ring bone in horses.—I am frequently called upon to prescribe for horses and colts so affected. In almost every instance blistering ointment, if perseveringly applied, will be of service and in some cases effect a complete cure. It stimulates the part so that the bony secretion is taken into the circulation and carried off.

The doctrine advanced by the writer in the American Farmer that bots are of no injury to a horse, is not a new theory; at least so far as he is concerned, as will appear by a reference to the 'Farmer's Series' where the same theory is broached.

So far as I am acquainted with the subject, horses taken suddenly ill, if doctored for the bots, will be sure to die. I will mention only one in-

stance of the many which have occurred within the course of my observation. A remarkably fine family horse belonging to a neighbor of mine, had as I should express it a violent attack of cholice. During the day, under the care of those who consider themselves skilful in the art, he was made to swallow immoderate doses of medicine, which had 'never failed to kill the bots,' (horse?) In the evening a request was sent me, that I would see the horse. I found him in agony, covered with a cold sweat and apparently in his last struggle. His owner was persuaded that nothing could be done for him and had given him over. I directed emollients to be applied to counteract the effect of the medicine he had taken—that he should be carefully clothed, and be kept as quiet as possible. The next day the horse was nearly well.

For almost every sudden attack of disease to which horses are liable, bleeding, if immediately effected, is a most excellent remedy and the only one which in all cases can at once be employed. A very valuable horse which I have (worth 2000 dollars) although apparently in perfect health the preceding evening, was when led from the stable one morning, so affected by *anticox* as to be unable to raise his feet from the ground.—I immediately opened a vein in the inside of each fore leg and in the course of the day took from him more than 12 quarts of blood. By dint of hand rubbing of the muscles and repeated bleeding, in three days the horse was well and he has never been in the least troubled with that disease, although more than a year has elapsed since that attack. Had I temporized and tried other things, without copious bleeding, the horse would have been ruined.

In the course of the last season my grooms bled by my direction from fifty to one hundred different horses, some of them repeatedly at different times until they *fainted*, taking from the jugular vein through a large orifice from 10 to 12 qts. of blood, and in no single instance have I known any accident or injury to arise from the practice.

A short time since I wrote a sketch of the course I have adopted with complete success in regard to my mowing land, which I intended at the time to send to you for insertion in your useful paper; thinking that as I had derived pleasure and profit from the statements there given by practical farmers of the results of their own experience, so others might be gratified and perhaps some might be excited to pay more attention to the subject by a description from me of the course I have found so successful. I also wrote several articles upon the subject of reclaiming land.—Doubts, however, whether these articles might not derive the interest, which in my view they possessed, from their relation to myself and whether, too, your paper might not be occupied by matter more useful, more instructive, and more entertaining to your numerous readers has hitherto prevented me from forwarding them to you; should they in your opinion be worthy an insertion in your columns they are at your service.

C. ROBINSON,

Southington, Conn. Jan. 9, 1832.

We should be happy to receive the above mentioned articles.—Editor.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to the desire of the London Horticultural Society, I last month transmitted them, a collection of our native productions comprising—32 varieties of Apples, 12 varieties of Pears, a number of varieties of Plums and Grapes and 6 very interesting new double varieties of *Ilibiscus Syriacus* or *Althea Frutex*, having originated the latter from seed. In addition thereto, I presented them with the seeds of 50 species and varieties of Oak, 18 species of Hickory, and with several species of our most interesting Pines, and as productions indigenous to our forests, offer a proof so conclusive of the natural riches of our country, I hereto annex a list of them.—The number of varieties of the oak spread over the immense expanse of territory from Maine to Mexico is so great, that the collection of them might have been easily extended to one hundred varieties, without including above 20 evergreen species, natives of Mexico itself. Of the latter I have three splendid species now flourishing in our garden, in which are also concentrated the Spanish Oak, which yields the cork, universally in use, as well as the other European varieties; and also a most interesting evergreen species from the East Indies whose growth assimilates very much to that of our Holly. WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden,
Flushing, N. Y. Jan. 1832. }

1. *Quercus virens*.2. " *v. diversifolia*.

This is the species termed *Live Oak* and it affords the superior ship timber deemed equal to the Teak of India.

3. " *tinctoria*.4. " " *v. glande oblonga*.5. " " *v. glande oblonga striata*.6. " " *v. intermedia oblonga*.7. " " *v. glande ovata*.8. " " *v. glande ovata striata*.9. " " *v. glande depresso-globosa*.10. " *triloba*.

These species and varieties afford the finest Quercitron bark.

11. *Quercus alba*.12. " " *v. glande minor*.13. " *macrocarpa*.14. " *bicolor*.15. " *obtusiloba*.16. " *v. glande minima*.17. " *oliveformis*.

These species afford excellent timber—also posts for fencing, &c.

18. " *rubra*.19. " " *v. glande oblongo-ovata*.20. " " *v. glande minor*.21. " " *v. glande maxima*.22. " " *v. glande oblonga*.

The bark of these varieties is very extensively used in the tanneries.

23. " *aquatica*.24. " " *v. glande minor*.25. " " *v. heterophylla*.

These are sub-evergreen, often holding their foliage during the whole winter.

26. " *palustris*.27. " *cinerea*.28. " " *var.*

This species affords a brilliant yellow dye.

29. " *catesbei*—a beautiful evergreen.30. " *coccinea*.31. " " *v. glande oblonga*.32. " " *v. glande minor*.

The bark of these is often used at the tanneries in lieu of the true Quercitron.

33. " *hemispherica*34. " *phellos*.

The wood is used by wheelwrights and is remarkable for its strength and tenacity; the trees attain to the height of 80 feet or more.

35. " *filcata*.

The bark of this species in high estimation for tanning, and the wood is used by the wheelwrights.

36. " *ehinquapin*.37. " *lyrata*.

This species affords good timber.

38. " *ambigua*.

The bark is used in the tanneries and the timber for knees of ships, and also by the wheelwrights.

39. " *nana*.40. " *sericea*.41. " *myrtilolia*.42. " *laurifolia*.43. " *castanea*—forms a beautiful tree.44. " *maratima*.45. " *ferruginea*—affords excellent fuel.46. " *banisteri*.47. " *imbricaria*.48. " " *v. fol. serrata*.

The wood of the two last is used for shingles, &c.

49. " *discolor*.50. " " *v. glande oblonga*.51. *Juglans myristiciformis*.

This species it is believed does not at present exist in any European collection, the specimens called by the name being generally the *J. porcina v. ficiformis*. Although I have made the most particular inquiries and research for a period of twelve years, it was not until the present one that I succeeded in discovering its native locality and I have been often tempted to doubt its existence.

52. " *porcina*.53. " " *v. ficiformis*.54. " " *v. subovata*.55. " *cinerea*.56. " *alba, vel. squamosa*.57. " *suleata*.58. " *tomentosa*.59. " *v. nucce subovata*.60. " *v. nucce maxima globosa*.61. " *v. nucce maxima quadrangularis*.62. " *v. nucce oblonga*.63. " *v. nucce maxima ovata*.64. " *v. nucce minima*.65. " *nigra*.66. " *amara*.67. " *aquatica*.68. " *oliveformis*.69. *Pinus pungens*.

I discovered some trees of this very rare species in 1829 occupying an insulated position, the locality of which is 400 miles north of the one recorded by Pursh and Michaux, and during the same year I transmitted a large number of the cones to Paris and London.

70. *Pinus palustris*—the most valuable of all our native species.71. " *rubra*.

Michaux, though so estimable and accurate a botanist, doubts the existence of this species and notes it as a variety only, whereas no species is more distinctly marked.

72. *Pinus alba*.

This is the most beautiful tree of all the class of Abies, and seldom to be met with even in this, its native country.

BEES—INQUIRY.

MR FESSENDEN—About the 25th of last November, I placed four hives of bees on the same stand, with the places of entrance so far obstructed, that no one could escape from the hives. I also closed the doors of my apiary. Near the last of December, I examined my hives, and found the bees in three of them lively, and apparently

in good health, while the bees in the other were all dead, though there was a large supply of honey in the hive.—What was the cause of their death? If some one of your correspondents will furnish a satisfactory answer, through your paper, a particular favor will be conferred on,

OBSERVATOR.

From the Genesee Farmer.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Let me entreat farmers and their wives to educate their sons and daughters for their own professions. All the idle and studious professions are crowded to overflowing. Go through our cities, and resist, if you can, the rising sigh over human folly, when you see the streets lined with idle, beggarly Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, unpaid or half paid Clerks, unemployed Schoolmasters, and Scriveners, seeking for places, &c., &c. Or where you enter the dwellings, and examine the condition of families; without employment, without any of the fruits of industry, importuning half distracted fathers for finery and gewgaws, who are borrowing notes, and begging for delays for thirty days more, hanging about brokers, in order to tarry for a few months, a threatened destruction. I beg that farmers and their wives will reflect a moment on the situation of our thousands of disappointed young men and women, whose parents' folly has thrown them upon the world, unqualified for any of those pursuits which will insure them a competency. The illiterate clerk is begging for a school, which he is not qualified to teach. The boarding school girl, who can tinkle the piano very well, and has said off set lessons in Stewart, Euclid, &c., so well as to procure newspaper pulls for her teacher, but is absolutely unqualified to teach an A-B-C-darian school, is also seeking a place as teacher without success.

How easy it would be for two or three wealthy farmers in one parish, to revolutionize the state of things in their vicinage; other parishes would witness their improvement and imitate their example.

As I have long since passed my half-century birth-day, have sons in several professions, and daughters advancing in life, have been bred to farming in the good old way, (which calling I foolishly abandoned for the law, one of the learned professions it is absurdly called) I ask for a bearing among the respectable farmers along the banks of the delightful Genesee. Should you succeed in reforming the taste, and improving the course of education there, so far as to become a pattern for imitation throughout our country, the waters of the Genesee would become as sacred in America, as the waters of the Ganges are in India. Future poets would refer to it as the sacred fountain, from which flowed the streams of true science, industry, and consequently the most perfect terrestrial happiness.

As soon as your sons and daughters are old enough to walk without tottering, put them to some one of the numerous employments which your situation will afford, where they may be able to see traces of their first labors for a long time. Sons may have small patches of ground assigned them as mimic farms. They may there raise their two feet fields of flax, oats, barley, &c.; their currant orchards, their potato patches, their cabbage grounds, their wheat fields, and meadows, may all be laid out on a few rods of ground.

Your daughters may have their mimic cheese-presses and churns. Their eight ounce cheeses may be kept for their wedding tables; such exercises in mimic agriculture and house-keeping, will lead children to make profitable inquiries, and excite a love of labor which can never be extinguished.

When your children are sufficiently advanced in bodily strength, change their mimic labors to those of real gains. In addition to their labors in the service of their parents, let the sons always procure their own pocket money, by cultivating small portions of ground assigned to each; and while the daughters have an agency in the manufacture of their own homespun, in kitchen coöperation, cleaning and regulating rooms and furniture, let them procure all their extra ornaments by the sale of stockings, mittens, &c, knit by themselves; by braids for hats, and other saleable articles, the produce of their own industry. Never fail to make every son and daughter intimately acquainted with all your views and calculations. Farmers should have no secrets in their business, for they never proceed on a false credit. The father should tell his sons how much he owes towards his farm, and all his prospects and all his fears.

The mother should instruct each daughter in all the details of her household management, with the precise value of whatever was consumed in food and clothing. Thus your sons and daughters are prepared to enter upon the theatre of life, with all the advantages of experienced actors.

Having said as much on the first, and infinitely the most important part of the education of your sons and daughters, as you may be disposed to read, I will give you a concise view of my opinion, on the subject of their scientific and literary education.

Never send a son or daughter from home to be educated. If you expect to have your children make any improvement, you will probably calculate to be at the extra expense of board, dress, &c, for six months at least. Suppose you pay but \$150 per week for board and the extra expense for dress, travelling, &c, should amount to but fifty cents per week; the whole clear loss would be but \$52. In this case the tuition is supposed to be the same at home and abroad. If two of you unite and advance \$104, you can with this sum procure apparatus, books, &c; by means of which a competent teacher will readily be induced to come among you. The whole district may have their children much better educated at home after this preparatory expense, than they would be if sent abroad. Should there be any difficulty in obtaining a competent teacher, a few individuals may unite, and send any common school-master, to be taught at the nearest school of the kind required. On his return he would soon be able to repay the sums advanced for his instruction.

Much caution is required in the employment of a teacher, when the object is to improve the method of instruction. We have more than a hundred quack schoolmasters to one quack doctor—especially of those modern 'standard raising' schoolmasters. In selecting apparatus, good advice should be taken.

If prejudice in favor of one's own place of residence may be excused, I venture to say, that the most economical and useful suits of apparatus,

chemical and philosophical, may be procured in Troy, N. York, for a lower price than any other place on either continent. As I have no pecuniary interest in the sales, I hope I shall not be charged with partiality. I will give one example. A suit of mechanical powers sold at ten dollars, has been considered very cheap: here a suit upon a plan altogether more convenient, more perfect, and more clear in its application, may be had for three dollars, or any boy may be shown how to make it for himself. The scholars of the Rensselaer School make this and many other pieces of apparatus for themselves.

I saw a suit of chemical apparatus (and I believe there is now one of the kind in Rochester) which was considered very cheap at fifty dollars, (part of which was totally unnecessary) and all the useful part could be purchased in Troy for fifteen dollars. Almost all articles of apparatus, of chemical substances, &c, can now be purchased at two thirds the cost of the same articles three years ago. For example, the Dutch Prism of eight dollars, can be had in Troy for three dollars fifty cents—air pumps of forty dollars, can be had at twenty-two dollars, &c.

I hope the farmers of the Genesee River, will permit me to give them a little unasked advice, in regard to the subject of learning most profitable for their sons and daughters. As this will depend much on the quantity of learning which the parent feels able to give, I will set down those subjects, according to their degrees of importance.

After the alphabet and four or five pages of spelling, just to learn the natural powers of letters, let them begin to read. Never purchase a spelling book. You will consider your own time lost, while confined to the unprofitable exercise of spelling, if you recollect you learned to spell by reading, not by spelling. Every child ought to read aloud full two hours each day, as soon as he can begin to read at all.

Next have your children taught to write as soon as possible—not in a painted school boy hand, but in his natural way without ornament. If he is to be a copy-writer, or a clerk, let him learn that kind of hand as he would learn the painter's trade. The whole business of your sons and daughters at school, and when not at work at home, should be reading good authors, and copying some of their best sentences, and composing essays, &c, until they can converse and write in good style, and with facility—then, and not before, they are prepared for further advances. But their reading should be judiciously directed—always intermixing the elegant with the instructive, and the fanciful with the profound. Elegant composition and conversation give man or woman, more especially woman, an ascendancy which can be attained to by no other qualification. Among their reading, let Geography and History constitute an important part.

In early youth, before your children's bodily strength enables them to be very profitable in the field or kitchen, let them learn the names and characters of natural bodies, from the mere dictation of a competent teacher. To collect, preserve, and label plants, at the age of six and seven years is an excellent and very healthful amusement. It disciplines the mind to habits of attention, and stores it with useful materials. Minerals should be collected, also; but the study of Geology is the best calculated to excite sublime emotions, and elevate the heart above all unworthy views.

I will not tire your patience with a detailed account of my views of education. But I must be permitted to give my opinions on the subject of a winter course for your sons and daughters, after they arrive at that knowledge of language (by the proposed exercise in reading and writing,) which shall enable them to understand scientific authors. Let a warm room with very high upper ceilings, and its floor near a level with the surface of the earth, be provided. Let a room be cut off from one end of it by a cycling, and two wide doors meet on a narrow middle post. This room should be accommodated with shelves for apparatus, specimens, &c. A stove so constructed that it might be used as a furnace occasionally, should be set up on a very broad hearth in the room.—This is always to be locked, excepting when the teacher is present. The outer part may be used for a day-school, for a town-house, or for any other purpose. In this room, an evening course of lectures should be given every year, from the middle of November to the middle of March. The subjects embraced in the course, should be Experimental Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Technology, and Geology. Parents ought to attend with their children as much as possible. Four lectures in each week, in the proposed season of leisure among country farmers, would not impose a heavy burthen, while the advantages would be incalculable. A. EATON.

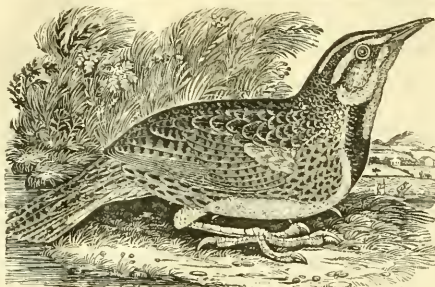
Rensselaer School, Troy, Dec. 15th, 1831.

Agriculture in England.—An American gentleman, a correspondent of the New York Observer, and now in England, thus speaks, in comparing English agriculture with that of this country.

From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land, the whole country is a perfect garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it. Select the most cultivated grounds of the rich on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming. A poor English cottager displays a taste about his humble dwelling, and gets a product from his little patch, which might shame the wealthy farmers of the United States. I wish not to speak disrespectfully of my country, or countrymen—but I should like to provoke them by whatever means, to more rapid improvements, both in agriculture and horticulture.

Planting Corn.—I have for several years, been in the practice of sowing my wheat fields early in the spring with timothy and clover seed; and the next season I have ploughed the ground as late in the spring as would answer for planting corn.—By this time the grass would be like a meadow; and on examining the soil, I found it very much filled with the roots of the grass, which kept it unusually light and mellow, and always productive. The result of these experiments induced me to sow my cornfield with grass seed, the present season, after hoeing the last time. This does not appear to have injured the corn; and I have no doubt but the field will be well clothed with grass by the time for following next year. Having full confidence in the utility of these practices, I am induced to invite farmers to try the experiment.—*Skaneateles Columbian.*

* So called from their continually using the phrase, 'raise the Standard of Education,' though they are illiterate themselves.



From Nuttall's Manual of Ornithology of the U. States and Canada.

AMERICAN STARLING, OR MEADOW LARK.

(*Sturnus ludovicianus*, L. *Alauda magna*, Wilson, 3, p. 20. pl. 19. fig. 2. Philad. Museum, No. 5212.)

SP. CHARACTER.—Beneath and line over the eye bright yellow; a black crescent on the breast; and with the 4 lateral tail feathers white.

This well known harmless inhabitant of meadows and old fields is not only found in every part of the United States, but appears to be a resident in all the intermediate region, from the frigid latitude of 53°,* to the mild table land of Mexico; and the tropical savannahs of Guiana. In the winter, they abound in Alabama and West Florida, so that in some degree, like the Jays, and the legitimate Starlings, they partially migrate in quest of food during the severity of the weather in the colder states. It is not however improbable, but that most of the migrating families of this bird, which we find at this season, have merely travelled eastward from the cold western plains that are annually covered with snow. But although they are now seen in considerable numbers, any single flock is never greater than a pair and their attendant brood, or from 6 to a dozen, in the case of a second covey. The true Starlings, on the contrary, have all the habits of our common Blackbirds; they assemble in winter, like dark clouds, moving as one body, and when about to descend, perform progressive circular evolutions in the air like a phalanx in the order of battle; and when settled they blacken the earth with their numbers, as well as stun the ears with their chatter. Like crows also, they seek the shelter of reed marshes to pass the night, and in the day take the benefit of every sunny and sheltered covert.

Our Starling, like the American Quail, is sociable, but scarcely gregarious; and though many no doubt, wander some distance after food, yet a few, in Pennsylvania, as well as in this rigorous climate, may be seen in the market after the ground is covered with snow. Wilson even observed them in the month of February, during a deep snow, among the heights of the Alleghanies, gleaning their scanty pittance on the road, in company with the small snow birds.

The flesh of our bird is white, and for size and delicacy it is considered little inferior to the Partridge; but that of the European species is black and bitter.

The flight of the *Sturnella* is laborious and steady like that of the Quail, with the action of the wings renewed at short intervals. They often alight on trees, and select usually the main branch-

es or topmost twigs on which to perch, though their food is commonly collected from the ground. At various times of the day, and nearly through the winter in the milder states, their very peculiar hisping, long, and rather melancholy note is heard at short intervals; and, without the variations which are not inconsiderable, bears some resemblance to the slender singing and affected pronunciation of *il sè deè ih*, and *psidee etsilò*, or *tai sedilò* in a slow, wiry tone, and sometimes differently varied and shortened. The same simple ditty is repeated in the spring, when they associate in pairs; the female also, as she rises or descends, at this time, frequently gives a reiterated guttural chirp, or hurried twitter like that of the female Red-winged Blackbird. I have likewise at times heard them utter notes much more musical and vigorous, not very unlike the fine tones of the Sky-Lark, which

‘Shrill-voiced and loud, the messenger of morn,
Ere yet the shadows fly, [high] mounted sings
Amid the dawning clouds, and from their haunts
Calls up the tuncful nations.’

but I can by no means compare our hisping songster with that blithe ‘harbinger of day.’ There is monotonous affectation in the song of our Lark, which appears indeed somewhat allied to the jingling though not unpleasant tune of the Starling.* The Stare, moreover, has the faculty of imitating human speech, (which ours has not, as far as we yet know,) and could indifferently speak even French, English, German, Latin, and Greek, or any other language within his hearing, and repeat short phrases, so that “*I can’t get out, I can’t get out*,” says the Starling;† which accidentally afforded Sterne such a beautiful and pathetic subject for his graphic pen, was probably no fiction.

At the time of pairing, our Lark exhibits a little of the jealous disposition of his tribe, and, having settled the dispute which decides his future condition, he retires from his fraternity, and, assisted by his mate, selects a thick tuft for the reception of his nest, which is pretty compact, made of dry, wiry grass, and lined with finer blades of the same. It is usually formed with a covered entrance in the surrounding withered grass, through which a hidden and almost winding path is made, generally so well concealed, that the nest is only to be found when the bird is flushed.

The eggs are 4 or 5, white, with a very faint tint of blue, almost round, and rather large for the size of the bird, marked with numerous small reddish brown spots more numerous at the greater end, blended with other lighter and darker points and small spots of the same. They probably often

raise 2 broods in the season. About the time of pairing, in the latter end of the month of April, they have a call like ‘*tskip, tsee*,’ the latter syllable in a fine and slender tone, something again allied to the occasional notes of the Red-winged Blackbird, to which genus, (*Icterus*) our *Sturnella* is not very remotely allied. Towards the close of June, little else is heard from the species, but the noisy twitter of the female, preceded by a hoarse and sonorous ‘*jimp*’ or ‘*jip*,’ accompanied by an impatient raising and lowering of the wings, and in short all the unpleasant and peevish actions of a brood hen, as she is now assiduously engaged in fostering and supporting her helpless and dependent offspring.

Their food consists of the larvae of various insects, as well as worms, beetles, and grass seeds; to assist the digestion of which they swallow a considerable portion of gravel. It does not appear that this species ever adds berries or fruits of any kind to his fare like the Starling, but usually remains the whole summer in moist meadows, and in winter retires to the open grassy woods, having no inclination to rob the orchard or garden, and, except in winter, is of a shy, timid, and retiring disposition.

The length of the *Sturnella* is 10½ inches, its extent 16½. Above, variegated with black, bright bay, and ochraceous. Tail wedged, the feathers pointed, the 4 outer ones all white. Sides, thighs, and vent pale ochreous, spotted with black. Upper mandible brown, the lower bluish white. Iris hazel. Legs and feet large, pale flesh color. In the young bird the yellow is much fainter than in the adult. Another species of this genus is found at the Straits of Magellan, darker than ours, and beneath of a bright carmine red. They form truly a very distinct genus.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

ON THE MEANS OF INDUCING FERTILITY IN FRUIT TREES.

From Lindley's ‘Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden.’

Some fruits of excellent quality are bad bearers: this defect is remedied by a variety of different methods, such as 1. *By ringing the bark*; 2. *by bending branches downwards*; 3. *by training*; and 4. *by the use of different kinds of stocks*. (a) All these practices are intended to produce exactly the same effect by different ways. Physiologists know that whatever tends to cause a rapid diffusion of sap and secretions of any plant, causes also the formation of leaf buds instead of flower-buds; and that whatever, on the contrary tends to cause an accumulation of sap and secretions, has the effect of producing flower buds in abundance. (b) This circumstance, which at first sight seems to be difficult to account for physiologically, is no doubt to be explained in the difference between leaf buds and fruit buds themselves. In a leaf bud, all the appendages or leaves are in a high state of development, and the central part or axis, around which they are arranged, has a tendency to extend itself in the form of a branch as soon as the necessary stimulus has been communicated to the system, by the light and warmth of spring. In a flower bud, the appendages or leaves are in that imperfectly formed, contracted state, which we name calyx, corolla, stamens and pistilla; and the central part around which they are arranged, has no tendency to elongate under the influence of the usual stimulus. Hence a flower bud, or a flower, is nothing but a contracted branch: as is proved by the occasional elongation of the axis in flowers that expand during unusually hot damp weather late in the spring, becoming branch-

* According to Richardson in Franklin's Journal.
† Bullock's Travels.

* *Sturnus pisitat ore, isitat, pisistrat*, was the cry of the Stare to the ears of the Romans.

es, bearing sepals and petals instead of leaves. It is, therefore, easily to be understood why, so long as all the motions and secretions of a tree go on rapidly, with vigor, and without interruption, only rudiments of branches, or leaf buds, should be formed; and why, on the other hand, when the former become languid, and the parts are formed slowly, bodies of a contracted nature, with no disposition to extension (or flower buds) should appear.

It will be found that the process of the practices above enumerated, to which the gardener has recourse, in order to increase the fertility of his fruit trees, is to be explained by what has just been said. In *ringing* fruit trees, a cylinder of bark is cut from the branch, by which means a return of the elaborated juices from the leaves down the bark is cut off, and all that would have been expended below the annular incision is confined to the branch above it. This produces an accumulation of proper juice: and flower buds or fertility, are the result. (c) But there is a defect in this practice, to which want of success in many cases is no doubt to be attributed. Although the returning fluid is found to accumulate above the annular incision, yet the ascending sap flows along the albumen into the buds with nearly as much rapidity as ever, so that the accumulation is but imperfectly produced.—On this account, the second practice of *bending branches downward*, is found to be attended with more certain consequences.—The effect of turning the branches of a tree from their natural position, to a pendulous or a horizontal one, is to impede both the ascent and descent of fluids, in a gradual but certain manner. The tissue of which branches is composed is certainly permeable to fluids in every direction; and there can be no doubt that the vital action of the vessels of a plant is performed both in the natural and in an inverted position. So long as that erect direction of the branches which is natural to them is exactly maintained, the flow of their fluids being subject to no interruptions, will take place in the freest possible manner; but the moment this natural direction is deviated from, the vessels become more or less compressed, their action is impeded, and finally, if the inversion is perfect, it becomes so slow that an accumulation of the profuse juices necessarily takes place through every part of the system. (d)

One of the objects of *training* is to produce the same effect. Branches are bent more or less from their natural erect position; their motion, in consequence of the action of wind upon them, which is known to facilitate the movement of the fluids, is totally destroyed; and hence arises the accumulation of proper juice which is necessary to their fertility. Nor is the influence of the stock, of an essentially different nature. In proportion as the scion and stock approach each other closely in constitution, the less effect is produced by the latter; and, on the contrary, in proportion to the constitutional difference between the stock and scion, is the effect of the former important.—Thus, when pears are grafted or budded on the wild species, apples upon crabs, plums upon plums, and peaches upon peaches, or almonds, the scion is, in regard to fertility, exactly in the same state as if it had not been grafted at all. While on the other hand, a great increase of fertility is the result of grafting pears upon quinces, peaches upon plums, apples upon white thorn, and the like. In these latter cases, the food absorbed from the earth by

the root of the stock, is communicated slowly and unwillingly to the scion; under no circumstances is the communication between the one and the other as free and perfect as if their natures had been more nearly the same; the sap is impeded in its ascent, and the proper juices are impeded in their descent, whence arises that accumulation of secretion which is sure to be attended by increased fertility. No other influence than this can be exercised by the scion upon the stock. Those who fancy that the contrary takes place—that the quince, for instance, communicates some portion of its austerities to the pear, can scarcely have considered the question physiologically, or they would have seen that the whole of the food communicated from the albumen of the quince to that of the pear, is in nearly the same state as when it entered the roots of the former. Whatever elaboration it undergoes must take place in the foliage of the pear; where, far from the influence of the quince, secretions natural to the variety go on with no more interruption than if the quince formed no part of the system of the individual. (e)

(a) Transplanting and diminishing the system of roots, have also, by lessening the flow of sap, a tendency to induce fruit buds. A sizeable tree often shows blossoms the second year after being transplanted, though subsequently it may not bear for some years. J. B.

(b) Knight's opinion in regard to the formation of wood and fruit buds, is this: That the natural efforts of the mother tree are directed, 1. to the nourishment and perfection of her progeny, the fruit; 2. to the production of new wood buds, essential to the elaboration of food the coming year; and (these labors being finished) 3. to the production of fruit buds for another crop. But as our production does not afford time to perfect all these labors, it happens that many varieties, particularly those which produce great crops, and carry their fruit late, produce fruit only every other year; and hence, too, varieties brought from a higher latitude, where the seasons are longer, as the Siberian crab, and the process of vegetable development more rapid, become in warmer climates, annual bearers. The varieties that ripen their fruits early, as most of the cherries, plums, &c, produce fruit every year; except that when the crop is heavy, a barren year, and often the death of the tree succeeds.

J. B.

(c) I dislike this method. It is robbing one part of the tree of its food to pamper a pet branch. Several branches of the plum, experimented upon, died the following year; and branches of the apple broke off with the weight of fruit. J. B.

(d) These axioms in vegetable physiology will find a confirmation in our orchards and gardens. The pendulous and horizontal branches, will be found to abound most in blossoms, and others much in the ratio of their departure from an upright position—those growing erect producing the last. Hence a crooked tree (particularly the apple) bears better than a straight tree; and a flat spreading top is more beautiful than a tall pyramidal one. Hence too the practice of nurserymen, of removing the centre shoot of the apple, when it has attained a sufficient height to form a head. J. B.

(e) In the cultivation of the pear in the London and Edinburgh Horticultural Gardens, advantage is taken of both of these last methods, for a threefold purpose, of inducing precocity and fruitfulness, and of saving ground. Such of this fruit as takes freely, is worked upon the quince, and trained en *quenotte*, that is, the branches which are suffered to grow low, are thinned out, and those left bent down so as to assume the form of a distaff, and there fastened. Trained in this way trees are planted four feet apart; and the product of a given area of ground is said to be greater, from dwarfs, in this way, than from standards, at the usual distance of planting.

After all, it would seem to be a law of nature, that the food of the young plant as well as of the young animal, shall go exclusively to enlarge and develop the individual, until it has attained to natural puberty, and that the contrivances of art to counteract this law, in inducing precocity, or unnatural fruitfulness, shortens the period of their existence. This also seems to be the tendency of very high feeding and very rich manuring. Temperance is as essential to the vegetable as the animal. The great art of

managing plants is to conform them to their natural soil, temperature and habits. The practice which I would urge from the consideration of the preceding facts, is, that men should plant both dwarf and standard trees—the first for themselves and the last for their posterity. J. B.

From Prince's Pomological Magazine.

VILLENNES. PR. CAT.

Cerise de Villennes. Guindoux rouge. N. Duh. Cerisier à gros fruit rouge pale. N. Duh. Roz.

This tree is one of the very largest of its class of Cherries; the shoots are twice the size of those of the preceding variety, and its leaves are terminated by a long acute point. The fruit is eleven lines in diameter, and ten in height, borne on a strong peduncle, from ten to sixteen lines in length; the skin is delicate, and of a light red color; the flesh white, succulent, slightly acid, and of a very pleasant flavor. This beautiful cherry is one of the best for the table; and Duhamel remarks that it ought to be preferred to all others for preserves. It ripens at the end of June or the beginning of July.

COMMON MORELLO. PR. CAT.

Black Morello. Pr. Cat. 26th ed.

This tree attains but moderate dimensions, and forms a round head, with innumerable small slender branches; the fruit is only of medium size, but its flavor, when fully ripe, is peculiarly sprightly, rich, and highly pleasant to the taste. It is one of the finest for drying, and also for tarts, preserves, and brandy, and when bottled may be preserved for a long period, without spirits or sugar. It attains its maturity late in July; is seldom attacked by insects or birds, and often becomes shrivelled and dry, while still hanging on the branches. It is unfortunate that this variety is more subject than any other cherry to the attacks of the same insect which so frequently stings certain varieties of the plum, and which often perforates the branches of this tree to such an extent that they are covered with the numerous knots and excrescences which arise therefrom. The only remedy is to prune off all branches thus attacked at the period when the insect or its eggs are concealed therein, and to burn them immediately, for if they are left to increase annually, they present a most disagreeable appearance, and in time entirely destroy the tree. The same course may be adopted with success for all other trees attacked in a similar manner; and if it was adopted generally throughout our country, it would in a few years nearly or quite annihilate this formidable depredator on our gardens and orchards. Formerly this variety of the Morello was very common in this vicinity, and frequently met with planted along the sides of the highway; but the depredations of the insect referred to, and a total inattention to all remedies have rendered it at the present period quite a rare tree.

LARGE MORELLO. AUTH.

English Morello. Pr. cat. 26th ed. | Merella. Law. Morella. Lang. | Morella. Mil. Lond. Hort. cat. Large English Morella. Milan. Gröttler du nord. Dic. d'Agric.

This tree attains a moderate size, with a round compact head; its shoots are stronger than our common Morello, and the branches are never attacked by the insect which so often perforates the common variety, and causes large and numerous excrescences to be formed. The fruit is of large size, round, and of a dark red color, almost black, and when perfectly ripe is tender and juicy,

with a sprightly and pleasant acidity. In England they preserve the fruit on the trees till September and even October, and it is then highly esteemed for the dessert. It is not, however, properly speaking, a table fruit, but best suited for tarts, preserves and cherry brandy. It ripens among the latest varieties in July, and the tree is productive.

**PLUMSTONE MORELLO. PR. CAT.
LOND. HORT. CAT.**

This is the largest variety of the Morello, that I have yet seen, but it is stated that some of the kinds from the north of Europe exceed it in size. It is round in its diameter, somewhat pointed at the extremity, and has a long stone resembling that of a plum, on account of which circumstance it received the title here adopted. When perfectly ripe the skin is of a dark red color; the flesh very rich and high flavored, with a sprightly and agreeable acidity. It is a most excellent fruit for preserves, tarts, and brandy; and as it ripens late in July, after most other cherries are past, it also serves as a pleasing appendage to the dessert. The tree is thrifty, but, like the other varieties, attains only a moderate size, being seldom over twelve or fourteen feet in height, with a round well-formed head; it is quite productive, and I have never seen it attacked by the insect that depredates to such an extent on the common Morello, which circumstance, together with its great excellence, gives it high claims to that general estimation in which it is held.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 1, 1832.

ITEMS OF HUSBANDRY FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Prepared by the Editor.

SHEEP FED WITH PEA STRAW.

Sir John Sinclair says 'there is no food of which Sheep are fonder than pea straw; and where circumstances are favorable to that crop, peas ought to be cultivated, merely for the straw, from the advantages that would thence be derived by the sheep farmer.' Mr Young also observes that 'the straw of early white peas, applied to sheep is the most valuable return made by straw.'

PREPARING STRAW FOR CATTLE FOOD.

The ancients were accustomed to prepare their straw for feeding stock, by keeping it for a considerable time sprinkled with brine; it was then dried, rolled up in bundles, and given oxen instead of hay.

MANAGEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.

Rolling was formerly considered to be indispensable in the management of grass lands, tending to smooth and consolidate the surface; to prevent the formation of ant-hills; to promote the growth of valuable herbage; and to render the effects of drought less pernicious. But scarifying the turf with a plough, consisting only of coulters, or harrow teeth, so that the whole surface may be cut or torn is to be recommended, when the pastures are hide bound. That tenacious state rolling tends to increase; whereas by scarifying, the surface is loosened, and the roots acquire new means of improved vegetation. This operation seems particularly useful, when it precedes the manuring of grass lands; for if well

scarified, the ground is so opened, that any manure spread on it, gets at once to the roots, consequently a small quantity thus applied, goes as far, as a larger one laid on in the old mode, and without such an operation. Thus the force of objections to the application of putrescent manure to grass lands is in some degree obviated.

PASTURE LAND.

Feeding sheep with oil cake and allowing them to pasture on land over grown with mosses has been found to be effectual for the destruction of moss and the means of bringing up abundance of grass.

SOILING.

By soiling is meant the feeding of stock in a house, shed, or fold, with cut green food, instead of making the grass into hay or pasturing the field.

Working horses, or oxen, derive great advantage from soiling. They are saved the trouble of collecting their food, after their work is over: can fill themselves much sooner, and consequently have more time to rest; and can take their repose much better in a stable or shed, with plenty of litter, than in an open field, where there are so many things to annoy them.

The experiments of soiling cattle have likewise been successful. Young steers become more tractable for work; nor is there any risk of cattle being hoven, if their feed is mowed two days in advance. For milch cows in particular, it is highly expedient to soil them, at least in the middle of the day, that they may not be tormented with flies in the field, nor induced to stand in brooks or ponds of water, nor in the shade of spreading trees or hedges, by which much valuable manure is lost. The stock are thus kept in a healthier state, and the milk is of a superior quality.

LUCERNE.

Sir John Sinclair says of lucerne, 'This valuable grass requires a dry and rich soil, which must be thoroughly cleared of weeds by two or three previous hoed crops. It may be sown either broad cast, which is the usual method, or drilled nine inches apart, between rows of barley equally distant. It is better to sow it with barley or oats thinly seeded, both on account of the profit of the crop, and as the grain furnishes some protection to the plants from the attacks of the fly, which does great injury to it when very young. If drilled, from 12 to 15 lbs. of seed will do; if sown broad cast, not less than 20 lbs. It may often be cut four times a year. Lucerne is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows, giving no taste to the milk or butter, and one acre is sufficient for 3 or 4 cows during the soiling season. In rich land, a quarter of an acre will be sufficient for each of all sorts of large cattle taken one with another; but on moderate soils, half an acre per head is the proper allowance. Lucerne requires to be kept thoroughly clean by hand hoeing and scarifying between the drills. All other grasses, should be carefully plucked out.'

It appears from the above, as well as from the directions given by other writers on husbandry that weeding is as necessary for lucerne as for Indian corn, until the lucerne has obtained entire possession of the soil.

By some experiments made by the Hon. Robert

R. Livingston, it appears that with good cultivation and abundant manuring, from six to nine tons of hay may be obtained from an acre of this grass in a season. That gentleman asserts in substance, that the ground must be highly pulverized to insure a good crop. Twenty pounds of seed are required for an acre if sown broad cast. He advises as the result of his experiments; 1. Never to sow on ground that is not perfectly pulverized. 2. Not to sow till the ground has acquired a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, viz. in May. 3. To sow with no crop that will probably lodge. 4. If sown with buck wheat to apply no gypsum or other manure till the buck wheat is off. 5. When the quantity sown is small and the farmer can afford to lose a crop, to give the ground one turn in the autumn, another in April, harrowing fine, and a third the beginning of May, and then if the weather be mild and warm sow, if the ground be in perfect tith, otherwise give it another ploughing.

'When lucerne turns yellow it should be mowed, and the plants will come up free from the disorder.'

CORRECTION.

In the list of the premiums that have been awarded on Butter by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and Bostonians, for the last ten years, the first premium of \$100, awarded Oct. 24, 1828, to John L. Boylston, Esq. of Princeton, Mass. was unintentionally omitted in the account published in the New England Farmer, Jan. 14th, 1832.

Baltimore Rail Road.—Within eleven days from the 3d of the present month, 3997 barrels of flour were transported from Fredericksburg, on the Rail Road to Baltimore, an average of 357 per day. The difference in favor of sending flour to market by the rail-road instead of by wagons, is about fifty cents per barrel, making in all a clear gain to the farmers of nearly \$2000. This is one of the happy results of cheapened transportation.

From the Genesee Farmer.

DETERIORATION OF SHEEP.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1831.

During a recent visit to Baltimore and Washington, I had the pleasure to form an acquaintance with WILLIAM JARVIS, Esq. of Weathersfield, Vermont, a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr Jarvis is a very respectable and experienced wool-grower, and was indeed one of the first who introduced merino sheep into the United States. He stated to me, that he deemed the introduction of Saxony sheep into our merino flocks, as, on the whole, unfortunate; for though it had increased the fineness of the fleece, it had diminished the size and healthfulness of the animal, and materially impaired their annual reproductions. He said that from a given number of ewes, he had raised a much greater proportion of lambs before than since the intermingling of Saxon blood. His opinion is, that we should improve the quality of the fleece, by breeding from the first and best of our merinos, and avoiding the Saxons altogether. My own experience would seem to give sanction, in one particular, to Mr Jarvis' opinion. For, in proportion to my ewes, I have not succeeded in rearing an equal number of lambs for several years past, as I did before the intermingling of Saxon sheep. I had not, however, suspected the cause which he assigns.

His opinion on the matter is certainly entitled to great weight. And I take the liberty of communicating it for an early number of the second volume of your Journal, to the end, that it may lead to investigation and correspondence on a subject in which the agriculturists of western New York are deeply interested.

It is well known that some large flocks along the Genesee river, have, for some years past, deteriorated rapidly; and it is not unworthy of inquiry, how far the cause assigned, may have occasioned this deterioration. It will afford me pleasure, to communicate, occasionally, for the columns of the Genesee Farmer, any information which my rural pursuits may enable me to give and which may be deemed interesting to the public.

Z. BARTON STOUT.

To Correspondents.

"Rusticus" will appear next week—we shall be pleased to hear from him frequently.

ERRATA.—In N. E. Farmer, page 206, 1st column, for 'bushy' soils, read 'hunky' soils—for 'fine' bark, read 'fine chopped' bark, i.e. broken and rough in fine pieces.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street—

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds.—Herds or Timothy, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c, &c, at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Feb. 1.

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED on a dairy Farm within thirty miles of Boston, a married man to take the same on shares. Good recommendations will be required for capacity, integrity and faithfulness, as also experience in making butter.—Inquire at this office. Feb. 1.

Take Notice.

At a meeting of the Blue Hill Turnpike Corporation, held at Randolph, January 2d, 1832, on a motion to contract with some person to set up a wagon as a repairer of the road, of the following dimensions, viz: rims of the wheels not less than eight inches in width, one axle-tree sixteen inches longer than the other,—to pass from Boston to New-Bedford.

Noted, that the Directors contract with some person or persons, to run such a wagon, on such terms as they may think reasonable; also, to correspond with towns or individuals, as they may think proper, to accomplish the object.

Any person disposed to contract as above, may apply to
NATH'L TUCKER, Milton,
JONA. WALES, Jr. Randolph, } Directors.
OTIS SPEAR, " }

Jan. 27, 1832.

The public are respectfully requested to give the above their attention, and reflect whether this subject might not be worthy the consideration of the Legislature at their present session—especially as so much is now doing throughout the United States to render travelling more comfortable and expeditious; and it is a known fact, that a large portion of our most public roads, although constructed and repaired with the best materials that can be obtained where said roads are located, are subject to the very great inconvenience of deep ruts. It is presumed if the General Court would offer a bounty to individuals, to establish a given number of the above described wagons, to travel on the most public roads throughout the Commonwealth, as repairers of the same, and for transportation of goods, it would be the means of filling the ruts, and save a large portion of the almost useless expense of repairing roads, and also reconcile the public to the utility of the broad wheel wheel. 2w

Old Beans and Peas.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—

About 20 bushels of Peas and Beans of various sorts, of the growth of 1830—being a part of our stock for seed left over unused, and are now offered at a low price as seed for sheep. Jan. 18.

Sweet Herbs, &c.

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street.—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz:

Sweet Marjoram, 37½ cts.—Thyme, 33 cts.—Summer Savory, 25 cts.—Sage, 17 cts.,—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. Jan 11

Elegant Camellia Japonica & Bouquets.

THE Subscriber, Gardener to John Prince, Esq., at Jamaica Plains, can furnish a constant supply of elegant Bouquets—also superb double flowers of white, and several other sorts of Camellia Japonica, at prices lower than in former years. Also—very superior Mushrooms, and a great variety of Green-House plants.

THO'S MASON.

Jamaica Plains, Jan. 10, 1832.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Nuttall's Ornithology.

JUST received by J. B. Russell, No. 50 1-2 North Market Street, Boston—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Jan. 18.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by
ALBERT FEARING & CO.
Jan. 31. eo3m

Seeds for Country Dealers.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c, of different sorts.

THE seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, an excellent Farm in the town of Peterborough, N. H. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about a mile from the village; formerly the residence of the late John Smith, Esq. and contains about sixty acres of good land, well walled, with a good House and Barn, and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable, and possession to be given the first of April. For further particulars, inquire of Dea. JOHN FIELD, near the premises, or at No. 3, Rowe's Wharf, Boston. 3t Jan. 25

Guide Boards.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 11 and 52, North Market street, a few more boxes of Barker's patent Guide Boards. Members of the Legislature and others, are invited to examine them. Every town in the Commonwealth ought to possess a set of the above Boards, both for economy and convenience. Jan. 25

Tea Wheat.

A FEW bushels of this very valuable variety of spring Wheat is this day received, for sale at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market street, from the vicinity of Lake Erie. Persons in want of it are advised to call soon, as the supply is small, and many were disappointed, in not being able to get the Black Sea Winter Wheat, from the same source. One kernel of this wheat was discovered in a chest of tea in St John, New Brunswick, in 1829, from which the present variety has been disseminated. See N. E. Farmer, vol. x, page 105—and vol. vi. page 82. Dec. 14.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	3 00 3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	112 00 115 00
pearl, first sort,	"	125 00 130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90 1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00 10 50
prime,	"	7 75 8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 00 7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16 18
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 7
skimmed milk,	"	3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12 1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 50 6 75
Genesee,	"	7 25 7 57
Alexandria,	"	6 37 6 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 75 6 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	85 90
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	75 80
Rye,	"	95 98
Barley,	"	1 12 1 20
Oats,	"	48 50
HAY,	cwt.	65 70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 60 10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	12 00 14 00
LIME,	cask	1 25 1 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	ton	3 25 3 37
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00 17 00
Navy mess,	"	12 00 14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00 13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 00 2 25
Red Top, northern,	"	67 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	79 10
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 50 10 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	55 60
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	65 70
Merino, 3ths, washed,	"	52 55
Merino, half blood,	"	48 50
Merino, quarter,	"	43 45
Native, washed,	"	40 42
pull'd,	"	60 62
1st Lambs,	"	55 58
2d,	"	38 40
3d,	"	25 30
1st Spinning,	"	43 45
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8 10
PORK, fresh, best p eces,	"	64
whole hogs,	"	54 64
VEAL,	"	6 8
MUTTON,	"	4 8
POULTRY,	"	7 8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12 15
lump, best,	"	16 18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	25 37
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	1 17
Indian, retail,	"	1 00
POTATOES,	"	37 40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00 5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Jan. 30.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market this day, 419 Beef Cattle, 662 Sheep, and 37 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Sales did not vary much to-day from last week, extra should have been quoted last week at this week's price. We quote extra 5 50 a 5 75; prime, 5 a 5 25, good, 4 50 a 5; thin, 4 a 4 50—no yoke were taken at \$6.

Cows and Calves—Only one at market—sale \$23.

Sheep—The storm probably prevented several sales.—We noticed one lot at 3 75, and one at \$4 84.

Swine—No sales.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 27.—A very short supply of stock this week. Beef Cattle—about 500 head have arrived and all sold at an average of \$1 per hundred higher than last week; we quote \$5 a 7; a small lot by Daniel Toffey of Orange Co. at \$8. Sheep from \$3 a 5 per head.—Daily Adv.

In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

From the Salem Gazette.

A FINE YOUNG ELEPHANT, belonging to Pickering Dodge, Esq. came passenger in the ship Rome, which arrived at Boston two weeks since. We are informed that he has enjoyed uninterrupted health on the passage, always eating his allowance with a good appetite, although he suffered considerably from the cold, notwithstanding all the precautions taken by Captain Kennedy for his comfort. His daily rations were thirty pounds of hay, thirty pounds of straw and twenty-five pounds of rice, moistened with twelve gallons of water. On several occasions during the passage, he displayed the sagacity and gratitude for attention, for which the species is so remarkable.—Before he was put on board at Calcutta, a house was built for him, in the strongest manner, covered with thick teak-planks, which were fastened to the frame by stout iron spikes, clenched on the inside. The Elephant was swung into the ship by means of a crane, and straps around the body, as oxen are prepared for shoeing. His mahout guided him into the donkey prepared for him, without any trouble, but in that hot climate he soon found the exclusion of fresh air disagreeable, and did not cast about long for a remedy. In a playful manner, he applied his trunk to the stent and firmly secured planks, wrenched them off as if they had been straws, and dashed them away. No attempt was made at that time to replace them; but when the ship approached our coast, the Elephant began to suffer from the cold. To shelter him Captain Kennedy resolved to make another endeavor to close up this house. This time there was no attempt on the part of the Elephant to obstruct the process. He appeared perfectly to understand the object, and to feel grateful for it. Nothing but thin boards were used, fastened with common nails; the slightest blow of his trunk would have shivered them to atoms, but he cautiously abstained from touching them. The whole was made air tight, as the seamen thought, by filling the crevices with straw, but the quick eye of the Elephant discovered several small fissures, which he pointed out with his trunk, till they were successively filled. When the whole was completed, his satisfaction appeared to have no bounds.

Before the approach of cold weather, a coat had been made for him, composed of gunny-bags, stuffed with straw. He suffered this to be tried upon him and nicely fastened in every part; but no sooner was the fitting completed, than he stripped it off in a moment, and threw it aside. At length, however, the cold became extreme, and the Elephant evidently suffered exceedingly. Captain Kennedy then had a new dress made for him, and placed it on him in the same manner as before. In this case, as with respect to the covering of the house, the Elephant fully appreciated the kindness of the motive, and his gratitude and satisfaction were manifested in the most intelligible manner.

During the whole passage he was completely under the control of his mahout, or keeper, and would lie or kneel down whenever ordered by him; but always slept standing. He would brace his head firmly against one end of the house, and his side against the wall, and whenever the ship shifted her course

he altered his position to conform to it. He never left his inclosure during the whole passage of more than a hundred and sixty days.

Some difficulty was anticipated in landing him, but it was fortunately effected with ease and safety. A flooring of double plank was laid from the ship's deck to the wharf, and the Elephant, with the mahout on his back, was released from his long imprisonment and conducted to the gangway. He surveyed minutely the platform prepared for his egress, and placed his foot upon it to test its strength. He was not entirely satisfied, however of its capacity to endure his great weight, and returned to his house. After a while he was coaxed out again, and lines were attached to each of his fore-legs. Again he placed one of his feet upon the platform, and at that moment the men who were holding the line drew it tight and kept the leg stretched out. He then extended his other fore-leg, and that was immediately drawn out in the same manner. Finding there was compulsion in the case, and that he must go, and judging, like philosopher, that his weight was less likely to break through when spread over a large surface than when concentrated, he threw himself upon his belly and by a muscular movement worked his way from the ship to the wharf, to the great delight of thousands of people who covered the neighboring wharves, vessels and stores.

☞ It can do no harm to mention, that not a drop of ardent spirit was drunk on board Capt. Kennedy's ship from the day of her departure to her return.—Plenty of hot coffee and chocolate supplied its place in cold weather, and the yankee switchell preserved the health of the men in Calcutta, while half the rum drinking crews there were in the hospital.

The Chinese green tea plant (*camellia viridis*) has been successfully planted by Mr Rootsey, of Bristol, in a part of Brecknockshire, Wales, near the source of the Usk, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and higher than the limits of the native woods, consisting of alder and birch. It endured the winter, and was not affected by the late frosts of last May; and it has made several vigorous shoots.

Immense number of mice.—In a forest planted by Lord Glenbervie, the mice, threatened its entire destruction. The following is an extract from the Horticultural Register for August, 1831.

‘In short, holes about two feet long and ten inches broad at top, and somewhat larger every way at the bottom, were made at twenty yards apart, over about 3200 acres of plantation; persons went round early in the morning, to destroy such mice as might be found in the holes. In this way, besides what the owls, hawks, magpies, and weasels took out of the holes (and several of these depredators lost their lives in attempting to seize their prey,) 30,000 mice were paid for by government, nor were they extirpated until they had destroyed, in four inclosures, amounting only to 1700 acres, the astonishing number of 200,000 five-year-old oaks, together with an immense number of acorns and young seedlings.’

‘It is said by naturalists,’ observes Mr Billington, ‘that the beaver will fell trees with his teeth, but I have never seen an account of mice felling oak trees; yet I have seen many trees 7 or 8 feet high, and an inch and a half in diameter, cut down by them. When examining for the thick part of

the root, below where it was bitten off, I could never find any part of it left, so that it is very probable it was eaten by them. I have by me several trees so cut down, for the inspection of any person who may be desirous of witnessing, with his own eyes, the wonderful powers of so diminutive a creature as the mouse in felling trees.’—*Am. Far.*

Planting Mulberry Trees.—We are frequently asked at what distance we would plant white mulberry trees, for the purpose of feeding silk worms. If it be intended to form full grown trees, thirty feet apart each way, is probably the nearest that it would be advisable to plant them. Where land is abundant, forty feet would be preferable. The full grown tree generally covers a circle of twenty-five to forty feet diameter. If the hedge form be preferred, the young trees may be planted one to two feet apart; the tops to be cut off in the fall or winter of every year. In this mode the great advantage of gathering the leaves without climbing is secured. The hedges might be planted fifteen to twenty feet apart, and thus an acre would produce as much foliage as if occupied by large trees, and there would be a great saving of time in the production of the hedge, compared with that required to produce the large trees.—*Id.*

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65: Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Jan. 1

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR., 65, Broad street.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. E. BENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.

Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. ☞ Watches repaired and warranted.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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 Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDBRETH, 83 Chestnut-street.
 Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1832.

NO. 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—It was with much pleasure that I noticed in your last No. your intentions of inserting weekly in your valuable paper, original communications on the general growth, management, and cultivation of the different varieties of garden vegetables, and our most esteemed fruits. Undoubtedly with the knowledge and zeal with which some of our eminent and scientific men are possessed, you will have plenty of able, and intelligent contributors; and will be able to furnish much useful information, and add much more to the already well earned reputation of your paper. Of what advantage to the public is that which any scientific man discovers, new and interesting, unless it be widely, and extensively circulated? and through what medium can this be more properly done than through that of papers, or periodicals. Much has been, and much more can still be done; indeed, there is no end to the improvements which are yet to be made in practical, and experimental horticulture. Few if any of the pursuits which occupy the mind of man, have of late received more attention, (especially in England) than the study of this distinguished science. Look back to the time, when those houses called conservatories were heated by making large holes in the ground, and filling them with peat or ashes; and then look at the elegant, neat, and perfect system, now coming almost universally into use, the heating of the same, or similar houses by hot water; this is, however, but one, and almost the least of the many, and equally rapid, and useful improvements which are yearly and continually made.

I was led to make these remarks, on reading in one of your late numbers a communication respecting 'Agricultural Premiums.' I read it with extreme pleasure, as my views were in exact accordance with those of your correspondent. No pains should be spared that will give encouragement, and stimulate our intelligent and industrious farmers. Agriculture and Horticulture may be said to go hand in hand together; they both have alike received the attention of rich and poor. How often is it that we pass the humble cottager's little farm, and see his pastures clothed with green, his fields with the ripening corn, and the blushing grapes hanging in clusters from his little vineyard; and perhaps a little patch in front of his dwelling, blooming in nature's most vivid colors?

But I have digressed from the course in which I intended to have written at first. My attention is to speak a few words in relation to 'horticultural' premiums; not that I wish to dictate to any one how, or what should be done, but merely to offer a few suggestions with respect to the awarding of premiums, and to point out what I think, gross inequalities in the lists for the last two years. In the first place—take the list for garden vegetables, and what do we find. A prize of one dollar for a dozen Beets; a dozen Carrots, &c, &c, the same; Cucumbers raised in the open air, two dollars, and those forced but one? Is not here a great mistake? Why, does not almost every person who

knows anything of raising such vegetables, know that to grow a Beet, or Carrot, requires but little more than a mere novice—while to force a Cucumber is one of the first requisites of a perfect gardener? What kind of a gardener would he be thought (especially in England) who on inquiry whether he could force Cucumbers, Grapes, and Melons, what a one, I ask, would he be thought, should he say he could not? Why, no gardener at all, unless some jobbing one (and there are many here and there) as lets himself to dig, milk, bake, &c, (and as the phraseology goes) 'have no objection to take care of a horse or gig?' The same remarks will apply to the premiums on grapes raised in the open air, and those forced.

And again, the flower lists present the same mistakes; here we have five dollars for Chinese Chrysanthemums, and only three for Tulips, two for Hyacinths, and two for Ranunculus, that on Chrysanthemums as much as that on Tulip and Ranunculus together; those who are adepts in the art of raising these delightful flowers, those I ask, which requires the most care? Will a Tulip, or a Ranunculus grow from a mere cutting and perfect its flowers in one season? Certainly not! and does not the compost in which Chrysanthemums are grown, require at least to be mixed one year before it is used in order that it may become pure, and sweet, so as not to injure, or destroy their splendid and beautiful colors? Again I say, prizes are here also very unequally distributed. Undoubtedly, with many, it is not so much the sum of the prizes, as the credit of being the most skilful grower; but there are many, especially those who make a business of raising these elegant plants, that like to be well paid for their trouble; and were they raised double and more equally adjusted, it might compensate them more fully for the care which is absolutely necessary, to procure a beautiful bloom; and would, I think, be the only means, by which the society's, show glasses will be filled so as to present any uncommon assemblage of those elegant, and truly styled queens of flowers.

There is also wanting a system in regard to awarding premiums, a system like, or similar to those now existing among the first horticultural societies in England; at least it is certain, that some new method should be adopted, different from that of the last two years; as it seems there has not been general satisfaction given; and unless there is one adopted we may soon despair of ever having but very few interesting or gratifying shows. Let us imagine a show of fifty glasses of Tulips, fifty of Hyacinths, and fifty of Ranunculus; all this I think we might have, if everything is managed as it should be; to be sure the society is yet but in its infancy, and will improve yearly.

The manner in which some of the Horticultural, and Floricultural societies in England award their premiums, (and this I have had from those who have been present) is as follows. The pots, glasses, or whatever the plants or flowers may be in, are arranged in rows, or on the stands, and every pot or glass is numbered as it is brought in; the committee then being absent, they afterwards

enter and make their selections, without the least knowledge of either the owner, or grower; and they hardly, if ever, fail to give the utmost satisfaction. And thus it frequently happens, that the poor and humble cottager, who can find an hour or two after his irksome day's work to spend in his little garden, and attend to the delightful task of raising a few Pinks, Carnations, Tulips, Ranunculus &c, is the successful competitor. But I am taking up too much room in your useful paper, to follow the subject any farther at present. For myself, I should like to hear the opinion of many gentlemen upon the same subject. And I again repeat that these are but mere suggestions, and are made with the only view of advancing the true interests of the important science of Horticulture and Floriculture.

Should I be able to contribute anything in the way of information through your paper, you may perhaps hear again from your friend,

Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1832.

RUSTICUS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

MR EDITOR—I send you a few observations upon the culture of the Ruta Baga; if you consider them worth publishing they are at your service.

The way that I think best for raising this crop, is as follows. The year before, take a piece of green sward in the spring, give it a good manuring with green dung, spread it evenly over the ground and plough it under. At the proper time plant with corn, taking particular care to let no weeds go to seed during the whole season. After the corn is gathered, there is no more to be done to the ground, for I do by no means approve of fall ploughing, though I once had a different opinion, but now think it to be injurious to any soil suitable for turnips.

The next spring, as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, it is ploughed; then let it remain a little more than three weeks longer, and plough again, and at the end of three weeks more plough the third time and give it a good harrowing. By this time, if the land is what it should be, it is in good condition to receive the plants, which should be set as soon as possible after the harrowings. The intermediate time between the ploughing will give nearly all the seeds of weeds a chance and time to sprout that may remain in the ground. These operations will bring it to about the first of July, which is not too early to insure a large crop. To procure the plants the seed should be sown on a separate piece of land in the early part of June, but I should recommend to not sow so thick as is generally practised. If the plants stand too thick before transplanting, they never take good roots but are sickly and tender, the turnips will have long slim necks and not grow near so large, round, or handsome.

The form of setting is in rows two feet apart, and the plants within a foot of each other in the rows. The most expeditious way of setting that I have ever seen practised, is for some person to go before and drop the plants singly at the distance above mentioned; he is followed by two others with very small wooden shovels or slices,—with

these they open a place sufficient to receive the roots, then with both hands press the soil round the plant so that it will stand erect. In this way, if the ground is mellow, they can be set very fast, and if the plants are good, there will not one out of a hundred die. I would recommend however never to transplant in wet weather, and when it is fair, the dew should be off some time before the plants are taken up.

The advantage of transplanting over planting the seed in the field where they are to grow, I think is considerable. In the first place, the ground is in better condition, and it will generally save two hoeings. The first time a turnip crop is hoed, when it is not transplanted, is a slow operation, and takes more time than it would to set it all out with plants after the ground has been prepared as before directed. With regard to the best mode of preserving them from the frost I think there is none so good or economical as a good cellar under the barn. I had a cellar made under my barn 7 feet deep, 26 wide, and 32 long, this, if I am right in my figures, will hold upwards of 4000 bushels. To dig and stone this cost me 46 dollars, digging and drawing the stone 20 more and 4 for pointing, making in all 70 dollars, the interest of which is \$4.20. Now I know of no other way that 4000 bushels of turnips can be secured for \$4.20, their bulk being 16 or 20 cords. There is another very important consideration, when they are in the cellar they are perfectly secure and can be had every day through the winter when they are most wanted, which is not the case if they are covered on the field. With regard to the value of the Ruta Baga for feeding stock or fating cattle, I think it is the most profitable crop the farmer can raise. I consider a ton to be worth more than a ton of potatoes, and the expense of raising them is less than one half of raising so many potatoes.

Respectfully yours, J. M.
Amesbury, Feb. 1, 1832.

MR FESSENDEN—There appeared an unusual fall of Apples from the trees through the last summer, a season when they are comparatively of little value in market; observing my trees prematurely disburthened, I conceived that such fine fruit might be profitably used in making a salutary beverage during the hot season.

Connected with this subject it might be thought a desideratum in rural economy to construct a portable apparatus, which would at once grind and express the juice from a single apple at a time.

The summer apples are generally large, and some of them very juicy; two of such fruit would yield a goblet of nectar which, while it slaked the thirst, would delight the palate not vitiated by alcohol.

This *nectarean*, as we may call it, need not much exceed the size of an ordinary coffee-mill, and like it might be secured to a post, or if more convenient to the dinner table of the husbandman, the maid in waiting having a basket of fruit at hand, might by the twirl of a handle fill a goblet as called for.

Should you think this subject worth notice I would promise that your Horticultural Society offer a premium for the best and cheapest apparatus in wood, for the above purpose; and as Massachusetts is preeminently happy in such inventions doubtless it would soon be forthcoming. I will

subscribe three dollars towards the premium, and take twenty of the nectareans approved of by the society, the price adjusted by them.

The fresh juice of an apple, having no taste of pomeace, would be palatable to most persons, and having no inebriating qualities the cause of temperance would be promoted by its use.—The temperance societies might then repeal their edicts to 'give the orchards to the axe.'

Your most obedient servant, E. B. G.
New York, Feb. 6, 1832.

COUGH IN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have seen several valuable communications in the New England Farmer, respecting diseases of horses—but have no recollection of seeing anything respecting coughs, which have been very prevalent among them the last summer and autumn.

I have a very valuable young horse, that has had a cough for nearly a year, and I have been unable to find a cure, though I have found that air slacked lime in small quantities, given with his grain, has been useful.—If any of your correspondents can throw any light on this important subject, I think it would be most thankfully received by many of your subscribers, and one in particular.

Boston, Feb. 7, 1832.

MR FESSENDEN—For more than twenty years past I have fattened my own pork; and have supposed that an increase of one, or one and a quarter pounds a day was as much as could be expected from good keeping. On the fourth day of July last I purchased two spring pigs, the joint weight of which was 108 lbs. On the fourth day of January they were killed, and weighed when dressed, five hundred and eighteen pounds;—which is more than two pounds per day gain. These pigs were a small breed, had short legs, small head, and when we began to feed them with grain it was usually scalded.

W. L.
New Haven, Feb. 1, 1832.

Profitable Onion Bed.—Mr Aldrich of Smithfield, R. I. has obtained from an onion bed 49 feet by 20, a crop of onions, which after being washed and tied up in bunches, sold for \$7.83, not including those used in his own family. The produce of an acre, at this rate would amount to upwards of \$400.—The onions were sown in drills 14 inches apart; the ground was often stirred shallow between the rows with an iron rake, and kept free from weeds. Mr A. has a large kitchen garden in a thriving manufacturing village, and is thus enabled to bring his onions to a good market.

First Daily Paper.—The first daily paper ever printed on the American Continent was 'The Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser' published at Philadelphia, by Dunlap and Claypoole. The first number was issued on the 21st September, 1784. The title of the paper was soon after changed to its present designation of 'The American Daily Advertiser'—the present editor of which, (Mr Poulson) says he remembers the occurrence, (the commencement of the daily publication) perfectly well; it was noticed, at the time, in almost all the papers published in America, as a most enterprising and hazardous undertaking.

ADDRESS

PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

BY MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Mass. Hort. Society:

It were strange, indeed, should one with my feeble abilities, on such an occasion as the present, attempt to address such an audience as that now before me, without experiencing some inward misgivings, and betraying some outward perturbation,—without feeling the immediate necessity of saying something to secure an interest in their favorable regard, and predispose them to look with somewhat more of lenient candor on his efforts to please, than belongs to a rigid though just criticism. I know too well the value of your time to imagine this may be done by a protracted exordium, however highly elaborated, or gracefully uttered; but I cannot forbear alluding, as among the disadvantages of my position, to the circumstance of its being but two years, since, in this place, we were instructed and delighted with whatever, relating to the early history of our art, could be drawn from the stores of a mind imbued with all the knowledge which a profound investigation could bestow, and set forth by a taste formed on a familiarity with the purest models in the walks of polite literature; and at our last anniversary, which seems but as yesterday, the present state, and future prospects of Horticulture, particularly in our own country, were portrayed, in glowing colors, by one, whose ardent zeal whose energetic and successful researches, have made him a master of the subject he loves so well. Were I, therefore, to pursue the track of those who have preceded me, it would be the highest presumption to suppose that any observations I could make would deserve attention. It would be to offer the Society a few scanty gleanings, after the full harvest has been gathered in.

Other paths are indeed open, where clusters of the loveliest flowers and richest fruits are displayed in prodigal profusion on every side; but, to make a happy selection and profitable appropriation of them, requires the skill derived from a series of attentive observations which I have never made, and an inventive originality which I never possessed. I am aware of the severe sarcasms which are often, and, no doubt, in many instances, justly thrown upon 'closet naturalists.' I know the peculiar air of suspicion with which practical men and 'out-of-door students of nature,' regard all communications emanating from such a source; and I am not ignorant of the exulting exclamation so often and so triumphantly reiterated by Linnaeus, 'I care not how learned my adversaries are, if they be only so from books!' yet, from the manner of my life, it is to books and the observations of others, that I must be principally indebted for the entertainment, if any there be, in what I have prepared to offer you at this time.

It is admitted that among the various pursuits which occupy the attention of man at the present day, few hold a more distinguished place than Horticulture. Even in the primeval ages of the world, before luxury had established its control over every relation of human life, and the wants and the necessities of man were confined to the immediate productions of his native soil, we even then find that 'the garden' was one of the primary objects of his industry, and an important source on which he depended for subsistence. Now, if the culture of the kitchen garden, as a means of subsistence, be one of the first arts attempted by man

on emerging from barbarism, so is the flower, or at least the landscape garden, as an art of design, one of the *last* inventions for the display of wealth and taste in periods of luxury and refinement.

Lord Bacon observes that 'when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.'

I propose to make this sentence the theme of my discourse; and crave your indulgent attention while I attempt to investigate the *causes* of this tardy progress of horticultural improvement, and point out the way to obviate them.

Notwithstanding the aversion most savages manifest to working in the soil, and which in them is but the result of education, the sentiment of the love of a garden is indubitably natural to man. We see it developed in children at a very early age. Both boys and girls, almost so soon as they are masters of sufficient language to express such a want, desire a few square feet—some nook of the garden or courtyard, to be assigned them for their exclusive tillage; and they soon learn to emulate each other in the taste and neatness with which it is planted and kept. Often in the closest lanes of the city, we see children of a very tatterdemalion appearance sedulously nursing their miserable little rose-bush, or sickly tuft of daisies. This cannot be altogether referred to the propensity for imitation, or to the love of property, but must be ascribed to another, equally innate, and far more amiable principle. It is that the human heart is prone to sympathy. It *must* have something,—some *sensitive*, if possible, or at least some *animate* being, to cherish and look forward to with hope. 'Even every Cockney,' say the Scottish reviewers, 'must have his *garden*, consisting of a pot of geranium and a box of mignonette.'

Captain Lyon, after noticing a fact which might strike some as very extraordinary, viz. that on leaving his winter quarters in one of the most desolate, inhospitable regions on earth, where he had been imprisoned for nine dark and dreary months, his own sensations certainly bordered closely on regret;—and giving as a reason, that, miserable as it was, it had still afforded him a kind of home, and some spots there had from habit become possessed of many points of interest,—mentions 'the garden' of each ship, as having been, of all such places, the favorite lounge. These 'gardens' were two small hotbed frames, which had been brought out from England for the purpose, and set up on a sunny hill-side. 'The attempt,' says he, 'at rearing a variety of vegetables, succeeded to admiration; by dint of coaxing, mustard and cress—peas two inches high, and radishes the thickness of threads, crowned our endeavors in the Hecla, to the weight of three pounds when all mixed together. But the gardens, nevertheless, answered one excellent purpose, by making many of our people walk to observe their progress, who otherwise would have taken no exercise.' On their return to England the next year, they passed near Winter Island about the first of September, and Captain Parry could not resist the temptation, though attended with some risk, of sending a boat ashore to see what had become of their gardens; and on their return, they brought with them radishes, mustard and onions, which had survived the winter, and were still alive, seventeen months from the time they were planted.

If this sentiment was so strong in the breasts of

these sailors, where it scarcely could be the effect of education and habit, how powerful must it prove under more propitious circumstances! The enjoyment of a garden is, in truth, so congenial to our ideas of happiness, as to be desired by all men, of all ranks and professions. Those who toil hard in the pursuit of gain amid the dust and turmoil of cities, commonly solace themselves by hoping, with the poet Cowley, 'one day to retire to a small house and a large garden.' The care of a garden is a source of agreeable domestic recreation, especially to the female sex, whose sensibilities are keenly alive to the placid beauty of the objects it presents to the eye; and the air of retirement, tranquillity and repose which settles on such a scene, is favorable to contemplations full of tenderness and hope. 'Our first most endearing and sacred associations,' Mrs Hoffman observes, 'are connected with gardens; our most simple and most refined perceptions of beauty are combined with them, and the very condition of our being compels us to the cares, and rewards us with the pleasures attached to them.'

To the valetudinarian the garden is a source of health, and to the aged a source of interest; for it has been remarked of a taste for gardening, that, unlike other tastes, it remains with us to the very close of life. Where this has been duly nurtured and suffered to produce its best effects, the grace of a refined and practical wisdom will prove an ample recompense for the loss of the livelier energies of youth; and one glimpse of nature will repay the mind for the failure of its early visions, and the destruction of the airy architecture of romance. What a redeeming, and, at the same time, beautiful touch of natural feeling may be discerned in Mistress Quickly's description of the death of the inimitable philosopher, Falstaff—whom when all the glories of unequalled wit, and the raptures of a riotous sensuality were exhausted,—we are told that the white-headed veteran of the world, even in the last moment of his life, 'played with flowers,' and 'babbled of green fields!'

Such, then, being the innate force and universality of this passion, we may well wonder at the apparently inadequate effects which it has produced. The deficiencies of the ancients are certainly very striking, if we compare their attempts in this department, with their glorious achievements in poetry, eloquence, history and morals,—in sculpture and architecture,—not only in those arts in which chiefly the taste and imagination are concerned, but also in those which demand a more vigorous exercise of the understanding, such as mathematics, logic and metaphysics. The writings of Cato and Varro, of Ælian and Columella, are now almost useless on account of the want of precision in their descriptions of the objects and the processes about which they treat; and it would seem that during the sad lapse of time, of more than fourteen hundred years which succeeded them, the class of men whose minds were not altogether occupied with rapine and bloodshed, scarcely ventured to see with their own eyes; or rather disdained to condescend to aught lower than the workings of their own fantastic imaginations. *Nature*,—the boundless exhibition of the ineffable power, wisdom, and beneficence of the Creator,—was almost totally neglected, except for purposes of poetic illustration; or if referred to with other views, it was rather to support some idol of the mind, than to discover the true character of her operations.

It is worthy of remark, however, that the early religious devotees, who austere seclusion themselves from nine tenths of the enjoyments of life, nevertheless permitted the pleasures of a garden; and we are constrained to admit that the Catholic clergy have in all ages rendered the most valuable services to Horticulture. They not only wrought with their own hands, but were the cause of industry in other. The monks of St Basil and St Benedict restored many extensive tracts to fertility in Italy, Spain and the south of France, which had lain in desolation and neglect ever since the first incursions of the Gauls and Saracens. No longer ago than in 1826, the Curate of Montagano, in the kingdom of Naples, gave as a penance to the farmers who confessed to him, that they should plant so many vines, olives, or other trees in certain naked parts of the country; the consequence was, that, in a very short time, what before was a desert, had the appearance and productiveness of an orchard. A recent writer asserts that there probably would not have been a fruit-tree in Scotland till the sixteenth century, had it not been for the labors of the peaceful monks. 'Whoever,' says he, 'has seen an old abbey, where for generations, destruction only has been at work, must have, almost invariably, found it situated in one of the choicest spots, both as to soil and aspect;—and if the hand of injudicious improvement has not swept it away, there is still "the abbey garden." Even though it be wholly neglected—though its walls be in ruins, covered with stone-crop, and wall-flower, and its area produce but the rankest weeds,—there are still the remains of the aged fruit-trees, the venerable pears, the delicate little apples, and the luscious black cherries. The chestnuts and the walnuts may have yielded to the axe, and the vines and the fig-trees died away;—but sometimes the mulberry is left, and the strawberry and the raspberry will struggle among the ruins.'

The author of *Waverley* is allowed to be a faithful painter of the manners of the times, and of the scenes he represents in his novels; and he tells us, that an old monk, to beguile a tedious hour which the impatient Quentin Durward was obliged to wait at the palace of the Bishop of Liege, before he could be admitted to an audience, led him through the garden, where he was entertained with an enumeration of the plants, herbs, and shrubs pointed out to him by his venerable conductor,—of which, 'some were remarkable for the delicacy and brilliancy of their flowers,—some were choice, because of prime use in medicine,—others more choice, for yielding a rare flavor to pottage,—and others choicest of all—because they possessed no merit whatever, but their extreme scarcity.'

In comparatively modern times, according to Humboldt, the Jesuits, in an incredibly short period spread the knowledge and the enjoyment of all our common culinary vegetables from one end of the American continent to the other, and from the shore of either ocean to the foot of the Cordilleras. It seems but fair, therefore, to infer from these facts, that, although Horticulture may have languished in common with all those branches of knowledge which rest on the basis of experiment and observation, yet we cannot accuse the ecclesiastics of the middle ages with paralysing and suppressing it, as they undoubtedly did those sciences the extension of which would either directly or indirectly tend to the subversion of their power.

To be continued.

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE.

The harshness and abuse with which we see this noble animal, and useful servant of man, daily treated in our streets, give to the following remarks, on the education and treatment of the horse, much worth and interest:—They are by Thomas K. Vane, of London, and are copied, by 'The Friend,' (a paper published in Philadelphia,) from the 'Sporting Magazine.'

'Buffon says, "horses in their natural state are by no means ferocious; they are only wild and fiery;" and it may be added with equal truth, that they are not naturally vicious: for their ill tempers, as well as manners, originate entirely from defective education, and rough handling.

'Harsh usage and punishment are of no avail as corrections: for, under cruel discipline, the horse becomes more obstinate, morose, and irritable, and is very soon rendered dangerous of approach. If, on the contrary, you use him kindly, and he finds that instead of a tyrant, he has a friend about him, he will be under your hands as tractable as a lamb; in fact so subservient that you may do anything with him—for it is well known to those acquainted with the nature of the horse, that no animal is more susceptible of soothing, nor more docile and grateful for gentle usage, as he invariably evinces cheerfulness on the approach of the person from whom he receives kind treatment.

'An occupation for which I have always felt a peculiar partiality, has been, the study of the temper and disposition of the horse; and, from the observations I have in consequence made, am convinced, that a multiplicity of errors are committed from ignorance of his true character in the rearing and tuition of that noble animal, which afterwards falls heavily and very unjustly on him.

'Many horses have been intrusted to my care for correction, under the supposition that they were bad tempered, or viciously disposed, which, in other hands, would, without doubt, have been acted upon accordingly—i. e. rendered more faulty by harsh proceedings. On acquaintance with them, I generally found the poor animals to be only nervous and irritable from ill treatment, rather than vicious by nature; in short, "more sinned against than sinning;" for no sooner had I gained their confidence, than the tremulous awe and timidity they evinced on being approached, totally disappeared; and after a short trial, I have returned them to their owners, divested of the alleged complaints, with this simple injunction, or something tantamount to it, "Use him kindly, for vicious conduct makes vicious horses;" at the same time urging them to bear in mind, "that the horse is naturally of a gentle disposition, and much disposed to associate with man."

'This may be exemplified by any gentleman recollecting the pleasure a horse seems to feel when noticed and caressed by himself; yet, on scrutiny, the same demonstrations of joy will not take place on the approach of the attendant. Education generally imparts humanity and feeling to its possessor; and a gentleman enjoying these qualities more eminently than his domestics, the animal's discrimination causes him to recognise a difference in the behaviour of each towards him.

'Grooms are too prone to be harsh and hasty towards the horse; whereas, if they would only study to make a pleasure of their duty, they would considerably abbreviate the routine of their labor. In consequence of erroneous conduct, horses will occasionally acquire a character for viciousness among stable men, which cannot be substantiated on reasonable grounds, the presence of the owner

being frequently a complete refutation to the assertion.

'Horses usually evince attachment towards those who use them kindly. His late majesty, George III., had a favorite charger named Adonis. —Whenever the king, on visiting his stables, chanced to pass near enough for Adonis to hear his voice, the animal would commence whinnying with joy, and his recognition of his master was always accompanied with so much noise, that, to quiet him, his majesty would invariably command him to be saddled and led forth. Having rode him for a few minutes round the premises, the gratified animal would then return peacefully to his quarters; but had the king not humored his wish, the animal would have become uproarious.

'Till within a very short period, I was not aware any person had publicly treated on the subject of humanity to horses with the same views entertained by myself; but I perceive with pleasure, in a review of a work printed on the continent, that the author justifies my opinion, and corroborates the truth of my remarks. One extract I have preserved, which I cannot do better than quote.

'It is justly asserted, in the best works of rural economy and the veterinary art, that *no horses are naturally vicious*. When they become vicious the reason is, because we pay too little attention to the horse, and do not study his nature sufficiently; and hence rather resort to the whip and spur, to signify our wishes to this noble animal, than to kind and gentle treatment. In a word, we know not how to make ourselves intelligible to the horse. It seems truly astonishing, that horses in general are not more obstinate; and that, in the consciousness of their strength, they do not strive more to rid themselves of their slavery, when we consider how severely, cruelly, and barbarously, these generous beasts are treated. How often are they beaten and ill used, frequently without any cause! and how seldom, on the other hand, are they addressed in terms of commendation and encouragement, and still less rewarded! and yet attentive observers have ascertained, that the horse, like the elephant and dog, possesses a sensibility of the nerves which might be termed a sense of honor, and which is equally susceptible of praise and blame."

'Vicious habits may likewise be ascribed to imperfect training. For instance: a horse is entrusted for that purpose, to the care of a person totally unacquainted with the manner of treating him, consequently incapable of judging whether the horse be qualified by nature to fulfil the intentions of the owner. The age and strength of the animal have not been taken into consideration; and his incapacity to undergo the fatigue allotted to him, although proceeding from weakness, has very incorrectly been ascribed to stubbornness and obstinacy. Resistance, as may be expected, has been the natural consequence; harsher usage has followed; the temper of the animal has become soured; and he has really imbibed a vicious character, which, at the onset, was only imaginary. The result has been open warfare between him and his rider, in which the latter seldom gained an ascendancy; and the former has never been duly trained for the purpose for which he was destined; indeed he has frequently been rendered quite unserviceable, and become afterwards a drug in the market, though nature had intended him to be useful in many capacities;

which, under judicious management, would doubtless have been realized.

'For a long series of years I have been in the habit of making observations on the errors committed in the usual treatment and training of horses; and I am convinced, from experience deduced by long study of the nature of horses, and continual intercourse with them, that mild discipline is the *sine qua non* of stable-management, and it is the interest of every proprietor to see it enforced. Patience and good temper are cardinal requisites in a groom. Horses have very retentive memories, and seldom forget the unruly tricks or habits acquired from improper and hasty handlings.'

From Sullivan's Moral Class Book.

I N T E M P E R A N C E .

Let us look in upon a gay company of young persons, around a table, and half concealed by tobacco smoke. What sort of air are they breathing; what sort of substances are they casting into their physical system, already bursting with excess; what sort of thoughts have they in their minds; and what sort of words is flowing from their lips? We could, but will not answer these questions for them. Let us pass by this revel, and go to the next day's morning. We might then propound some other questions. Are not their heads heavy, hot and throbbing? Are not their eyes thick and burning? Are not their tongues white and parched? Do not the nerves tremble? Is not the mind muddled and confused? In what condition are they to perform duties to themselves, to those they serve, to instructors, to affectionate parents? *Is not this dear bought pleasure?* How long can nature bear to be *pleased* in this manner? This matter does not stop here. The same scene is repeated again and again. *Soon, habit asserts its awful dominion;* and then the scene must be repeated. The craving cannot be resisted. From social drinking, the step is an easy one to solitary drinking? *These is no resting place for habit; everything in this system of being must keep on, or end.*

It is believed that the sort of criminal excesses to which we allude are not from the promptings of nature. We venture to assert that they are entirely artificial in the beginning. It seems irrational that any one should like to take more of anything than nature requires; and more so that one should naturally desire to take burning liquors, to the degree of intoxication, or perhaps to take them at all. It is believed there is no such natural propensity; but that such liquors when first taken afford less pleasure than pure water. The taste for these articles is created by association, by imitation, by fellowship; and above all, because there is a kind of tradition that it is *manly* to drink. Songs in praise of the juice of the grape, (we do not remember to have heard of any in praise of brandy or whiskey,) have some effect in the delusion of drinking. There is a fascination in combined poetry and melody. Such combinations are well known to have the most powerful influence in national associations. They inspire a feeling which bears men on to victory, or death. The songs of Bacchus do the same. They conquer the strength of those who sing, and of those who listen to them, and sometimes lay their admirers, not in the bed of honor, but of contempt. We have nothing to say against poetry and music; far otherwise. We believe this world was made for

human happiness. Poetry and music are means to that end. We condemn them not, as we shall hereafter show, but the use of them, as inducements to intemperate drinking.

If one could get the air of such a misguided youth, he would not do much by reasoning with him. He might do something by getting him to reason for himself. It would be necessary to bring to his view some facts from which he could reason. He must be made to know what a wonderful contrivance the digestive power is, and by whom it was contrived. That its purpose is to take the inanimate substances, which nature provides for it, and convert them into living, sensitive beings, and possibly into thinking power, and immortal spirit. He must be reminded how easily every human contrivance may be deranged, and the more so, and irreparably, in proportion to the minuteness and delicacy of construction. But as one might fail to make a thoughtless boy comprehend the nature of the principle of life which resides in his own bosom, because he cannot see it, some illustration must be made. Unhappily there is none which can be effective to this end. The nearest that occurs, is this. Let us suppose, then, one knows the use and the value of the human eye in its physical, intellectual and moral relations; that he knows he must take care of it, and frequently bathe it in cold water, as well to cleanse it, as to refresh and brace it, so that it may still be an eye to him when decline and old age shall come. Let us further suppose that instead of so using and so preserving this delicate organ he should, when he first rises in the morning, let fall into it a drop of burning spirit; and at eleven o'clock another, and so on, at the proper hours, until he sleeps again: How long would the power of vision remain to him, and how soon will this organ of delight become a source of insufferable pain? It must be much the same with the digestive organs as to the abuse of them.

If one could, in some such way, bring home to the perception of an erring youth, the grievous wrong which he is inflicting on himself, he might be prepared to reason on his own case, and might be asked some such questions as these: Is it of any consequence to you to be free from suffering and sorrow. As you must inevitably keep company with yourself as long as you live, is it of consequence to you to make of yourself, a pleasant and agreeable companion, and not one who will be continually complaining, and upbraiding? Is health of any value to you? can you use your limbs, and the faculties of your mind, as you would like to do, without it? Can you have health, if your habit is to throw into that delicate part of your system, whereon the action of life depends, substances, which excite it to an unnatural exertion, or deprive it of all power of exertion? Does not every part of your system sympathize with the injustice which you do to your digestive organs? Will not your brain, and consequently your mind, suffer by this violence? Do you expect to attain middle age, and old age? Will not the seeds you are now sowing come up, in that space of time? Will they come up in the form of enfeebled muscles; chronic aches, self-reproaching thoughts; the loss of the capacity to enjoy the bounties and beauties of creation? Will they grow up to overshadow your moral sense, and shut out the delights of intellectual power? Was life given to you for the few years in which you can sing, drink, and 'enjoy yourself' or, that

you may enjoy life in every stage of it, as a rational being, and by rendering your homage to nature in obeying her laws, and your gratitude to Him, who ordained these laws, for your happiness? Do you not look forward yourself, to be at some time a parent? Have your own parents ever so conducted themselves towards you, that you have a right to punish and afflict them? Are you willing that your parents should see you, and know you, as you know yourself? If you should be a parent, are you willing that your children should be told with whom, and in what manner, you, 'enjoy yourself?' Would you tell them how you spent your youthful days and nights, and recommend to them to take yourself as an example?

SNAKE FIGHT.

The late Major T. of the army, a gallant officer, who was severely wounded, at the sortie of Fort Erie, and died afterwards from the effect of his wound, while a representative from his native state in Congress, used to relate the following account of a battle which he once witnessed between a black and a rattle snake.

He was riding on horseback, when he observed two snakes in the road, a short distance ahead of him. They were moving round in a circle, and apparently following each other. A gentleman who was with the Major, who had witnessed a similar scene before, remarked that it was a prelude to a fight, and worthy the loss of a little time to witness. They accordingly stopped their horses and watched the snakes. The cautious manœuvre of following each other, in a kind of circle, was pursued for some time, closing at each round, until, when within a few feet, the black snake was observed to stop, coil, and place himself in an attitude to strike. The rattle snake now passed round his antagonist two or three times, lessening the distance at each round when he also stopped and began to coil. But before he was ready to strike, the black snake darted upon him. His evolutions were too rapid to be detected and when he was again distinctly observed, both snakes were stretched out at full length, the rattle snake enveloped in the folds of the black, which had also seized the rattle snake at the back of the head and held him there. After a short interval the black snake gradually unfolded himself, loosened the grip with his mouth from the rattle snake's head, and moved away.

On examination, the rattle snake was found to be dead, and apparently every bone in his body was crushed. The black snake is a constrictor, and usually destroys its prey by enfolding and crushing it.—*Sporting Magazine.*

Agriculture.—The labor of the farmer gives employment to the manufacturer, and yields a support for the other parts of the community; it is the spring which sets the whole grand machine of commerce in motion; and the sail could not be spread without the assistance of the plough. Of nations, as of individuals, the first blessing is independence. Neither the man nor the people can be happy, to whom any human power can deny the necessities or conveniences of life. There is no way of living without the need of foreign assistance, but by the product of our own land, improved by our own labor. Every other source of plenty is perishable or casual. By agriculture only can commerce be perpetuated; and by agriculture alone can we live in plenty without

intercourse with other nations. This, therefore, is the great art, which every government ought to protect, every proprietor of lands to practise, and every inquirer into nature to improve.—*Dr Johnson.*

From the New York Farmer.

ON THE RIGHT TIME TO CUT WOOD FOR TIMBER.

MR FLEET.—The right time, when known, may, in most cases, as well be attended to, as the *wrong time*, or 'any time'—the latter often being equivalent to *no time*!—but the main thing, is, to ascertain it.—In cutting timber for fence posts, and rails, and stakes, all Farmers agree that there is quite a wide distinction in time and season of the year,—and yet we are by no means well agreed, among ourselves, as to the proper time. One reason of this, may be, that the right time, for one kind of wood, may not be the right time for another kind; or, possibly, for the same kind, but growing in different soils, countries, climates, and situations, widely diverse. The trees of the mountain and the valley, of the dry land and the wet, the cold and the warm, the rich and the poor soil, though of the same name, are yet not exactly alike, in all their constituent parts and qualities, any more than men are all alike, or the mere animals. Of the extent of this broad diversity, few men are aware, and yet we all know something about it.

Not only are Farmers, deeply interested in knowing the right time to cut wood for timber, but mechanics, artisans, builders, architects of all classes, and governments, and hence much has been written on the subject. I am not prepared to discuss this matter, in relation to all sorts of uses of timber; such as in land and naval architecture; in fences, houses, and in dry and wet situations and structures, in shipping, because of having had no experience in the latter case, and but very little opportunity for observation. I know, however, and so do all observing men, that the durability of all kinds of timber, as well as its strength, depend much upon their preserving, in their dry state, or in that of their use when wrought, whether wet or dry, a *kind of life*, adapted to such a state. All men, of nice observation have noticed, that the wood of one tree, as soon as well seasoned, is *dead*, as to *uses for timber*; while that of another tree, perhaps of the same kind, is *not so dead*, but retains in its texture a *kind of life still in preservation, firm, fibrous elastic and ponderous*. Much of this, I think, depends on cutting at the right, or wrong time, and much, probably, on the local situations in which each was produced. There is hardly a greater difference, in the wood of trees of different kinds, as to toughness and brittleness, weight, elasticity, stiffness, firmness, strength, and durability, or in their value for timber, than in trees of the same kinds, growing on different soils, even in the same region, possibly on the same farm. These are important facts, though not new, certainly not among practical men, and yet few have given to them due consideration, and least of all, the writers on the subject, national instructors, those who mark out places for governments.

The great difficulty of adapting general principles or rules, to all the diversities of particular cases, is known to all men of sense, experience, and wisdom. As a general principle, applicable to the case under consideration, wood for timber, should probably be cut at such time, as will leave

in it the least aptitude to internal changes, such as fermentation, or any change or state of the sap or juices. My reasons for this remark, are, in short that every change of this sort is a step towards decomposition, the decay following death: that if this be prevented, the wood is in a state of absolute preservation, in which it retains all *possible life*, that is, *life as timber*, spoken of above. And these remarks are founded no less on experience, than on theory, general reasoning. Wood, in which acetous fermentation has once commenced, so as to give it a sour smell, loses much of its weight, strength of fibre, elasticity, and toughness; is even injured, very much for fuel; and is totally unfit for timber, in any case, or in any that has come under my observation. The time, then, to cut wood of all kinds, either for fuel or timber, is, when it will have the least liability to this destructive process, a direct step towards decomposition, absolute rotteness. And that time, I apprehend, will be found to be when there is not only the smallest possible quantity of sap in the wood, or juices of any sort, but when what there may be, is in its least degree of fluidity. This state of the sap occurs either when the new concentric ring of the year is about to be, or is just formed; or in the shortest days of winter, or in its greatest intensity of long continued cold. There is, in the sap of some kinds of trees, an abundance of saccharine matter, the main cause of fermentation, and of what is called 'powder post,' at some periods of each year, and almost none, or very little, at other periods. The common walnut abounds in this, while the sap is thin, and active, but has none in its juices just after the new ring of wood of the year is formed. If cut then, and stripped of its bark, it never ferments, or gives out a sour smell, and the wood never is assailed by the little worms that cause 'powder post,' a common disease of this invaluable wood, for many uses. In 1801, or 2, the writer of these Nos. directed a cooper who complained that his 'truss hoops' were all powder-post, worthless, to adopt this idea in the preparation of the walnut for that use; and he has repeatedly told me, years afterwards, that such timber remained perfectly sound, of uncommon firmness, and life, as he called it. I have had many such evidences, and all with like results.

We do not seem sufficiently aware of the range of expansion and contraction of green and growing wood, or the extent of variation in bulk, expanded and contracted by heat and cold. When occupying the least space, the wood is of course most dense and compact, and it has then its least possible quantity of sap in it. More than 50 years ago, my father had occasion for a barn floor, for use in the winter, the British having been so managed that the farmers of the north could return to their farms, on doing which his was destitute of a barn floor. In the depth of winter, as the only alternative, he cut down—felled, as the paper farmers say, large red oak trees, had them sawed into 2½ inch plank, and laid his floor, perfectly green, expecting to lay them over again when they got seasoned and shrunk, as he supposed they would do. This was all done in the severest cold of a northern winter, and that floor has never yet been overhauled, nor have the planks ever opened a seam! The sap was all in its 'winter quarters,' in the roots, under the blanketing of the muck, and of course could not be in the tree which was then compacted into its smallest possible

space.—The hoops of winter, in those days, were driven with tremendous force.

From all these considerations, and facts,—I could cite multitudes of similar facts,—I come to the conclusion, that the proper time to cut wood, for timber, is when the sap is least in quantity in such wood, and when this is least likely to lead to fermentation. The more of saccharine matter it has in it, the more likely it is to lead to this process, as well as, generally, the more sap. The sugar maple, which abounds in this quality, if cut immediately after the growth of wood of the year and stripped of its bark, becomes even very durable as fence-posts, if not set till thoroughly seasoned. The same is true also of the hemlock, and several other kinds of wood, but they must be well seasoned, before being set in the ground as all fence posts should be. Charring is good, but perfect seasoning is better, though this is digression. I should have said, also, that when wood occupies its least possible space, is a good time to cut it, both for fuel and timber, of which I have adduced, I think, pretty good evidence. My object, however, is more to call attention to observation, and thought, than to assume the office of a teacher, for which I have not the vanity to think myself qualified.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 8, 1832.

ITEMS OF HUSBANDRY FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Prepared by the Editor.

An account of a method of obtaining very early crops of green Peas. By THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq. F. R. S. &c. Pres. of the Lond. Hort. Soc.

Mr Knight having a heap of oak leaves unemployed, which had been collected for the purpose of making hot-beds, for melons, had them formed into a bed in the middle of January, into which pots of about 9 inches in diameter, were placed, at the distance of about one foot from centre to centre. In each of these pots a couple of dozen peas were put in a circular row, and around them was planted a row of slender twigs, a foot above the surface of the mould. In the middle of March they had become 14 inches high, and nearly in contact with the glass roof, which had been previously raised a little. They were then transferred to the open border, leaving an interval of 9 inches between each pot of plants; some manure was given, and numerous sticks were employed to afford them some degree of shelter. This removal did not appear to injure them in any degree, and in the end of March many of their blossoms were so far advanced that they shed their pollen. On the second of April, a very severe frost occurred, with a considerable fall of snow, which however, did not seriously injure them, although in a high and cold situation; and on the 26th of April some of the pods were about an inch and a half long, and were at least three weeks earlier than any Mr Knight had ever been previously able to raise.

Packing Acorns for Transportation.—A writer for the American Farmer, with the signature 'N. H.' says that in order to secure the growing of acorns sent abroad, they ought to be packed in sand, moss, or any other substance likely to keep them

from drying, and this ought to be done very soon, say within two or three weeks at farthest after they have been gathered. Without this precaution not ten in a thousand will vegetate. This is the case with many other kinds of seed, such as chestnuts, walnuts, and other oily nuts. For want of attention to this object the kind intentions of many persons are frequently defeated.

Operations for accelerating vegetation.—Quickening vegetation by the form of surface consists in forming beds or banks in an east and west direction, and sloping to the south, forming an angle with the horizon, which, in garden soils, cannot well exceed 45 degrees, because if made more steep, the soil would be apt to crumble and roll down. On beds so formed early sown crops, such as radishes, peas, turnips, lettuce, broccoli, &c. will come much earlier, and suffer less from severe weather than those on a level surface. The north sides of such beds or ridges may be used for retarding vegetation, when it is wished to bring crops to maturity late in the season.

Hastening vegetation by shelter and exposure to the sun, is the quickest and probably only primitive mode of accelerating the vegetation of plants; and hence one of the objects for which walls and hedges are introduced in gardens. A May-Duke cherry, trained against a south wall, and another tree of the same species, in the open compartment of a sheltered garden were found on an average of years to differ a fortnight in the ripening of their fruit. In cold, damp, cloudy seasons, they were nearly on a par; but in dry warm seasons, those on the wall were sometimes fit to be gathered three weeks before the others. It may here be remarked that though in cloudy seasons those on the wall did not ripen before the others; yet their flavor was, in such seasons better than that of the others, probably from the comparative dryness of their situation.

Accelerating by soils is effected by manures of all sorts, especially by what are called hot and stimulating manures and composts, such as pigeons' dung for cucumbers, blood for vines; and in general as to soils, lime, rubbish, sand and gravel, seem to have the power of accelerating vegetation, to a much greater degree than rich clayey or loamy soils, or hog or peat earth.

Acceleration by previous preparation of the plant is a method of considerable importance, whether taken alone or in connexion with other modes of acceleration. It has long been observed by cultivators, that early ripened crops of onions and potatoes, sprout, or give signs of vegetation, more early next season than late ripened crops. The same has been observed of bulbs of flowers which have been forced, which will grow much earlier next season than those which have been grown in the open air. It was reserved to T. A. KNIGHT, however, to turn this to account in the forcing of fruit trees, as related in a paper, accompanied as usual by what renders all the papers of that eminent horticulturist so truly valuable, a rationale of the practice.

'The period which any species or variety of fruit will require to attain maturity, under any given degrees of temperature, and exposure to the influence of light in the forcing-house will be regulated to a much greater extent than is generally imagined, by the previous management and consequent state of the tree, when that is first subjected to the operation of artificial heat. Every

gardener knows that when the previous season has been cold and cloudy, and wet, the wood of his fruit trees remains immature, and weak abortive blossoms only are produced. The advantages of having the wood well ripened are perfectly understood; but those which may be obtained whenever a very early crop of fruit is required by ripening the wood very early in the preceding summer, and putting the tree into a state of repose, as soon as possible after its wood has become perfectly mature, do not as far as my observation has extended, appear to be at all known to gardeners; though every one who has had in any degree the management of vines in a hot house, must have observed the different effects of the same degrees of temperature upon the same plant, in October and February. In the autumn the plants have just sunk into their winter sleep; in February they are refreshed and ready to awake again; and whenever it is intended prematurely to excite their powers of life into action, the expediency of putting those powers into a state of rest early in the preceding autumn appears obvious.

Early Asparagus.—We were presented on the 4th ult. with a bunch of Asparagus, forced, by Mr Toohy, gardener to Mrs GORE, Waltham. Mr T. we believe, has generally brought forward the first Asparagus in the season, in this vicinity.

At the King's Dock, Kingston, U.C. the St Lawrence, a government ship, which was built during the last war to cope with Com. CHANCEY, and which cost about 1,000,000*l.*, was sold at auction for 25*l.*; and the rigging, &c. for about 1375*l.* No purchaser appeared for the other vessels put up.

To Correspondents.

Several communications are received, and will soon appear. We shall next week commence the publication of our series of original agricultural articles, with *Essays on Butter*—on the culture of *Lima Beans*, *Horse Radish*, and *Zonates*, by Judge BURR, of Albany; to be followed by another on *Mixture of Soils*, by Rev. Mr. ALLEN of Pembroke, Mass., and another on *Ants* and other insects injurious in Agriculture, and the most effectual modes of destroying them. We invite further contributions from farmers and gardeners.

Take Notice.

At a meeting of the Blue Hill Turnpike Corporation, held at Randolph, January 2d, 1832, on a motion to contract with some person to set up a wagon as a repaire of the road, of the following dimensions, viz: rims of the wheels not less than eight inches in width, one axle-tree sixteen inches longer than the other,—to pass from Boston to New-Bedford:

Noted, That the Directors contract with some person or persons, to run such a wagon, on such terms as they may think reasonable; also, to correspond with towns or individuals, as they may think proper, to accomplish the object.

Any person disposed to contract as above, may apply to NATH'L TUCKER, Milton, }
JONAS VALES, Jr, Randolph, } *Directors.*
OTIS SPEAR, " }

Jan. 27, 1832.

The public are respectfully requested to give the above their attention, and reflect whether this subject might not be worthy the consideration of the Legislature, at their present session—especially as so much is now doing throughout the United States to render travelling more comfortable and expeditious; and it is a known fact, that a large portion of our most public roads, although constructed and repaired with the best materials that can be obtained where said roads are located, are subject to the very great inconvenience of deep ruts. It is presumed if the General Court would offer a bounty to individuals, to establish a given number of the above described wagons, to travel on the most public roads throughout the Commonwealth, as repaire of the same, and for transportation of goods, it would be the means of filling the ruts, and save a large portion of the almost useless expense of repairing roads, and also reconcile the public to the utility of the broad wheel law. 2w

Improved Stock.

THREE first rate, English and Arabian STALLIONS; Ten Holderness, Ayrshire, Durham Improved Short Horn, and North Devonshire BULLS—for sale or to let. Also Cows and Heifers for sale—enquire of RALPH WATSON, East Windsor, Conn. Feb. 8, 1832.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street—

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds.—Herd's or Timothy, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c, &c, at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Feb. 1.

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED on a dairy Farm within thirty miles of Boston, a married man to take the same on shares. Good recommendations will be required for capacity, integrity and faithfulness, as also experience in making butter.—Inquire at this office. Feb. 1.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer's office, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small packets, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c, of different sorts.

¶ The seeds vend'd at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, an excellent Farm in the town of Peterborough, N. H. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about a mile from the village; formerly the residence of the late John Smith, Esq. and contains about sixty acres of good land, well walled, with a good House and Barn, and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable, and possession to be given the first of April. For further particulars, inquire of Dea. JOHN FIELD, near the premises, or at No. 3, Rowe's Wharf, Boston. 3rd Jan. 25.

Guide Boards.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market street, a few more boxes of Carter's patent Guide Boards. Members of the Legislature and others, are invited to examine them. Every town in the Commonwealth ought to possess a set of the above Boards, both for economy and convenience. Jan. 25.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Jan. 25.

Nuttall's Ornithology.

JUST received by J. B. Russell, No. 50 1-2 North Market Street, Boston—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Jan. 18.

Sweet Herbs, &c.

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, 52, North Market street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz:

Sweet Marjoram, 37½ cts.—Thyme, 33 cts.—Summer Savory, 25 cts.—Sage, 17 cts.—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. Jan 11

Old Beans and Peas.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office—

About 20 bushels of Peas and Beans of various sorts, of the growth of 1830—being a part of our stock for seed left over unsold, and are now offered at a low price as food for sheep. Jan. 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	112 00	115 00
“ pearl, first sort,	“	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00	10 50
“ prime,	“	7 75	8 00
“ Cargo, No. 1,	“	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,	“	6	7
“ skimmed milk,	“	1	3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 00	6 25
“ Genesee,	“	6 50	6 75
“ Alexandria,	“	5 75	6 00
“ Baltimore, wharf,	“	5 62	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	85	90
“ Corn, Southern yellow,	“	75	80
“ Rye,	“	95	98
“ Barley,	“	1 12	1 20
“ Oats,	“	45	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	“	9 60	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	“	11 00	12 00
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
“ Navy mess,	“	13 00	14 00
“ Cargo, No. 1,	“	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 00	2 25
“ Red Top, northern,	“	67	75
“ Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 50	10 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	55	60
“ Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	“	65	70
“ Merino, 3/4ths, washed,	“	52	55
“ Merino, half blood,	“	48	50
“ Merino, quarter,	“	43	45
“ Native, washed,	“	40	42
“ Pulled superfine,	“	60	62
“ 1st Lambs,	“	55	58
“ 2ds,	“	38	40
“ 3ds,	“	28	30
“ 1st Spinnings,	“	45	48
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	“	6	7
“ whole hogs,	“	5½	6½
VEAL,	“	6	8
MUTTON,	“	4	8
POULTRY,	“	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	“	12	15
“ lump, best,	“	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	25	37
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	1	17
“ Indian, retail,	“	37	40
POTATOES,	“	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 6.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market this day, 294 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, and 710 Sheep. About 12 Beef Cattle and 300 Sheep were reported last week.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The market to-day was very lively and quick, and better prices were obtained. We quote 6 or 8 Cattle at \$6, extra at 5 62½ a 5 75, prime 5 25 a 5 50, good 4 75 a 5, thin 4 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$19, 23, 27, 28, and 32 50.

Sheep.—Sales quick; we noticed one lot of last week's Sheep taken at 3 12½; one lot of Wethers at 4 25, one at 4 50, one (of 119) at 4 92½, and one at 4 34.

Swine.—None at market, and none wanted.

New York Cattle Market, Feb. 3.—In market 750 head of Beef Cattle and in superior order, and about 600 Sheep. Beef Cattle, sales very brisk, and prices have advanced accordingly—average \$6; a few fine sold for \$8; we quote \$3 a 7. Sheep very inferior, very few good ones in; about 60 sold at \$7, with the exception of this lot, prices ranged from \$3 to 5 50.—*Da. Adv.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE SORA.

A question has lately been put in the papers—Whence cometh the Sora and whither goeth it? A writer in the Charleston Courier undertakes to answer it.

The *Rallus Virginianus*, a small bird of 9 inches in length, is in Virginia called the Sora, in Pennsylvania the Rail, in New York the Water Hen. During the whole of the summer, scarcely a bird of this description is seen in the Middle States, when early in the month of August, all of sudden the well known cackle of the Soras is heard along the reedy shores of the Delaware, Schuylkill, and James Rivers. So abundant are they that it is not uncommon for a single sportsman to bag upwards of a hundred that have been killed in one tide, during three hours. This war of extermination continues for several weeks, and the markets are abundantly supplied with these delicious birds, until about the middle of October, when in a single night, they all disappear as suddenly as they arrived. On the very marshes where the day before hundreds were killed, not a single bird is now to be found.

Many persons contend that they bury themselves in the mud, and remain inactive like amphibious animals, till the following spring. Others believe that they are changed into Frogs, and the skaters on the waters of Virginia, seem at last to have made the discovery, that they retreat under the ice, and thus become fishes, (at least in their habits) during a part of the year.

The *Rallus* family contains several species, of which the Sora is one, and our common Marsh Hen another, and there is a beautiful species in the interior of Carolina, that was overlooked by WILSON, and remains yet to be described. The land Rail and the water Crane of Britain, are of the same family, and the habits of all bear a very strong similarity.

The Sora seldom breeds in the Middle States.—The writer of this was shown some of the eggs of this bird, that were found in the meadows below Philadelphia, he once found a nest along the Hudson river, and saw two others along the marshes on Lake Champlain, but it generally breeds much farther North, as far as Hudson's Bay. He was informed by an intelligent Trader, that in collecting the eggs of the wild Goose (*Anser Canadensis*) he found a great number of the nests of the Sora. No sooner are these birds well grown and able to fly, than they migrate southerly. By the time they arrive in the Middle States, a species of reed (the *Zizania aquatica* of Elliott) begins to ripen its seeds. Of these the Sora is very fond—feeding on it greedily, and soon becoming fat. It is very susceptible of cold, and the very first frost drives it reluctantly from its favorite reedy marshes, to seek a warmer climate.—About the time these birds leave the rivers Delaware and Virginia, they make their appearance in the Carolinas in considerable numbers. They are scattered among our marshes and grassy fields. They are not easily made to rise on the wing, hence are not frequently seen, but they are heard in every direction, for several weeks. The writer of this saw six that had been killed in a couple of hours, in the

salt marshes near Charleston, by an individual while in pursuit of March hens; and in the present year, one was shot on James Island, near this city, as late as the 10th of November. Very few of these birds spend the winter in the territory of the United States. They no doubt follow in the train of many of our Swallows, Fly-catchers, and Sylviæ, and remain within or south of the Tropics, till the Spring invites their return. Certain it is, that about the beginning of March, and sometimes a little earlier, the Soras pass through our low country, on their way back to the North, and their well known notes are for a few weeks heard again in our low marshy grounds: they advance rapidly through the Middle and Northern States, are seen on the rivers that empty into the upper lakes, and retire still farther North, on their way to their annual breeding places.

The Sora appears to be a clumsy flyer, but this is merely a habit, which it has with many other birds, who see best in the evening or at night, and fly awkwardly and with seeming difficulty in the day. Let the observer only take his stand on the banks of the Delaware or Schuylkill, in the month of September, early in the morning or late in the evening, and he will see it dart across the river, with the ease and rapidity of the Snipe. It is as capable of migrating as any other bird. In the Autumn of 1819, we saw two that flew on board of a ship thirty miles from land, and it is mentioned by Bishop Madison, that several Soras came on board of a vessel, upwards of three hundred miles from the Capes of the Chesapeake. That this bird is not more frequently seen in its migrations, is owing to the circumstance of its flying by night, and of its being consequently never seen making long flights by day. This habit of migrating by night it possesses in common with the Woodcock, (Scolopax Minor) the Snipe, the Rice bird, and many others.

That a few of these birds may from some cause be overtaken by the winter in the North, and many under such circumstances, hide themselves from the severity of the cold, in hollow logs, drains, or even under broken pieces of ice, where there is but little water, is possible; but that they can under such circumstances, survive the winter, or even a few days, is highly improbable. If the writer in the Petersburg paper means to convey the idea that the birds he refers to come out of the water, from under the ice, where they had no access to the atmospheric air, he must have intended it as a hoax on the naturalists who are supposed to swallow but too greedily the marvellous tales of those who afterwards make themselves merry at their credulity. We might as soon expect to see the Whiting, the Mullet, the Perch, or others of the finny tribe, skipping out from beneath the furrows of the plough, as to see the Sora emerging from under the water, where it had quietly gone to spend the winter among the fishes and amphibious reptiles. Any one who will examine the internal structure of this bird, must be convinced that it is incapable of remaining under water beyond a very short time. The habits which it possesses, with several others of the same genus, of diving, and disappearing for a considerable length of time when wounded, has induced many persons to believe that it could not be drowned. This however is not the fact. When wounded, it sometimes clings to marshes and

weeds under water, and dies there, but it more frequently rises near the surface, and merely protrudes a sufficient portion of its bill out of the water to enable it to breathe. We once in company with some naturalists of Philadelphia, tried an experiment upon two Soras that had been slightly wounded in the wing, to ascertain how long they could live under the water. They were placed in a covered basket which was sunk in the river. One remained 15 minutes in the water, the other 8; on taking them out both were found dead; we placed them in the sun for several days, but they were never resuscitated.

The perplexities with regard to the migration of birds, are every day removing. Not many years ago it was supposed that the swallows retired into hollow trees, or under the water, and there remained dormant through the winter until the cheering sun of Spring revived them; but any careful observer who will place himself on the outskirts of our city from August to November, and will look about him, may easily unravel the mystery. There he will see the swallows, from the purple martin down to the minute bank swallow, sailing gaily through the air in pursuit of their favorite food, and winging their way from their breeding places in the North to the sunny south where abundance of insects and balmy skies welcome their annual return. And could he but have the faculty of seeing by night as well as by day, he would find the now mysterious Sora pursuing the same course, and with the rice bird, with which it has associated on the reeds of the rivers in the middle States, going to spend the winter in a climate more congenial to its tender frame.

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ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

MAKING AND PRESERVING BUTTER.

BY J. FOUL, OF ALBANY.

Butter is an important article in household economy; and as upon its quality depends very much the profits of the farmer as well as the comfort of the consumer, I send you, Mr Editor, a few hints on the process of making and preserving it.

The art of making butter consists in separating, with skill and neatness, the oil from the serum and curd with which it is combined in the milk, and of seasoning it to suit the palate. The art of preserving good butter lies in so keeping it as to have it retain its rich, sweet flavor. The best method I know of effecting these objects, is embraced in the following rules:

1. In the first place see that your cows are supplied with a plenty of nutritious food. This is the raw material from which butter is made; and unless this is good and abundant, the manufactured article will be scanty and poor.

2. Let the milk be set in shallow broad pans, of wooden, tin or stone earthen ware, to facilitate the separation of the cream, in a cool, clean apartment.* Red glazed earthen is bad; and lead is often poisonous. I think the best temperature is about 50° of Fahrenheit.

3. Let the cream or milk† be churned before it has become rancid or bitter; as at this stage it has its finest qualities for butter.

4. The operation of churning should be moderately and regularly performed.‡ If too slow, and at intervals only, the separation is tedious and uncertain. If violent, the cream is too much heated, and yields a white insipid butter.

5. Put no water with your cream nor with your milk. The flavor, I may say aroma, which gives

to butter its high value is extremely volatile, is dissipated by heat, and materially dissipated by water. Work the butter thoroughly with the butter ladle, in a wooden bowl, which may be set in water to cool the mass; and while this operation is being completed, mix pure fine salt* enough with the butter to season it for the table, and set it by in the bowl in a cool cellar till next day—at which time the salt will be completely dissolved, when it is to be thoroughly incorporated by again working the butter with the wooden ladle until every particle of liquid is expelled.

The making process is now completed. To preserve the rich flavor which this process secures, pack the butter nicely down in a perfectly tight sweet vessel and none is better than a stone earthen jar, without a particle of additional salt; smooth the surface, and cover the top two inches with a strong cold brine, which has been made by boiling and skimming the materials. If a pellicle or scum is seen to rise upon the pickle, turn off the liquid, and replace it by fresh pickle.

I am accustomed to eat butter, of May, June and Oct. made and preserved in this way, when it is from six to twelve months old, without perceiving any material difference between it and that which is fresh made.

HORSE RADISH—*Cochlearia armoracea*.

This is a perennial plant, which is worthy a place in every garden. The young leaves are used for greens in the spring, and the roots, scraped into shreds or grated, are very fine with boiled as well as roast meats, in winter and spring, and it is believed are, in moderate quantities, conducive to health.

For the ordinary uses of a family, no directions are necessary for the cultivation of this plant; for it will grow without care, in any garden soil; and all that is requisite is to plant the crowns or pieces of the root, where you wish them to grow, and keep down the weeds. But as it forms a profitable crop for the market garden, it will not be amiss to suggest a proper method of culture.

The soil should be a deep, rich, moist loam, but neither wet nor stiff. In my sand soil, it grows well on the north side of the garden fence, and in the shade of trees, where, however, the ground is rich and loose.

The preparation of the ground consists in digging, or otherwise loosening, and mixing it with a good dressing of dung, to the depth of two feet.

The planting consists in placing the sets, twelve inches apart, in the prepared ground, ten or twelve inches below the surface. If too low, the sets often will not grow, or grow feebly but; if near the surface, the roots become too fibrous. The

* Liverpool blown salt will not keep butter sweet and is besides deleterious to health, when used for culinary purposes. See the analysis of this salt in an early No. of the New York Medical Journal, by Drs Miller and Mitchell. They ascribe to its use much of the sickness which afflicts parts of our country. Pure alum salt should alone be used, after it is ground or well pounded. The salt made at Onondaga, by solar evaporation, and sold in casks, for table use, is perhaps as pure muriate of soda as comes into the market.

sets are the crown of an old plant, two or three inches long, slit longitudinally into slips of the size of one's thumb. This may be done either in the autumn or the spring. My practice is to plant the sets when I take up the roots for use, and in the same ground.

The after culture consists in keeping the ground free from weeds.

The crop is taken when the plant has grown two seasons. The roots intended for the winter market, should be taken up in November and packed in earth, either in a cellar or in a pit, that they may be had at all times. Those intended for the spring market may be taken up as they are wanted. Families who are fond of horse radish, generally lay in a stock for winter use. J. B.

Albany Nursery.

THE LIMA BEAN—*Phaseolus limensis*,

Is unquestionably the best bean, if not the best of the legumes, that is grown in our gardens, with the further recommendation that it may be kept for the table, in tolerable perfection, during the whole year. As it is rather tender for our climate, considerable care is requisite to grow it with success.

The soil should be rich, mellow, warm, and rather dry. The situation open and fully exposed to the sun. The time of planting, May, when the ground and weather are sufficiently warm to insure a quick germination of the seed, as this is very liable to rot in a cold or moist temperature. The manner of planting may be either that of ordinary pole beans, in hills two and a half to three feet deep, or as follows: Dig holes three feet in circumference and eighteen inches deep, and put into each the best part of a barrow load of dung or compost; cover this with six or eight inches of mould, plant the beans near the rim, and insert four or five poles, retaining the branches, round the hill. In either way, it is best to set the poles when the seed is planted. Cover the seed half an inch with mould, and if the weather is dry when you plant, an occasional watering will be serviceable. The seed may be soaked a few hours, with advantage, in tepid water or milk and water, previous to planting.

The product is very abundant; though the entire crop seldom comes to maturity in ordinary situations. To make the most of it, however, it has been my practice, on the first indications of frost, to pick off all that have acquired a mature size, and to have them shelled and dried. I generally reserve this bean for winter use, and sixty hills have yielded four and five pecks of shelled beans. Those that are ripe are separated for seed, and to be used last. They lose very little of their richness or flavor; and both the ripe and unripe may be cooked in the same way that they are when taken from the vines, taking the precaution to put them in cold water over night, previous to cooking. They are particularly fine, with dried green corn, in the Indian dish which we denominate *succash*.

There are two varieties of this bean, which differ in size nearly one half, of like habits, and both very abundant bearers. J. B.

Albany Nursery.

* A good practice prevails in Pennsylvania, of building stone milk houses over or near springs, where a proper temperature is maintained during the heats of summer. This practice is worthy of imitation where springs are convenient; and where they are not, a substitute which I saw at Col. M'Allister's, at the Blue Ridge above Harrisburgh, may in many cases be adopted. The Colonel had built a neat underground room, in the side of the hill, near his well, handsomely plastered upon brick or stone walls, covered I think with earth, at all events with a luxuriant *Bignonia radicans*, which when I saw it was in full bloom. Around the sides were sinks or vats for setting in his milk pans, so constructed that the water passed off ere it reached the rims of the pans, with plugs in the bottom to let the whole off when desired. A spout led from this pump into these sinks, through which the water was conducted. By renewing this water occasionally, according to the weather, an equilibrium was easily maintained in the milk house at the desired temperature.

† In a great part of New York, the milk is churned; in New England generally only the cream. The Dutch method I think produces the most butter.

‡ The dog churn is in general use in many counties, particularly upon the borders of the Hudson. In Orange we hear this in operation in a summer morning at every farm house. It is a great saving of labor to the family, which has a barrel of milk to churn daily. In one place I saw a sheep treading the diagonal platform, and another tied at hand to relieve him.

LOVE APPLE—TOMATTO, Fr.

Solanum lycopersicum.

This is an annual, a native of South America, the vines of which grow to the length of four and six feet, and produce great quantities of fruit. When once introduced into the garden, it propagates itself by the seeds which are scattered upon the ground. The tomato is used as a pickle when green, and in its ripe state, in confectionary, as a preserve, in soups, and for a pleasant ketchup. It is also eaten raw, when sliced and seasoned, like cucumbers. But far the most extensive use of this article is in the form of sauce, to be eaten with meats. In the south of Europe, and in the southern and middle States, its cultivation and consumption are very great; and its medicinal properties are deemed highly salutary to persons of dyspeptic habits, as well as to the sedentary and studious. There are seven varieties enumerated, differing from each other in size, shape, or color. Of these, the large red is considered best for culinary purposes. A single plant will often produce a peck of fruit. Few persons at first like the tomato; but use soon renders it agreeable, and in time, very desirable.

The tomato will grow in any soil, but thrives best in tolerably stiff loam. Although the self-sown plants which spring up, will ripen their fruit in part, yet as it is desirable to have an early crop for summer use, the seed may be sown in a hot bed in April, and the plants put in the open ground when the season is so advanced as to have them thrive. They may be readily transplanted with the dibble. If the soil is rich, set the plants three feet apart, keep the ground about them loose and free from weeds, and support the vines as they extend, in an upright or sloping position, by stakes, frames, or brush wood. In this way the fruit comes to earlier maturity and is more abundant.

To make tomato sauce. Take half a peck or more of ripe fruit, dip them separately in boiling water, and divest them of the outer skin, which separates then readily; then slice the fruit, put it into a sauce pan with salt enough to season, but without any water or other liquid, cover the sauce pan, and set it on embers to stew gradually. When it has become a mass, take off the cover, that it may be reduced, by evaporation, to a proper consistence for the table. Thus prepared, it is said the tomato may be kept, in tight bottles, for winter use. J. B.

N. B.—Last season I put a quantity of the ripe fruit into strong brine; and from partial experiments made in soups, I judged and so published in the Genesee Farmer, that it might be freshened and used for sauce. But on having the experiment made, I find I was mistaken: It retained the appearance, but had wholly lost the flavor of the fresh gathered fruit.

Albany Nursery.

Effects of whiskey in the Army &c.—The following appalling statement was recently made at Washington, by the Hon. Mr Wayne, member of Congress from Georgia.

“In our little army of 5642 men there have been it is stated, 5832 courts martial within five years, of which five sixths are chargeable to intemperance. And also 4049 desertions, of which almost all are chargeable to intemperance. Desertion alone has cost the United States \$336,616, in five years. Add to this the declension of moral feeling, the disease and premature deaths produced, and what a hide-

ous aggregate does it give of the ravages of intemperance.”

The British government, ever attentive to the true interests of their soldiery, and sensible of the debasing and ruinous effects of ardent spirits in the army and navy have lately issued a warrant annulling the spirit ration which contains the following memorable words:

“Instead of the wine or spirits hitherto granted as a component part of the daily ration of provisions, an equivalent in money to be styled liquor money, shall in future be given on all foreign stations where rations of provisions are issued under the authority of this warrant.”

Great efforts have been made to effect a reformation among the navigators of the great canals in New York. Mr T. Joy gives the following as the result of his investigation as to the effects the last season.

“While I acknowledge there is yet much room for improvement among our canal navigators, I am happy to say the past season has been one of wonderful reform. Formerly it was the practice of almost every “line” boat, to keep a bar on board and the sale of liquor to passengers, was calculated upon by the captain as a source of pecuniary profit. Now I believe I may say with certainty, that these bars have been entirely abandoned, and no liquor is now carried on board any of the freight boats, for the supply of either the passengers or crews; hands are now hired with an understanding that no liquor is to be furnished them. Drivers are now bound in the written contracts which are made with them when hired, to abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits, and a violation of this condition is a forfeiture of a month’s wages, and a liability to be forthwith discharged. That these rules are fully and strictly complied with in all cases, I do not pretend, but I trust, that the time is not far distant, when a departure from them in the least degree, will be looked upon as both dishonorable and disgraceful.

“It has been a subject of common remark, by all who have had intercourse with our canals during the past season, that more courtesy, quietness, harmony and good feeling prevailed among canal boatmen, than was ever before displayed.

“For one, I am confident that a more perceptible improvement cannot be named, than that which has taken place upon our canals during the past season. Kindness and civility towards each other among boatmen, has taken the place of quarrels and contentions. Amicable and friendly adjustment among themselves of disputed rights and other grievances, has taken the place of petty law suits and expensive litigation. And I am told by the most respectable captains upon the canals, that these improvements are attributed, almost if not entirely, to the cause of temperance. With such encouragements before us, I trust that this society will not relax its exertions in the good cause, till the use of ardent spirits shall be exterminated from among our canal navigators.”

Carrots.—There is reason to believe that carrots will answer on fen or mossy land, if a sufficient quantity of ashes be spread on the ground where they are sown; and it is probable that lime and other manures may raise that valuable crop on peaty soils.—*Farmers’ Magazine, (Scotland).*

Grasshoppers were seen in abundance at Dennis, Cape Cod, 15th and 16th ult. as active as in summer.

ADDRESS

PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL, SEPTEMBER 24, 1831.

BY MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

Continued from page 235.

The term ‘Science of Horticulture,’ as I understand it, implies little else than a systematic arrangement and application to horticultural purposes, of the knowledge derived from various other sciences; in other words, he is to be esteemed the most scientific gardener, other things being equal, who is the most profoundly versed in all those sciences which throw light upon the various processes of his art. Now these include not merely the different departments of general physics, but, in an especial manner, the whole circle of Natural History; those causes, therefore, which retarded the progress of Natural History, are, to a great extent the same to which must be ascribed the slow advancement of Horticulture. These are in general all those grand sources of prejudice and error, to which the mind of man was subject, before released from its thralldom, by the introduction of the inductive philosophy of Bacon, and many of which are but too prevalent even at the present day; such as those arising from the infirmities and waywardness of human nature itself;—the tendencies of the judgment to be biased and corrupted by particular courses of study or habits of life; the imperfection of language; a blind reverence for antiquity; the influence of the visionary theories and romantic philosophies which prevail in the world; and last, though not least, a slavish prostration to the authority of great names.

But Natural History was not one of the favorite pursuits of the revivers of literature; and it was not till long after the effects of Bacon’s method of investigation had been felt in other sciences, that any very sensible improvement took place in those whose object is to make us acquainted with the works of nature. And yet the scholars of that period displayed a degree of industry in collecting facts, or rather stories, (for a small part only of them were true) which appears almost incredible. Conrad Gesner, the most considerable of them, is styled by Haller ‘a monster of erudition.’ Some other cause must therefore be sought to account for the phenomenon; and the grand secret which explains the whole is the want of system. It is system in the application of powers which were before often antagonising or inert, and in the arrangement of facts and fragments of knowledge, which, like the scattered sybiline leaves, were without meaning or use, that has been the grand engine of advancement in the sciences, arts and literature of modern times. But as we understand the term, neither the ancients nor moderns, till towards the close of the seventeenth century, had any system in their study of nature.

It is for this reason, that of all the plants described by Theophrastus and Dioscorides, not a single one can now be satisfactorily identified. Pliny’s work is valuable, as collecting all that had been done by the authors before him; but his descriptions are so vague, taken from such uncertain marks, and from comparison with other plants of which we know nothing, that, as a system of plants, it is perfectly useless. And in this same way, Botany, which has perhaps always been in advance of the other departments of Natural History, went on for fifteen hundred years, till Lobe shadowed out something like a system of classes, which was afterwards improved upon by the two Banksins. But

the first really systematic writer is Ray, whose synopsis was published in 1677, and is, strictly speaking, a systematic work, having an arrangement into classes, genera, and species,—though in this respect still very imperfect. His classes are founded on such indefinite distinctions as trees and shrubs; his genera are formed upon such characters as the shape of the leaf, color, taste, smell, and even size. His nomenclature is of such a formidable and repulsive character that none but the most studious and laborious would ever undertake to master it. It seems incredible to a young botanist, accustomed to the concise precision of the present day, which renders his study inviting even to the careless, the indolent, and the fashionable, that a pupil of Ray, when he mentioned a plant, was obliged to repeat, often, a line and a half of Latin description,—which, as Miss Kent observes, would sound much more like an incantation than a name. We can imagine the overwhelming astonishment, with which the vulgar and the genteel ignorant must have listened, when he was pouring out these '*sesquipedalia verba*,' to designate a common weed. Well may we excuse them for replying, when urged to partake of the pleasures of such a study, 'The kernel of your nut, for aught we know, may be very sweet, but the shell is too hard for us to crack.'

Again, so long as the mind remained occupied in no other manner than the acquisition of new plants, without knowing in what way to appreciate their respective peculiarities, discoveries continued to be made slowly, and to be of little value when made. As soon, however, as botanists arrived at the art of arranging upon philosophical principles, the materials they possessed, their attention was strongly directed towards supporting their respective systems by the addition of new objects and new facts; and the strenuous investigations, instituted on this account, naturally brought them acquainted with an abundance of subjects, the existence of which the imperfection of their previous knowledge could not have led them to suspect.

The following statistics will place this in a strong light. The entire Flora of Homer amounts to less than thirty species. In the Holy Bible, according to Sprengel, seventyone plants are noticed by name; and two hundred and seventyfour are spoken of by Hippocrates, who was born four hundred and fifty years before Christ. Theophrastus, of about the same period, whose work is the first expressly devoted to plants of which we have any knowledge, enumerates somewhat less than five hundred. Three hundred years later, or about the time of Cleopatra, Dioscorides notices nearly seven hundred; and Pliny, in the first Christian century, gives an account, collected, as he says, from more than two thousand Greek and Roman writers, of about one thousand species,—the results of the investigations of *forty centuries*! For fourteen hundred years after Pliny, an increase of only five hundred new species is allowed; but in the next two centuries, when the knowledge of plants was assuming a scientific form, upwards of four thousand five hundred new plants were added to the catalogue;—a number four times greater than had been ascertained in all the preceding ages of the world. So extraordinary was the advance of botany under the auspices of Linnæus, that, in a few years, fifteen hundred other plants were added to the list; and the whole number, actually described at the time of his death in 1778, was between eleven and twelve thousand. But since

that period, the increase has been so prodigious, that the number of species of all descriptions now known, according to an estimate given in a late journal, is not less than one hundred thousand!

Such has been the effect of system on Botany—or, at least, such an effect never could have been produced without it. The mere Linnæan nomenclature is a gigantic effort, and itself a wonderful instrument of order and perspicuity. In Chemistry, where there is not a tenth part of the individual objects to be specified that there is in Botany, the advantages of nomenclature have been most remarkable in promoting facility of investigation and clearness of description; and we find, that not only all the divisions of Natural History, but several other sciences, to which the system of arrangement and designation established by Linnæus have been applied, advanced with a rapidity and extent, irresistibly conclusive as to its power and efficacy. It therefore only remains for me to demonstrate the dependence of Horticulture, scientifically pursued, upon Natural History, and I trust I shall have acquitted myself of the first part of my engagement; as to the second part, if the causes which obstruct the progress of gardening are once well understood, the way to obviate them will be too plain to require expatiating upon.

Natural History, in its broadest acceptation, embraces a knowledge and description of all the objects in the material universe. In this sense it will include the heavenly bodies and their phenomena. These, however, though in some respects matters of observation, are yet so completely subservient to the laws of mechanics, and the mode of studying them is so different from what he is usually accustomed to, that the naturalist long ago abandoned them to the astronomer. And since the abolition of the laws of judicial astrology, the gardener is content with knowing the cause of the seasons, and of day and night; resting satisfied in their being immutable, and that the devices of man can never vary their order or their influence.

Meteorology, for somewhat similar reasons, has also been commonly excluded from the pale of Natural History. But this science, in its whole extent, has a most important bearing upon vegetable culture. Water and air are the very blood and breath of life to plants. The different states of the atmosphere as indicated by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer and electrometer;—the action of light and heat, whether solar or artificial, whether accumulated or diminished, whether applied after long or short intervals;—the influence of the different winds, and the effects of exposure to or protection from them;—the phenomena of clouds, fog, dew, frost, rain, snow, and hail, are among the subjects which, most nearly affect the operations of the gardener, and whose nature and powers it behoves him thoroughly to understand.

But some of the first considerations demanding his attention relate to the materials of which the surface of the earth, on which he operates, is composed. The necessity of an acquaintance with *Minerology* is here manifest;—preparatory for which a knowledge of *Chemistry* is requisite, as well as for the analysis and composition of soils, and also of vegetable products. Next, it will soon be found that the properties of soils vary not only with the elevation and aspect of the surface, but are also greatly modified by the nature of the rocky or other strata on which they rest, or with which

they are in any way associated. Hence, he, who would most successfully cultivate them, must know something of *Geology*, a vast and exceedingly interesting field of inquiry, as yet but imperfectly explored, and the importance of which to agriculture and arboriculture is but beginning to be properly appreciated. To know the kind of plant which can be most profitably cultivated on a given soil, is one thing; but to prepare a soil for the best culture of a given kind of plant, demands other and much more complicated considerations. Indeed two of the chief points in the gardener's art consist in the accommodation of the soil to the nature of the plant, and in teaching the plant to accommodate itself to the soil and climate.

So numerous and intimate are the reciprocal relations between the animal and the vegetable kingdom, that no one of them can be thoroughly understood without a pretty full acquaintance with the other. Hence, a knowledge of *Zoology*, *Ornithology*, and *Entomology* must prove of high utility to the gardener; enabling him to distinguish those quadrupeds, birds, and insects, which are friendly, from those which are inimical to his interests; for it is only by accurately discriminating their kinds, and by studying their natures and habits, that he can avail himself of the services of one, or protect himself from the depredations of the other.

There is no one class, in whose success the interests of mankind are so much involved, as in that of the cultivators of the soil. By this I mean, that, as food is the first necessary of life, and fine fruit one of its greatest luxuries, every question which concerns their production deserves serious attention.

Now it is well known that, every year, some unexpected failure of crops, originating in the ravages of the insect world, takes place;—that the labors of the farmer, and the hopes of the orchardist and florist are continually destroyed by these minute and subtle enemies; and that, often, local scarcity, and sometimes individual ruin, is the result. With these evils upon record, and continually coming under our notice in one form or another, any one would fancy that *this portion* of Natural History, at least, had been well studied;—that the forms and appearances, the habits and economy of all these scourges of vegetation had been well investigated and distinctly described. But, incredible as it may appear, no work professing to give the horticulturist a right knowledge of the animals, birds, insects, reptiles or worms, useful or injurious to his labors, exists in our language!

It mostly happens, when a naturalist is applied to for information on such points, by those who are the immediate sufferers, and he begins to put the question which alone can enable him to form an opinion, he can seldom make out whether the thing complained of is a beetle, a fly, or a moth. He is told that 'it may have only two wings, though possibly it has more'; 'it may have very short wings, but perhaps none at all'; and generally the sum total that can be positively ascertained is that 'the creature looks very much like a grub.'

To be continued.

Sir Astley Cooper's Chilblain Ointment.—Take one ounce of camphorated spirit of wine; half an ounce of the liquor of subacetate of lead.—Mix and apply in the usual way three or four times a day. It is very efficacious.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE FRUITFULNESS OF PLANTS.

MR ESSENDER—In your paper of the 3d of August last is an article extracted from the Monthly Journal of Geology and Natural Science concerning the influence of climate on the fruitfulness of plants. The proposition which the writer attempts to establish is, that the cultivated plants yield the greatest and most valuable products near the northernmost limits in which they grow. The author is evidently a man of talents and much observation, and has collected many important facts and observations upon the subject on which he treats; and I was much pleased and instructed with some of his remarks. I apprehend, however, that a disposition to generalize has led him into some material errors. It having been circulated in your widely extended periodical and having seen it commented upon with much approbation by the editor of another, it cannot be altogether unimportant to point out (though late) the errors, if such exist.

Without any claim to the talents exhibited by the writer of the article in question, I shall adduce some facts and statements from various authors, which I think will make it appear that the writer has evidently been carried too far by a favorite theory, however flattering it may be to us, who live in a northern climate to be taught to believe that we are the favored sons of earth in physical advantages (as we doubtless are in moral) yet we should be careful not to adopt such opinions contrary to evidence, as they will lead to unhappy results. That the proposition in question is correct with regard to some and probably many plants I am not disposed to question but that it is not universally true, and that it is not true with regard to some vegetables mentioned by the writer, I think equally evident.

In the first place, it may be noticed that the adaptation of many plants to different climates depends not merely on the mean temperature, but likewise much, and in some cases, mainly, on the variation of temperature. Indian Corn, for instance, being an annual plant and depending mostly on the temperature of the summer months, grows freely in Canada, but will hardly come to perfection in the south of England; while other perennial plants are raised with much less difficulty in England than in New England. Of many vegetables likewise it is difficult to assign any natural limits, owing to the capacity they possess (so to speak) of acclimating themselves in almost any latitude.

Cotton, the first production adduced by the writer aforesaid, his proposition may be mainly true, as I am not possessed of information sufficient to determine whether it is owing to the poorer quality, that cotton is not cultivated in the tropical regions, or to some other cause. One or two facts, however, would lead us to believe that the quality does not degenerate until we go much south of the cotton region of the United States. The first is that of the upland cottons; the New Orleans, or that raised in the most southern limit of this country is the finest. Another is that the Egyptian cotton, raised probably in latitude from 30 to 31° is believed to be superior to any except the Sea Island. Whether the protection of the seed from the

cold is any part of the design of the cotton wool, may perhaps be questionable. One undoubted object of it in common with the adaptation of the appendages of many other seeds, as the down of the thistle, the wings of the maple, burrs and hooks of various seeds, is the dispersion of them abroad.

Of Flax and Hemp I think the writer may be correct in his remarks.

With regard to Indian Corn; in the first place, Mr Editor, I am slow to believe that one hundred and fifty bushels have ever been raised upon an acre of ground. The assumption that the produce of the lands in the northern states is greater than those of the middle and western states is contrary to almost all the statements of those well informed of the facts. The soil of Kentucky is proverbially fertile in Indian Corn. It is also said on good authority, contrary to the statement of the writer in question, that maize is extensively raised for food in the West Indies. That the Indian Corn of northern climates is heavier than that of southern is a well known fact; but that upon soils of equal fertility the produce is greater in the northern than in the middle and southern parts of the United States, until further evidence is shown, I must be permitted to doubt. In other countries, of much less latitude and warmer climate, Indian Corn is a very productive crop. In Mexico, a writer in the London Quarterly Review, vol. iii. p. 160, says 'the indigenous inhabitants who are satisfied with the different preparations of maize can supply the demands of a family during a whole year by the labor of a single individual for a day.'

Of Wheat, Woodbridge's Isothermal chart, constructed principally from the authority of Baron Humboldt, gives the southern limit in north latitudes, as ranging in different longitudes from 36 to 37 degrees and the northern from 50 to 64 degrees. Suppose then it were true, as stated by the writer, that the latitude of Pennsylvania and New York produces the finest and most abundant crops, it would still be nearer the southern than the northern limit according to Humboldt and his authority will be admitted to be far from disreputable.

But how does the writer's position with regard to the wheat of Europe bear the test of facts. Sicily, in latitude 37° was formerly the granary of the Roman Empire, and according to Doct. Morse it produces of some kinds of wheat 20 and 30 fold and of one variety 60 fold! According to the same authority the vale of Valencia in Spain in latitude 39° to 40° produces of wheat from 20 to 40 fold.

In some parts of Mexico likewise wheat is a very exuberant crop. Says the writer in the Quarterly Review, before quoted, 'We have been assured by some who have been engaged in their cultivation, that in the vicinity of the city of Guanaxerato, there are large plains, where, with a single ploughing, without manure, and aided only by an irrigation which in the rainy season is easily effected, the increase of wheat is rarely less than fifty for one, and more frequently is eighty for one.'

Of Grasses, especially of some kinds, the observations of the author appear to me to be correct and judicious. It is however contrary to my preconceived notions that the juices of the Sugar Cane are either more abundant or richer near the northern limits of its production than in the tropical climates.

Tobacco, the writer brings forward as an instance in support of his doctrine, on account of

the strength of the narcotic quality; but the superiority of the flavor of that grown in the warmer climates, is familiar to every one.

'The delicious and pulpy fruits,' says this writer 'are in a still more striking way illustrative of our principle,' &c. In this paragraph are classed together fruits congenial to climates of very different temperatures. The Peach, hardly it certainly does well in our latitude, yet is largely in perfection north of New York, without the aid of the artificial warmth produced by the congregated buildings of cities; and it is probably in its highest perfection somewhat south, at least as near the southern as the northern limit of its growth, according to the authority of Humboldt, who fixes the southern limits, varying from 29° to 37° and the northern from 40° to 53°. The apple, which the writer classes with the peach, and states to have originated near the tropics, is a native of northern latitudes, and is now found wild in England. It grows in perfection in our latitude in this country. In Europe as well as in this country it produces well, nearer its southern than its northern limit. Dr Morse says that Biscay and Asturia, in Spain, abound in orchards and produce the finest cider in great abundance.

With regard to Apricots, Nectarines and the more delicate kinds of foreign Grapes, it would be a source of much gratification to me, could I be satisfied that the climate in which our lot has been cast, by a wise Providence, is well adapted to the perfection of these delicious fruits. But unhappily, the evidence to the contrary is so convincing, that I am compelled to be satisfied with the expectation of a merely precarious enjoyment of them. It is a matter of notoriety, that although in New England the trees grow well, the fruits of the apricot and nectarine are rarely perfected, except in cities where a factitious temperature is excited.

The apricot, it is well known, derives its name from its adaptation to a warm climate ('apricus' 'sunny'). If the juices of the grape are best matured for wine near the northern limits of their growth, as this writer affirms, it is certainly otherwise with the flavor of the fruit for the table. The appellation of 'vine clad,' bestowed on Italy, is very much at variance with the writer's assertion, that 'in no southern country of Europe, except Madeira, where elevation makes the difference, is the vine in much repute.'

It might also be shown, did the limits of this communication permit, that there is equal reason to doubt the correctness of the writer's remarks on the Melon and the Orange.

It is also proper to notice here, (as tending to show the incorrectness of so general a proposition as that maintained by the writer referred to,) the variety in the parts of vegetables appropriated to use, and likewise the various qualities constituting their value. Thus, while many are cultivated for the seed, others are raised for the herbage, and others, still, for their outer covering. It may, therefore, very naturally be the consequence, that while some are more productive of seed in a warm climate, others used for the herbage may be most productive in a climate farther north. As regards the qualities, also, of plants, one is valued for its productiveness, another for its flavor, &c.

All will, however, agree with the writer, that proper attention should be paid to the influence of climate on the productiveness of plants, in all the operations of agricultural pursuit, and that much time and expense might be saved, and much great

er profits realized if these were more generally understood. But it is to be feared that he, who assuming the doctrine advocated by the writer whose remarks have been examined, to the full extent maintained by him, shall attempt on an extensive scale, to cultivate the more delicate vegetables, near the most northern limit of their growth, will prepare for himself much disappointment and vexation. I apprehend it will be found, upon a full examination of this interesting subject, that no general theory can be formed from the facts as they exist, but that it will appear that the wisdom of Providence has been exhibited in adapting vegetables to their respective climates, and that while some of them appear to flourish best toward their most northern limit, others, on the contrary, will be found in the highest perfection towards the southern; and that in determining the fitness of places for the production of different kinds of plants, we should take into consideration the various circumstances of soil, climate, &c, without regard to any particular theory. M.

Berlin, Ct. Feb. 2, 1832.

DWARF TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have derived from your paper so much valuable information, on all subjects connected with horticulture, that I know not where better to apply than to you for any information on this interesting subject. I find frequent mention made, in works on gardening, of *dwarf trees*; but I have not been able to find any account of the process by which these trees are produced, either in the American Gardener or in any other work which I have consulted. In the New England Farmer for February 1st, there are some incidental hints on this subject, written, I presume, by Judge Buel of Albany, but no direct or detailed account. The author concludes by advising his readers to plant dwarf pear trees for themselves, and standards for their posterity. As I have already done the latter to a considerable extent, I should be glad, if I knew how, to follow his advice in the former respect, also. If the art of dwarfing trees be not among the mysteries of the nursery, known only to the initiated, I would respectfully request Mr Buel or some other person acquainted with the subject, to describe the process in your paper; as I doubt not it would be interesting to many of your readers. Perhaps you can yourself furnish the information desired, and thus oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Portsmouth, N. H. Feb. 1832.

By the Editor.—We have seen no directions for causing trees to remain of a small size, or become dwarfs, more explicit than the following from London:

'The dwarfing of trees is a kind of artificial beauty, much practised by the Chinese; and though the habit be kept up chiefly by withholding nourishment, yet the dwarf may be produced by ringing a branch, enveloping it in a ball of loam; amputating it when it has made roots; and then pinching off all exuberance of growth, so as to keep it in shape.'

Pear scions may be rendered dwarfs by grafting them on quince stocks, and all the larger kinds of fruit trees by inserting them in stocks of a smaller variety of the same species. Perhaps cutting in or clipping off the leading shoots, as in trimming hedges, may generally answer the purpose desired. We should, however, be happy to learn the opin-

ion of Mr Buel and other scientific horticulturists on this subject.

DETERIORATION OF SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in the New England Farmer, No. 29, of the current volume, a communication under this head from Z. Barton Stout, of the opinion of William Jarvis, Esq. of Weathersfield, Vt. that the progeny of the Saxony and Merino were diminished in size and healthfulness; to which opinion I fully subscribe. The lambs are less rugged and more tender. Those which are dropped in the winter mostly die. I have calculated to have mine come in April, but some had taken the buck before they were separated, and out of twenty dropped I have only four or five survivors; and those which come so late in April and May, do not get sufficiently grown to stand the winter much better. But there is another failure as bad, the *fleece* is much drier and of course much lighter, and indeed there is a less quantity of wool, and the additional price will not produce so much in value. I consider the most hardy race of sheep to be those which are just half merino and half native, and carry the largest fleeces, and such wool as that would suit our flannel manufacturers. Bridgeport, Ct. Feb. 6, 1832. B.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS—CULTURE OF PLANTS.

MR FESSENDEN—In your last No. I noticed a communication signed 'Rusticus,' regarding the 'gross inequalities,' of the premiums awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and though my usual avocations will not allow me to devote much time to newspaper controversy, I beg leave to offer a few remarks in reply.

As regards cucumbers, forced and grown out of doors, I most cordially agree with your correspondent; but that the same remarks are applicable to grapes grown in the open air and 'forced,' (from this term I presume he means grapes grown under glass,) is by no means, so apparent. For my part, I have never seen what is considered a forced grape, by gardeners, in America, excepting the fine specimens of White Sweet Water grape from Jamaica Plains, last season, and those were not exhibited until July. What are termed forced grapes in England, are those grown by artificial heat and ripened out of season. The vines are broke in November or December, and the fruit ripened in May or June, and in some gardens much earlier. The grapes grown under glass, which obtained the Society's premium last season, I did not see; but the fine specimens of Black Hamburgs, for which the grower received the premium in 1830, were not shown until the middle of September, and even those were not considered by judges as fully ripe, and could not therefore be denominated 'forced.' The only use I have ever seen made of glass for raising grapes in the vicinity of Boston is in creating an artificial climate more congenial to the vine's tender habit, not by any means to force them; and I know from practical experience that it requires more skill and attention to grow specimens of Black Hamburg grapes, such as most justly obtained the premiums last season, in our very precarious climate, out of doors, than it does under glass, unless the grapes under glass are ripened in May or June; therefore in my opinion, the committee on Fruits would be justified in offering a higher premium for superior specimens of grapes grown out of doors than under glass, unless as before

stated, the grapes under glass are ripened by the first of June.

Your correspondent's remarks on the premiums awarded for flowers are equally erroneous. I do not think he is much of a florist, at least I am confident that he knows nothing of growing Chrysanthemums. It is very well known to every good grower of that most beautiful flower that the compost, to grow them well, requires as much care and time in the preparation as the compost for Tulips or Ranunculus; and allowing that they are struck from mere cuttings, (as he says,) in the spring, say the 1st of April, he must be completely ignorant of the treatment of the plant not to be aware that it requires ten times more trouble and expense to bring them to perfection than it does either of the other mentioned flowers. If it will not occupy too much of your valuable paper I will endeavor for the information of your correspondent to point out the method with which I have treated Chrysanthemums and Tulips for some years, I flatter myself with a good deal of success, and leave him to judge which gives the most trouble. Chrysanthemums, when the cuttings are rooted, I put into one cent pots—shade them for a few days, until the roots get hold of the soil,—then plunge the pots in the open ground in a sheltered situation; water them every day in dry weather,—and if very dry, twice a day. They stand in this manner until about the last of June when I re-pot them into a pot one size larger; they then undergo the same process of shading and re-plunging. The daily watering is continued. In this manner they stand until the last of August, with the exception of being necessary to tie them to neat sticks to prevent the winds from breaking them. At that time I re-pot them into the pots to flower, (the size of the pots in which I flower them are generally 4 cents.) They have to be shaded again for a few days, then set in some sheltered situation upon boards, to prevent the worms from getting into the pots. They must now be very copiously watered every dry day, as they are now forming their flower-buds. If they are not well watered at this time, they are sure to flower small—manure water once or twice a week, will much increase the size of the flower. They stand in this situation until the second or third week in September, when I move them into the greenhouse to flower.

I generally plant my Tulip bulbs in November. I have varied the time from the first to the last of the month, without perceiving the least difference in the result. The soil in which I grow them, I do not take nearly the same pains with as I have always done with the compost for Chrysanthemums. After planting, I let the bed lie until the first appearance of a severe frost, when I cover it with litter, or (as I think the best covering,) with the coarse grass, called sedge, from the marshes. I have no more trouble with the bed until spring. As soon as the frost leaves the ground I take off the covering; reserving a little on each side of the bed, if possible dry and light, and in case there appears likely to be a recurrence of frost, shake a little over the plants, which are generally at this time, an inch or two above ground; taking care to remove it next morning. By the second week in April all danger is over from cold. I take away all covering, clean the bed neatly, and after this I have no more trouble until the time of flowering, with the exception of once or twice going over the bed with a trowel or small hand fork, to destroy the weeds and loosen the soil. When in

flower I shade them, with a thin coarse tow cloth, from the sun, from about 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

The above is a just and correct statement of my management of the plants I have mentioned, and must convince every candid mind, whether conversant with the culture of plants or not, how much more difficult and expensive is the one case from the other. There is another thing which Rusticus seems either to have overlooked or to be totally unacquainted with—the merits of the two flowers. When in bloom, the Tulip must be allowed to be a rich and beautiful flower, varying almost without parallel from one splendid color to another; but it is of very short duration, seldom remaining with us in perfection for three weeks. Tulips also flower at a time when we have an abundance of Roses, in every respect a fair competitor for beauty, with the advantage of fragrance. Our gardens are likewise full of beautiful perennial herbaceous plants.—This is not the case with Chrysanthemums—they flower at a time when there is no other to be seen, and continue in perfection for six or seven weeks, with, in my opinion, equal beauty to the Tulip. I would ask your correspondent if he ever attentively examined a Golden Lotus Chrysanthemum, and found in any other flower the same surpassing beauty of color and delicacy of texture.

I think from what I have said, that the 'gross inequalities' of which Rusticus complains, will be found to have existed only in his own imagination, and that a further acquaintance with the subject will induce him to acknowledge his mistake.

I should like to see the time when Horticultural Premiums will be ten times their present value? but that we can hardly expect for some years, and for my own part I have as much pleasure in competing for two, three, or five dollars, as I would have for a larger amount; still I make a business of raising these elegant plants. If your correspondent can be patient for a year or two, I am confident that he will not resort to his imagination for a display of fifty glasses of different flowers, but that, even under the system of which he complains, we may be enabled to present him the reality.

The system of numbering the glasses or pots containing the different flowers for premiums, is universally practised at horticultural and floricultural exhibitions in England, and I think it an excellent plan, particularly where competitors are numerous; but I regret that your friend Rusticus should be deceived in the idea that this is the cause why the 'humble cottager' is so frequently the successful claimant. We will be charitable enough to believe that the judges chosen by the members, are skillful and honorable men, and not likely to be biased by a silver cup or a copper teakettle, or whatever happens to be the premium on the occasion. The reason why the 'humble cottager' of England is so frequently successful, generally proceeds from the unwearied care and attention he bestows upon whatever flower his fancy leads him to cultivate. Many of them are weavers, tailors or shoemakers, who have their little gardens, immediately under the windows of their workshops, and when any favorite flower is about to burst its bud, it is tended with incessant care and anxiety, and defended from the storm or any other accidental misfortune, as if the welfare of the family depended on its safety. And where the occupation of the men has led them from

home, I have often known the same interest and anxiety manifested by the wives and children. This, and this alone, has given the cottager the advantage of the practical gardener in England. The various departments assigned to a gardener, in a large establishment, prevent him from devoting such particular attention to individual plants, and it consequently follows that the competition does not generally result in his favor.

In concluding, let me hope that nothing I have said may be mistaken for an intention or wish to offend. Your intelligent correspondent has said so much to please, that I could not possibly allow a few trifling inaccuracies to betray me into any feeling of which I should hereafter be ashamed.

A PRACTICAL HORTICULTURIST.

Charlestown, Feb. 13, 1832.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15, 1832.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTIVATING GOOD FRUIT.

Farmers in general are too apt to consider fruit as a mere luxury, and therefore pay but little attention to its cultivation. But, though fruit is not absolutely indispensable to the support of human existence, it is a very useful article, and may be ranked among the best gifts of Providence. Mr Knight, in one of his publications, has observed that, 'The palate which relishes fruit is seldom pleased with strong fermented liquors, and as feeble causes, continually acting, ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favorably, both on the physical and moral health of the people.' This view of the subject gives an importance to the pursuits of the orchardist, and elevates him to the rank of a public benefactor.

It is as easy to cultivate the best kinds of fruits as those which are of an inferior quality, and the former are no doubt more wholesome, as well as more palatable, than the latter. Besides, by introducing fruits of different kinds into our markets and furnishing them in plenty for the domestic boards, we render their consumption more common, and cause the most pleasant and most wholesome articles of aliment to be those of most general use. The philanthropist, therefore, can in no way better make known his good will to the human species than by using his best efforts to cause the fruit to be cheap, plentiful, and of an excellent quality.

Attend to your Cattle, and see that your barn-hold economy goes on like clock work; and even be more regular as respects real time, than the sun, which is sometimes fast and sometimes slow of the clock. You will, however, do well to be punctual to a punctilio in feeding those animals, which depend on you for their daily food. If they miss their accustomed meals, they will fret off more flesh in half an hour, than you can lay on in a week.

Good shelter is also necessary as well as good and regular feeding. If a cow, a sheep, or a pig is uncomfortable, from cold, wet, or any other cause, you cannot make it thrive on the richest diet. Yet, some permit their cattle to lie down in heaps of their own manure; and they suffer from

filth, even when they escape cold and hunger. 'Cleanliness,' says a celebrated agricultural writer, 'is a principal requisite in the feeding of cattle; hence not only the mangers, but also the stalls ought to be kept as clean as possible; and the former should be cleared from dirt and dust, with a blunt pointed trowel, every morning. After cleansing their stalls, a sufficient quantity of fresh litter should be strewed over, which will invite them to lie down. Rest greatly contributes to fatten cattle; and combing and carding their hides every day, promotes their thriving more than equal to the small portion of time thus consumed.

Every farmer had better visit his barn in person, and superintend, himself, the feeding and management of his stock, without trusting to domestics or hired help, who have little interest and responsibility attached to their employments.

Lambs.—The Farmer's Manual says, it will be needless to give any directions for the preservation and management of weak and feeble lambs; the best nursing for such lambs is, by keeping the ewes well, either upon your best English hay, particularly rowen, with potatoes, carrots, or white beans; these will insure you strong lambs, with a plenty of milk, and save all the trouble of nursing. Should any one be so unfortunate as to want the proper means of insuring strong lambs, as above, or neglect a proper use of such as he may have, (for even barley, oats and corn will answer as substitutes for the potatoes, carrots, or white beans, if given in small quantities, so as not to excite fever, and thereby cause ticks and the shedding of the wool,) let him remember that such weak lambs should be treated, in all respects, as if they had been drowned, and you would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give warm milk frequently, in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has milk sufficient for its support, you may generally raise them; but if not, they generally die. It is more work to save one such lamb for twenty-four hours, than to feed regularly 100 sheep for the same time—take your choice.

The great amount of our capital and labor employed in the tanning business in this town, and its consequent value in many respects, are generally understood; but we doubt whether its utility in affording a very large and cheap supply of good fuel is as highly appreciated as it deserves. Thousands of loads of the ground bark which has been used in tanning, are procured every year from the yards, at no other cost we believe, than the expense of carting, and furnishing a species of fuel scarcely inferior, for some purposes, to the best wood. We do not know whether the tan can be procured as plentifully and cheaply now as in the summer; if it can, much comfort may be dispensed at small cost.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

A case has been decided at Meadville, Pa. involving the value of a sow and eight pigs, in which \$10 damages were recovered, while the costs amounted to over \$100.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are deferred this week, among which are one from Portsmouth, N. H. on the culture of Ruta Baga, &c. one from Theodore Sedgewick, Esq. comprising a horticultural diary for the past season—and one from Albany, on the cultivation of the Hop; we shall be glad to receive the remainder of this latter article.

The Horticultural Garden of the late Andrew Parmentier, is offered for Sale.

THE reputation of this establishment is not confined to the vicinity of New York, but is well known throughout the United States, and different parts of Europe. It is situated two miles from the city of New York, at Brooklyn, Long Island, at the junction of the Jamaica and Flatbush Roads, and contains 24 acres.

The Grounds are in a very high state of cultivation, and laid out with judgment and taste. The situation is very healthy and the view very extensive, commanding the bay, the city, &c. The Garden is enclosed by a pointed stone fence, and inside of that is a hawthorn hedge. The Nursery contains a fine and extensive collection of Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees; also, a splendid collection of Roses and Herbaceous Plants,—the object of the late proprietor having always been to collect every new variety.

On the premises are a Dwelling House, two Laborers' Houses, seven Cisterns, and a never-failing Pump of excellent water; four Green and Hot Houses, containing a rich variety of rare exotics.

The advantages to be derived by any person who wishes to engage in the occupation of Gardening, by the purchase of this property, are very great; the business already secured is very extensive, and the prospect of increased encouragement is such as to warrant the belief that the purchase of the property will amply repay the enterprise of the one who may engage in the business.

Terms will be made known by applying to Mrs PARMENTIER, on the premises.

N. B.—Any orders sent to Mrs P. will be promptly and carefully executed.

Feb. 16.

Situation Wanted.

A Gardener, who considers himself thoroughly acquainted with his business, in all its branches, is familiar with forcing fruits and vegetables, is desirous of a good situation. He has a wife and two children; has lived upwards of seven years at his last place, and can produce satisfactory recommendations from his last and all his other employers. Inquire at the Farmer office.

Feb. 15.

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED to hire, in the vicinity of Boston, a man of middle age, who is thoroughly acquainted with farming in all its branches. Inquire at this office.

Feb. 15.

Bremen Geese.

FOR Sale, 3 or 4 pair of large Bremen Geese, of undoubted purity of blood. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer office.

Feb. 15.

Farm for Sale.

ON the road leading from Newton, west parish Meetinghouse, to Waltham Factory, containing from 50 to 75 acres of Land, well proportioned into mowing and tillage—also, House, Barn and Outhouses with the same. Said farm is well watered, and has a valuable fruit Orchard. Apply to EPH. McNAMARA.

Feb. 15.

Seeds for Hot Beds.

JUST received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston,

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in New England, many of which will be soon wanted for Hot Bed sowing. We have this week received from Europe per the Jauns, the finest assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet Potatoes, Marjoram, and Early deep Scarlet Short Top Radish Seeds, &c. &c. Among the European Cabbage Seeds are the true Early Warrington Cabbage, (very early) the true Early Salisbury Dwarf Cabbage, (very dwarf and early) also Early York, Early London Battersea, Savoy, and other Cabbages—Early Curled Silesia, Tennisball, and Royal Cape Head Lettices, Mignonette, Long Turkey Cucumber for forcing, (white and green) Early White Dutch Turnips, Tomatos, Lima Beans, Early Peas, Beans, &c. comprising every kind of seeds wanted in New England—warranted of the very first quality.

—ALSO—

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds,—Herds or Timothy, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c. &c. at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail.

Feb. 15.

Valuable Work.

G. THORNBURN & SONS have in press for publication, the PLANTER'S GUIDE, or a practical essay on the best method of giving immediate effect to wood, by the removal of large trees and underwood; being an attempt to place the art and that of general arboriculture, on physiological and fixed principles; interspersed with observations on general planting and the improvement of rural landscape. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. LL.D. F. R. S. From the second English edition; greatly enlarged and improved.

The work will be printed on fine paper, with new type will form a handsome octavo volume of upwards of 400 pages; the price will be \$3, cloth bds. The work will be illustrated with beautiful engravings; the frontispiece on steel, by Smilie, in the best manner, from a superb engraving of the park at Allanton House, representing the improvements and scenery as called into existence by means of the transplanting machine. There will be also several wood cuts by Mason, one of which is a plan of the machine.

The successful removal of large trees, of thirty or forty feet height, and four or five girth, without mutilation, or lopping the root or branches, and setting them out without support of any kind, so that in one season they possess all the beauty and vigor of trees raised from seed, or of those planted out when young, may be considered as one of the greatest achievements of modern times. With a knowledge of this art, how many of our bald and scorching streets and public places, could be immediately clothed and ornamented, which would at once yield us refreshing and grateful shade. The effect of country residences and farm houses, which are in exposed and unfavorable situations, can be inconceivably improved by means of wood, which is so beautiful in itself, and which throws its own delightful character over everything which it touches. In the language of the author—'If the ground be high it will give it shelter; if time and flat, variety of elevation; and if it be irregular and deformed, it will oftentimes convert those seeming obstructions into playful intricacy and unexpected beauty.'

The subject excited so much attention in Scotland, that the Highland Society appointed a committee of scientific gentlemen to inspect the operation of Sir Henry Stuart at Allanton Park, in transporting large trees and underwood, and to report thereon. In consequence, five of the committee, consisting of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Belhaven, Lord Succoth, Lord Corehouse, and Alex. Young, Esq. assembled at Allanton House, and after devoting some time to the various objects submitted to their examination, came to the following conclusion: 'We conceive it to be clearly made out, from what Sir Henry has done, that all objects for *wooding for picturesque effect*, and for making as it is termed a *place*, whether on the foreground, or the middle distance of the landscape, may be effected at once, or at least within a very short period; thus, a man possessing the means, and having within a reasonable distance the command of a stock of trees fit for removal, may, in some sort, create what it used to take a life time, and sometimes two lives to obtain, namely, a park richly clothed and sheltered; and thus the superlative luxury of well grown woods which was supposed unattainable unless by the slow effects of time, is brought within the reach of science and industry.'

Feb. 15.

Improved Stock.

THREE first rate, English and Arabian STALLIONS; Ten Holderness, Ayrshire, Durham Improved Short Horn, and North Devonshire BULLS—for sale or to let. Also Cows and Heifers for sale.—Inquire of RALPH WATSON, East Windsor, Conn.

Feb. 8, 1832.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Nuttall's Ornithology.

JUST received by J. B. Russell, No. 50 1-2 North Market Street, Boston—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50.

Jan. 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	112 00	115 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	100
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
skimmed milk,	"	1	3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 00	6 25
Genesee,	"	6 50	6 75
Alexandria,	"	5 75	6 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 62	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	85	90
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	75	80
Rye,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	1 12	1 29
Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 60	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	11 00	12 00
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 00	2 25
Red Top, northern,	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 50	10 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	55	60
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	65	70
Merino, 3/4ths, washed,	"	52	55
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	43	45
Native, washed,	"	40	42
Northem pulled, (Pulled superfine,	"	60	62
1st Lambs,	"	55	58
2d,	"	38	40
3d,	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	48

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best p eces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	6 1/2
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	25	37
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	1	17
Indian, retail,	"	1	100
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Feb. 13.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market this day, 497 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, and 147 Sheep.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—It was expected in the morning that the large number at market would have caused considerable reduction in the price, but being short last week, a large number of buyers appeared; for the best qualities former prices were well supported, poorer qualities some reduction. We quote 3 or 4 yoke at \$6, extra at 5 62 1/2 a 5 75, prime 5 25 a 5 50, good 4 50 a 5, thin 4 25 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed one sale at \$20, and one at 30. Several other sales, of which we did not obtain the price.

Sheep.—The sale of only one lot was effected at about \$4.75 each.

New York Cattle Market, Feb. 10.—This week's supply of stock unusually small, though very good in quality, and an advance on ordinary prices has been paid—500 head of fresh Cattle in, all sold at an average of 6 25 per hundred. Beef Cattle—for a few extra fine \$8 have been paid, but sales in general have ranged from 5 50 a 7 50. Sheep—owing to the small number in market, prices have been very high; for some first rate \$8 have been paid, sales averaged \$5; we quote \$3 a 7.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE PRAYER IN THE WILDERNESS.

BY MRS HEMANS.

Soul of our souls! and safeguard of the world!
Sustain—Tutor only ours!—the sick of heart;
Restore their languid spirits and recall
Their lost affections unto Thee and Thine.

WORDSWORTH.

In the deep wilderness, unseen, she prayed,
The daughter of Jerusalem:—alone,
With all the still small whispers of the night,
And with the searching glances of the stars,
And with her God, alone! She lifted up
Her sad, sweet voice, while trembling o'er her head
The dark leaves thrill'd with prayer; the fearful prayer
Of woman's quivering, yet repentant love.

'Father of spirits, hear!
Look on the inmost soul, to Thee revealed;
Look on the fountain of the burning heart,
Before thy sight, in solitude unsealed!

'Hear Father! hear and aid!
If I have loved too well, if I have shed
In my vain fondness, o'er a mortal head,
Gifts, on thy shrine, my God, more fitly laid.

'If I have sought to live
In one light, and made a mortal eye
The lonely star of my idolatry,
—Thou that art love! Oh, pity and forgive!

'Chastened and school'd at last,
No more, no more my struggling spirit burns,
But fix'd on Thee, from that vain worship turn!
—What have I said?—the deep dream is not past!

'Yet hear! if still I love,
Oh! still too fondly—if for ever seen,
As earthly image comes my soul between,
And Thy calm glory, Father, throned above:

'If still a voice is near,
(Even while I strive those wand'ring souls to control.)
An earthly voice, disquieting my soul,
With its deep music, too intensely dear:

'O Father, draw to thee
My lost affections back! the dreaming eyes
Clear from their mist—sustain the heart that dies;
Give the worn soul once more its pinions free!

'I must love on; O God!
This bosom must love on!—but let thy breath
Touch and make pure the flame that knows no death,
Bearing it up to Heaven, Love's own abode!"

Ages and ages past, the wilderness
With its dark cedars; and the thrilling night
With her pole stars; and the mysterious winds,
Fraught with all sound, were conscious of those prayers.
How many such hath woman's bursting heart
Since then in silence and in darkness breath'd,
Like a dim night flower's odor up to God!

THE HORSE AND VIPER.

By a report read before the Royal Institute of France in 1830, it appears that the great viper called *Fer de lance* is one of the most dreadful scourges of the West Indies, but is found only in Martinique, St Lucia and another small island. The viper is so savage that the moment it sees any person, it immediately erects itself and springs upon him. In raising itself it rests upon four equal circles, formed by the lower part of the body; when it springs these circles are suddenly dissolved. After the spring if it should miss its object, it may be attacked with advantage, but this requires considerable courage; for as soon as it erects itself again, the assailant runs the greater risk of being bitten. Often, too, it is so bold, as to follow its enemy by leaps and bounds instead of fleeing from him; and it does not cease the pursuit till its revenge is glutted. In its erect position it is so much the more formidable, because

it is as high as a man, and can even bite a man on horseback. Mr Morreau de Joanes was once riding through a wood, when his horse reared; and when the rider looked around to discover the cause of the animal's terror, he perceived a *Fer de lance* viper standing quite erect in a bush of bamboo; and heard it hiss several times. He would have fired at it with his pistol; but the affrighted horse drew back so ungovernably, that he was obliged to look about for somebody to hold him. He now espied at some distance a negro upon the ground wallowing in his blood, and cutting with a blunt knife, the flesh from the wound occasioned by the bite of the same viper. When the author acquainted him with his intention of killing the serpent, he earnestly opposed it, as he wished to take it alive and make use of it for his cure, according to the superstitious notion of the negroes accordingly.

He soon rose, cut some *lianes*, made a snare with them, and then concealing himself behind a bush, near the viper, he attracted his attention by a low whistling noise, and suddenly throwing a noose over the animal, drew it tight, and secured his enemy. Mr Morreau saw this negro twelve months afterwards, but he had not perfectly recovered the use of his limbs bitten by the viper. The negroes persecute these vipers with the greatest acrimony. When they have killed one, they cut off his head, and bury it deep in the earth, that no mischief may be done with their fangs, which are dangerous after the death of the animal. Men and beasts shun this formidable reptile; the birds manifest the same antipathy for that, as they do for owls in Europe, and a small one of the *loria* kind, even gives warning by its cry that a viper is at hand.

We give the annexed extracts from the letter of J. J. Audubon, Esq. the Ornithologist, which were omitted on Saturday. The amphibious habits of the rattlesnakes at the South, are certainly novelties in the history of that species of serpent.—*Philadelph. Gaz.*

I have discovered a most extraordinary fact in the habits of the rattlesnake which abounds in this country—it is no less than the reptiles swim across the salt rivers which divide in a continued line the main from the sea islands;—swimming in some instances, fully one mile. I have indeed heard the dubious assertion that they coiled themselves on the water, on being approached by a man, as they do on the land, without sinking. This I prefer to see before I can believe.

When we leave this, I proceed to Indian River, the whole of which, with its tributaries, I must explore. I intend to be employed thus, about two months.

I design, if possible, to go in the U. S. schooner now at St Augustine, up to the head waters of the St John River, and afterwards to Cape Florida and Key West. If I should be disappointed in this, I shall probably be forced to return to Charleston, and charter a small vessel for that purpose.

A newspaper published in Indiana contains the following notice from a candidate for office:

'MR SEMANS: You are authorised to announce Reuben Putnam, as a ——— candidate for County Recorder. And, moreover, that I will roll out a barrel of RUM on the day of election.

Lafayette, Dec. 13. REUBEN PUTNAM.'

Seeds for Country Dealers.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 503 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, nearly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

¶ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 12.

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, an excellent Farm in the town of Peterborough, N. H. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about a mile from the village; formerly the residence of the late John Smith, Esq. and contains about sixty acres of good land, well walled, with a good House and Barn, and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable, and possession to be given the first of April. For further particulars, inquire of Dea. JOHN FIELD, near the premises, or at No. 3, Rowe's Wharf, Boston. 3^d Jan. 25.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR., 65, Broad street.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention. EBENEZER WIGHT,

46, Milk street, opposite Federal-st., Apothecary.

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned. Jan. 1.

Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c. &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. ¶ Watches repaired and warranted.

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED on a dairy Farm within thirty miles of Boston, a married man to take the same on shares. Good recommendations will be required for capacity, integrity and faithfulness, as also experience in making butter. Inquire at this office. Feb. 1.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days of the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

¶ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Boston—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKER, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRICE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport—EZZENFRET STEWMAN, Bookseller.
Petersburgh, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
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Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
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Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1832.

NO. 32.

ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

The following is the successful Dissertation, for which its author, the Rev. MORRELL ALLEN of Pembroke, Ms. was awarded a premium by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, at their late anniversary at Bridgewater.

DISSERTATION ON THE MIXTURE OF SOILS.

THE Author of nature constructed the earth to produce, spontaneously, a vast variety of plants and trees. Uninhabited regions, with a few exceptions, are found covered with a vigorous growth of some sort of vegetable substances.

When the land of cultivation is first applied, and the natural growth subdued to make room for such plants as are esteemed more useful, the soil is always found in a state of great richness to produce cultivated plants. It is in a course of imprudent cultivation, soils are ever rendered unproductive; by what is called severe cropping in taking away the produce, and not returning a just compensation. The art of successful agriculture chiefly consists in devising and applying the most effectual means of restoring to soils, those qualities which are taken from them in the removal of crops. The perfection of this art is not to be attained without very deep research in some of the most intricate branches of philosophy.

It is necessary to analyze both plants and soil, to discover, with minute accuracy, what qualities are best adapted to the vigorous growth of certain plants; but the art may be acquired in sufficient measure, for the most useful purposes of life, by observation and a course of experiments within the reach of every practical man.

Diligent attention to the designs and operations of nature, in the vegetable world, will qualify us to make, in many cases, certain returns to the soil of properties which we shall perceive has been taken from it, in a course of cropping. The vegetable substances which abound in newly cleared lands, in different degrees of decomposition, and cause the soil at first to yield crops in great abundance, are in a few years exhausted; after which, some soils, especially those that are warm, loose and naturally favorable for grain, become extremely barren. Here it seems scarcely possible for any man to mistake the cause, or err in his judgment of the most efficacious application, to restore energy to the soil. It wants nothing but the stimulus of decayed vegetables. This stimulus can be applied in various ways. It is applied with the greatest immediate influence, in the form of excrementitious manures, but these are not attainable in the ordinary situations of farmers, to an extent sufficient for all the purposes of an improving cultivation. It is also applied in mixing plants, in the most vigorous state of their growth, with the soil, and it is applied in mixing one kind of soil with another. The mixture of soils, even when there is very little apparent difference in the qualities, is always attended with some good effects.

Particles in a soil, which had long been in contact, and, in consequence of long connexion, lost much of the energy of their action on plants, are separated in mixing soils, placed in new connexions and act with renewed vigor. But the most

permanent and best effects are always to be expected from the mixture of soils of different qualities. When the object is to produce as much immediate influence as possible, merely to assist one short rotation of crops, to have the application we make, act chiefly as manure, then we may take our materials from any situation, where we know vegetable substances have fallen and decayed.

We may go into forests, and, in certain stages of the growth of the wood, without any perceptible injury, skim the surface of the whole lot.—This soil of the woods, carried in sufficiently large quantities on to old fields, will restore them to original productiveness. And this will sometimes prove an inexhaustible resource for renewing old fields; for as often as the fields decline, the soil in the wood-lot will be again renewed and fit to remove. For the same purposes, the earth should be carried from the sides of walls and fences, where the leaves have been lodged from the forests. It should also be carried from hollows and temporary ponds, which, in certain seasons of the year, become dry and afford immense quantities of vegetable matters, in different stages of decomposition, and suitable to apply to any kind of soil.

Where streams of water occasionally overflow the banks, an abundance of vegetable and earthy matter is lodged on the meadows, which in many cases, especially where there is not much extent of meadow to receive the substances conveyed by the stream, it is prudent to remove on to higher land. It will there act as manure and at the same time gradually alter the texture of the soil, rendering it more retentive of dew and rain, and easily penetrated by the fibrous roots of plants. Of the value of those substances which are carried in streams of water, to enrich soils, we have most convincing proof in the unexampled productiveness of interval lands. It is not exclusively the vegetable substances carried onto these lands, that makes them so astonishingly productive; there is a portion of every kind of soil existing in the surrounding country, annually carried on with the vegetable substances. Intervals are composed of every sort of earth the water can reach and remove. This circumstance may properly encourage the mixture of many kinds of earth, even when there is no particular evidence that each kind is especially adapted to remedy any deficiency in the soil, which we would improve. There is less hazard in administering medicines in great profusion to cure the diseases in the soil, than in the human body. What is always disgraceful in the physician, viz. to boast the number of his applications and the judgment with which they have been made, as it is impossible for them to do any harm, if they do no good, may in the farmer, often be a course worthy of praise. In stepping out of the beaten path of habitual practice, and calling attention to experiments, which to some may look very simple and to others very absurd, we may become instrumental in the discovery of highly important truths.

Accidental occurrences often produce results, which show us that much useful knowledge might be obtained in a course of new experiments. A

load of coarse sand, removed merely for the purpose of clearing away an incumbrance and placed in some hollow on the farm, will often show how much that kind of soil can be improved by the application of materials, which seem to be wholly inactive and destitute of the food of plants. Many other applications of accidental origin, may lead attentive observers into new discoveries in the true philosophy, in relation to the mixture of soils.

But we should not think the knowledge that has been acquired through accidental occurrences, or the speculations of theorists, which we have perused, can ever justify our neglect of other means of increasing and applying knowledge. New trials and experiments are necessary, to carry forward every important branch of agricultural knowledge with the most speedy and certain success. Theory may satisfy the speculatist, but practical men want ocular evidence; they are not easily persuaded to desert an old for a new path, till the obstacles are manifestly well cleared away. By attention to the constituent parts of soils through which streams of water pass, and the kinds of plants which grow most luxuriantly on the banks of them, we can discover the causes of the extraordinary richness of intervals and learn to imitate the operations of nature. In the removal of alluvion, to mix with other soils, the most important thing to be observed is, always to place it where the soil is somewhat different in texture from the soils through which the stream of water had passed.

This is a rule easy to understand and apply, and the observance of it will insure success to this sort of labor. The maxim of Kligogg, a famous philosophical farmer of Switzerland, will prove true in every region and climate: that 'every species of earth may be instrumental to the improvement of another of opposite qualities.'

When alluvion is placed on a soil, different in quality from that through which the stream passes, as far as composed of earth, it forms a proper and useful addition to the soil, and as much of it as consists of vegetable matters acts with as much energy in that situation, as it could in any other. The same rule is important to be observed in the application of materials taken from hollows and the bottoms of temporary ponds. We should consider what sort of earth has been washed into them, and endeavor to incorporate it with that of different texture. In this course, permanent improvements are constantly made in the soil, while every possible advantage is derived from the vegetable matters applied and acting as manures.

When soils are mixed, with a view both to permanent improvement and immediate influence on crops, it is also important to attend to the natural growth in the vicinity where our materials are collected, and apply them where our purpose is to cultivate plants, bearing some affinity to those which nature had planted in the soil removed.—'If we examine,' says the Farmers' Magazine, 'tracts of land, which have not been cultivated, we find nature has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable varieties of soils; and although some belonging to one, may from some cause or other, be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive or perfect their seed so as to become general.

The great care of the farmer ought, therefore, to be, by proper mixtures to reduce his lands to that state and temperance in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other, to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of the sun and air; to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford, in this state, the greatest nourishment to, and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. Where these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation, as not to repay his expenses and labor with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but weeds.

Alluvion, as it is composed of earthy and vegetable matters, easy of access, and found in plenty on almost every farm, may justly be considered as our first and best resource in the admixture and improvement of soils. But without any great difficulty we can obtain access to many other materials, which will produce very permanent, if not so immediate and perceivable good effects. We need not confine our researches to the surface of the earth; a vegetative principle is found in every stratum of it to the lowest depth penetrated by man. In digging far into the earth for materials to mix with the soil, we find those which, if properly applied, will produce very lasting good effects. We thus obtain a virgin mould, soon to become the parent of a vigorous and numerous progeny. Earth taken at some distance below the surface, can be incorporated with any sort of soil with some beneficial results,—because the influence of the air upon the new earth will occasion so active an operation of the vegetative principle, that any kind of soil will be stimulated and assisted in that operation. It is, however, advisable, even in the application of pit earth, to regard the Swiss maxim and place it on a soil of different quality. The different qualities of the pit earth and the soil where we would place it, can be ascertained with accuracy enough by inspection. It is necessary to penetrate considerably below the surface of the earth to find several substances, which become active and powerful, when mixed with suitable soils.

To be continued.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

MR FESSENDEN—A writer in your paper of the 8th instant, under the signature of 'Rusticus,' has pointed out, what he considers to be gross inequalities in the list of Premiums for Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers, proposed by the different committees of the Horticultural Society, for the two past years. As I dissent from him in some points of fact, as well as the inferences to be deduced therefrom, I propose to examine his objections.

Commencing with the list of Garden Vegetables, he enquires, 'what do we find, a prize of one dollar for a dozen beets; a dozen carrots, &c, &c, the same; cucumbers raised in the open air, two dollars,—and those forced, but one. Is not here a great mistake? Why, does not every person who knows anything of raising such vegetables, know that to grow a beet or a carrot, requires but little more than a mere novice,—while to force a cucumber, is one of the first requisites of a perfect gardener? What kind of a gardener would he be thought (especially in England), who, on inquiry whether he could force cucumbers, grapes, and melons, should say he could not? Why no gardener at all,' &c.

All premiums, I take it, are but means to an end: first, to create, or increase certain skill in the competitors, tending to produce some desirable ultimate result; the object with these roots, as well as other articles on the premium list, is precocity of growth; and whoever can cause a supply of them to be had for three or four weeks earlier than it otherwise would be,—as a substitute for the wilted, decaying and unhealthy things of the same kinds, which have been housed through the winter,—renders an important service to the community; and, although it is no very difficult matter to grow a beet or a carrot, yet, a novice would find something to do to insure the most successful cultivation of an early crop,—or, if he pursued it as an object of field culture, our Agricultural Societies have, and no doubt with great propriety, offered liberal premiums for them. And now, Sir, I should be glad to learn of what value to us here, is the skill used in forcing melons, that a high premium should be offered for it? In England, where, as Cobbett tells you, a melon is a *melon*,—and where they are carried, by twos and threes, and with as much care as a new-born baby is carried, and sold at a dollar to four dollars a-piece,—it is, no doubt, of great importance; but in a country where they are grown in such perfection in the open air, and in such profusion too, that the whole community are satiated with them during their natural season, it is absolutely of no utility. Who would attempt to force melons for the market; or for any purpose, other than to please the taste of an amateur cultivator?

The same remarks will apply to cucumbers. Many of our market gardeners understand the simple method of bringing them forward under what are termed hand lights, (not forcing them,) with no other heat than that of the sun; so as to have them in so early, that the weather is sometimes cold enough to give one a chill to think of such a thing.

As to grapes, if it is contended that it requires less skill to cultivate them, successfully, in the open air, than in green-houses, I have a different opinion;—and I will adduce, as evidence of the fact that it does not, what it is no uncommon thing to see, that is,—while the grapes in the green-house are in fine condition, those on the open trellises are languishing,—and all under the management of the same cultivator; the reverse of this I have never seen.

The importance, too, of growing grapes in open air, should it ever be the case that it may be more constantly certain in the result,—I conceive to be infinitely greater than that of forcing them; and if ever they should be so abundant as to become an article of common indulgence as table fruit, it will be by open culture; and I have arrived at this conclusion, partly from the relative prices which this fruit bears in the London and Paris markets. In England, where the art of forcing fruit has reached a greater degree of perfection than in any other country,—with their infinite number of forcing-houses, cheapness of fuel, and cheapness of labor, we find the prices extremely high. In the reports of the Covent Garden market, hot-house grapes are quoted at 2s. a 3s. 6d., 4s. a 6s.; and in March, when they are said to be just coming in, as high as 30s. to 40s. sterling, or \$6 67 to \$10 a pound. While in the reports of the fruit-market of Paris, the *Chasselas de Fontainebleau*, a leading popular variety, is quoted in some months at 13 fr. 50c. per basket of ten and a half pounds, about 24 cents per pound; in others at 25 cents per pound.

The premium list for flowers is said, too, to be out of joint; but I doubt much, whether, if it were arranged in accordance with the views taken of it, it would make much practical difference in the result; for the truth is, the competitors have been much more numerous for the premiums which it is recommended to have increased, than they have for those which it is recommended to lower.

It is said, too, a *system* is wanted in awarding premiums; and that general satisfaction has not been given; and you are told,—what may have been considered a piece of very interesting intelligence to the benighted gentlemen who have acted as adjudicators of premiums,—that, sometimes in awarding premiums for flowers in England, the pots, &c, are arranged in rows, and numbered; and that, without the least knowledge of the growers of a single article, the persons, whose duty it is, step in, and decide at once who are entitled to the prizes, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. And is this the *system* which it is intended to be understood that we want? Surely, Sir, those who award prizes in future, must be incorrigibly stupid, if they do not go right with this luminous system before them. I had previously thought, that in England, it was considered rather difficult, always to decide correctly on horticultural premiums; and I had thought so because I find it so stated to be the fact, by those who have most ably treated the subject in their periodical journals;—and as an apology for such an opinion, I beg leave to subjoin some of the general rules laid down by them for the adjudication of prizes. In the first place, they say, 'Horticultural Societies would do well to decide as much as possible, between the result of chance and the result of skill; for it should ever be borne in mind, that the merit for which a prize ought to be awarded, exists not in the production, but in the producer; and therefore the merit of the exhibitor is to be estimated by the degree of science, care and skill exhibited in the cultivation.' There is considerable difficulty in ascertaining these qualities, because in very many cases, they can only be inferred from the productions themselves. The best dish of cherries gathered in July, perhaps, from standard trees planted twenty years ago, may imply but slender merit in the person who produced them. The following good qualities inherent in fruits are to be considered, as a means of arriving at a correct result, viz:

- Rarity of sort;
- Precocity of season;
- Magnificence of size and weight;
- Fineness of color;
- Excellence of quality;
- Extent of quantity sent for exhibition;
- Ingenuity of culture; and
- Cheapness of production.

But of how little use are these considerations, when you are at once provided with a *system* which obviates the necessity of attending to the most important of them at all. And now, sir, while I am entirely willing to admit that your correspondent 'Rusticus,' was influenced by the best motives in producing the essay which has occasioned these remarks, yet I must take occasion to say, that such sweeping censure is not particularly acceptable to those upon whom it directly reflects; and the more so in a writer, who fails, not only to propose any remedies for the defects he discovers, but who sees defects where in fact there are none.

Yours with great respect,

Dorchester, Feb. 11.

A CULTIVATOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMEDY

FOR AN OX OR COW, WHEN CHOKED BY A POTATO.

MR FESSENDEN—Perhaps the following remedy for a creature choked with a potato, has long since been noticed and extensively known.

Instead of breaking the potato with a mallet, or ramming it down the throat with a wound rope or beapole,—which I have known to be practised, to the no small danger and cruel pain of the animal,—take common soft soap, made with leached ashes, mixed with warm water, and pour the same down the throat; probably a part will pass the potato, sufficient, that in case the potato is not immediately cast out of the mouth, to provide for it a slippery passage downwards.

A neighbor of mine, a practical farmer in the best sense, a few evenings since told me had known the above practice successful in a great many instances, and had never known it to fail.

Yours very respectfully, L. M.
Maine, Jan. 1832.

ADDRESS

Pronounced before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in commemoration of its third annual festival, September 21, 1831.

BY MALTHEUS A. WARD, M. D.

Continued from page 243.

If we turn to books on gardening, even by respectable writers, how vague, and sometimes how absurd, are the general directions for preserving fruit trees 'from the slug,' and 'from the caterpillar,' as if all slugs and all caterpillars were alike, infested the same trees, appeared at the same time, and were to be destroyed by the same means. In this, as in medicine, the disease must be sedulously watched from its commencement through all its stages,—accurate observations must be noted down even on the most trivial points;—and finally, *if the injury does really originate in an insect*, specimens of that insect in all its stages must be preserved. With such materials the naturalist's advice may be asked with some prospect of advantage. How this subject has been so unaccountably overlooked I know not; but I do know that it deserves the immediate attention of this Society, and might well be entitled to its highest premium.

The science, however, which sheds the strongest and most widely diffused radiance upon the labors of the Horticulturist, is *Botany*, in all its branches, but more especially that of *Phytology*, which teaches the structure of plants, and the functions of their several organs; for the gardener, like the physician, has to deal with the vital principle;—and, like him, must understand the anatomy and physiology of the subjects that come under his care. This is essential, in order to enable him, in any other than the hazardous manner of an empiric, to promote their health, to recognise their diseases, and to apply the appropriate remedies.

This, as a distinct branch of botanical science, is not of a very remote date, and, notwithstanding the immense force of talent which has been made to bear upon it, is still in an imperfect state. The principal English writers in this department are Grew and Hales, who treated of the solids and fluids of plants; Dr Priestley, who brought in the aid of Pneumatic Chemistry; and Dr Darwin, whose 'Phytologia,' notwithstanding the unpleasant coloring, which his peculiar philosophical notions concerning vitality, has thrown over it,

ought to be carefully studied by every one, who would manage his garden well himself, or know when it is well managed for him by others;—and lastly, Mr Knight, of the extent and utility of those labors, it would be impertinent in me to think I could inform this audience. The principal European laborers in this field, are Malpighi, Bonnet, DuRoi, Desfontaines and DeCandolle; and particularly the late French writers, Mirbel, Torpin, Poiteau and Dutrochet, who, in this path, are far in advance of their English brethren. Indeed, the latter advanced so far that he has been obliged to retrace at last some of his steps, though his merits on the whole are unquestionably very high.

It is probable that many, though perhaps not all, in this assembly, are aware that to Monsieur Dutrochet was awarded the medal of the French Academy, for his researches on the *Motilité*, or cause of motion in plants,—particularly with regard to the flow of sap. This he ascribed to a sort of galvanism, or intracapillary electricity; to the two currents of which, or more properly, to the motions produced by them, he gave the melodious epithets of *endosmose* and *exosmose*. His experiments and his reasonings were, however, afterwards shown to be fallacious; and, with a degree of candor and love of truth, more honorable to him than many golden medals, he retracted his opinions.

Another gentleman has still more recently come forth with the publication of a series of experiments and inferences, which are said to prove satisfactorily, at least to himself, that *caloric*, in its annual and diurnal fluctuations, is alone the cause of movement in the sap. It were well, perhaps, if both these gentlemen had been satisfied with attributing the phenomenon to an inherent vital action, without puzzling themselves with a vain search after first causes,—which always leaves the most successful inquirer exactly where he set out.

Although observation is the faculty principally employed, in the study of Natural History, and should always be on the alert to surprise Nature in the midst of her operations, and thus detect her secrets; yet, in some cases, and to a limited extent, experiments may be employed to extort them from her. But the Naturalist cannot, like the Chemist, regulate the conditions of the phenomena he studies; nor can he separate the elementary parts from each other, in the objects he examines. Such objects usually come under his view in a complex form; and he can decompose them and analyze their component parts only in *thought*.

What a variety of conditions, for example, are necessary to vegetable life! If, in attempting to analyze the nature of life, we were to separate from it any of those requisite conditions, its duration must instantly cease, and the object of our researches be frustrated; so that, in matters like this, the utmost we can ever expect to attain is but an approximation to the truth.

Mere observation will, however, avail but little without comparison. We must observe attentively the same body in the various positions in which it is placed at different times by Nature; and we must compare different bodies with each other until we can recognise any invariable relations, which may exist between their structure and the phenomena they exhibit. Thus may such bodies, when diligently observed and carefully compared with each other, be considered as experiments ready prepared by the hand of Nature; who may

be supposed to add to, or subtract from each, in the manner the Chemist does in his laboratory with the inert materials subject to his control,—and herself to present us with the result of such additions and subtractions. In this way we may arrive at some knowledge of the laws which regulate the phenomena of Natural History, strictly speaking, subject to our observation; and which are employed by the great Governor of the universe with the same determinate precision, as those which are opened to our view by the general sciences.

The reproduction of vegetable forms is unquestionably a vital process, but there is no reason to believe that more may not be known respecting it, than has yet been developed; and it is possible future researches may throw such light upon its different modes, and the modifications of which it is susceptible from the varied conditions under which it may take place, as will enable art to effect a proposed end, by supplying and arranging those conditions. The whole surface of the globe has now been so thoroughly explored, that we can scarcely expect the *discovery* of any very important addition to our kitchen, fruit, or even flower garden; our principal resource, therefore, for improvement in this respect, lies in the production of new varieties. To avail ourselves of this, with any determinate degree of success, requires that knowledge to which I have just alluded. This field is still open to the enterprising physiologist, and promises a rich reward to him whose industry and skill shall compel it to yield a harvest.

With regard to the other departments of botanical science, viz. Glossology, which teaches the names of the different parts of plants; Phytography, which treats of nomenclature, and the art of describing plants, so that they may be easily recognised; Taxonomy, or the theory of classification and arrangement, applied to plants; Botanical Geography, which teaches the natural distribution of plants over the earth's surface, showing their relations to temperature, elevation, soil, &c, as well as the several minor divisions adopted by modern writers, such as Historical, Agricultural, Medical and Economical Botany,—they may all be studied with an advantage, often essential, and always important, by every one who would have his ground or his intellect cultivated in the most pleasant and useful manner. Picturesque or Landscape Gardening, the period for the study of which is now dawning upon our country, is a subject involving principles profoundly and intricately connected with the most refined and with the most recondite speculations, which have occupied the human mind. Conscious that no notice I could now make of it, or of the studies connected with it, would convey any adequate or satisfactory exposition of the subject, I leave it entire, for a more convenient time and a more able hand.

To be concluded next week.

DOCT. ELMER'S GREAT OX.

The great ox, Leopard, owned by Dr William Elmer of Bridgeton, N. J. was recently weighed alive, by a patent balance made expressly for that purpose, and his weight found to be three thousand and two hundred and eighty six pounds.

A large placard was hawked about in London, recently, as follows:—

'Drunk-drinkers must expect to be the first victims of the Cholera!'

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Dedham, Ms. Feb. 17th, 1832.

DEAR SIR,—Inclosed is a letter to me from Wm. Robert Prince, Esq., and my reply, which I send you for publication in your valuable paper. Should you, upon perusal, think them worth spreading before the public, you will much oblige your humble servant, by letting them appear in your next paper.

Very respectfully,

Your obliged friend and servant, J. H. COBB.
To the Editor of N. E. Farmer.

Lin. Bot. Garden, Dec. 15, 1831.

J. H. COBB, Esq.

SIR,—Your favor of 20th October, in reply to mine of 15th, came to hand on 13th ult. and I am pleased to find that the explanation made and your subsequent examinations, have produced such conviction on your mind, as to authorize the remark therein, that you are satisfied that we 'have the real *Morus multicaulis* and were the *persons who sent it into Massachusetts*.' The cause of your misapprehension we now fully understand, and we feel also assured that you will render justice to our exertions to preserve an undeviating accuracy.

As we have been co-laborers in the same cause with yourself, I avail myself of the present occasion to make some comments on the subject. In the years 1787 and 88, the present Wm. Prince, sen. raised an immense number of silk worms and made various experiments in regard thereto, and in 1789 he had silk gloves manufactured at Philadelphia. The worms being well fed and attended to, spun their cocoons in twentytwo days and they were of the largest size. The silk, when prepared for the loom and boiled in soap-suds made from the white soap, was perfectly white and glossy, and proved very strong. He constructed a reel of pasteboard, to wind two skeins on at a time; twelve of the silk worms threads formed one thread of silk for each skein, which passing through a wire with two holes or rings, the wire being connected with the axle of the wheel, causes the thread to be wound in a zigzag manner upon the reel. The silk, after being doubled and twisted, contained 144 of the natural threads; that number being requisite to form a thread coarse enough to be woven by the finest loom for stockings and gloves, then in Philadelphia, according to a sample sent by the weaver.

In the spring of 1826, when the subject of silk culture created an universal interest among our citizens, being myself desirous to concentrate every information possible, relative thereto, I sent to France for every publication connected with the subject; and in return, received *eighteen* distinct works. The Hon. Richard Rush, then Secretary of the Treasury, being called upon about that period by Congress, to prepare a complete Manual upon that subject—my father, Mr Wm. Prince, had the satisfaction of replying to a number of communications from him and Dr Mease, and of imparting the information desired from him in the progress of that work; and some of the publications which I had imported, were also loaned them at their particular request, they not being obtainable elsewhere. I am happy also to add that our intelligent fellow citizen, Dr Felix Pascalis, has

found them useful to him in the course of his scientific elucidations, and even at the present day I believe duplicates of some of them are not to be found in our country.

The same sentiment which dictated the importation of books, influenced me to import all the requisite trees; and I forthwith ordered from France, Italy and elsewhere, every variety of the Mulberry, used for feeding silk worms. The result was, that the *Morus multicaulis*, now so called, was comprised in those importations under *another name*, and its culture had already been considerably extended in our nurseries, before it had received its present title or its superiority had been made known.

Wishing to disseminate these new varieties, I freely presented them to those interested in the silk culture, and among others, to Gideon B. Smith, Esq. editor of the American Farmer, and if I mistake not, his tree of the *Morus multicaulis*, which is only one of the *progeny* from my original trees, was sent him before the same kind had been imported by any other person. That gentleman recently stated to me, that he had near 150 fine trees which he had raised from the single one of the *M. multicaulis*, which I had sent him, and that he had also reared a number from the other varieties. I mention these facts merely to show that we have not been guilty of culpable indifference to the great national object.

Supposing it may also be satisfactory to you to test the respective merits of the new varieties, I herewith transmit you six trees, each one of a distinct kind, as per invoice annexed; and as no one can feel a more ardent desire for the development of our country's resources, and for the attainment of a *perfect* national independence, than my father and self, no one will exert more at that ample success, which we feel confident will consummate the exertions which you and others are making, to advance the silk culture.

Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Dedham, Ms. Dec. 28, 1831.

WM. R. PRINCE, Esq.

SIR,—Yours of the 15th inst. was received several days since and is now before me; various engagements have prevented me from giving a more prompt reply. I have received, with great satisfaction and pleasure, the trees which you have sent, consisting of six different varieties of the Mulberry, according to the invoice, viz.

- 1 *Morus multicaulis*.
- 2 " *constantinopolitana rozea*.
- 3 " *tartarica*.
- 4 " *luicida lobata*.
- 5 " *haciniata*.
- 6 " *macrophylla*.

I have no doubt that upon further acquaintance with them, important advantages will result. It is by no means yet fully ascertained, what variety of the white mulberry will best suit the different parts of our extensive country, and it is only from repeated experiments and careful observations, that the most useful knowledge in the arts is to be obtained. I know of but few to whom greater credit than yourself is due, for early attention and accurate observation in the important departments of botany and horticulture.

I am satisfied that the mistake, as regards the trees sent me and mentioned in my Manual, page

22, arose from misapprehension and from the species not being sufficiently designated among the great variety in your catalogue; and on reference to the invoice sent me, I find that the trees sent are not therein designated as the *Morus multicaulis*, but as the *Broad leaved Chinese Mulberry*, by which I understood to be meant the *Morus multicaulis*, but it appears that there are more varieties of the broad leaved Chinese mulberry, than I was acquainted with. I saw the trees from your original stock, in the garden of Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, during the last summer. I also saw, as I suppose, some of the books which you had the liberality to import and put into the hands of the most eminent and respectable Dr Pascalis. The instructions contained in them for rearing silk insects, are not well calculated for our country, though they furnish much valuable information.

I regret that Mr Wm. Prince, senior, your respected father, did not persevere in his patriotic labors in the culture of silk; although for his actual efforts he must be considered a benefactor to his country. I fear it will be a great while before we shall raise silk enough for home consumption. I am obliged to use the China silk chiefly in my manufactory; it is running on my spindles now. Instead of pursuing the old fashioned way, of twisting one thread at a time, I am now throwing a mill of 164 spindles, and am now throwing silk off from 16 to 20 cocoons.

I hope to be able to supply my mill altogether from American silk in a few years, but the art of filature is so imperfect at present that I cannot depend upon it, but use chiefly foreign raw silk.

Wishing you all success in the development of horticultural resources, and particularly in the culture of the vine and mulberry,

I remain, respectfully,

Your friend and servant, J. H. COBB.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA, &c.

Portsmouth, N. H. Feb. 10th, 1832.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

SIR,—Observing in your paper some remarks upon the culture of Ruta Baga, and having made an experiment in a small way upon it myself, the past summer, I will give you the results of my experience, and some of my ideas upon the subject. I most earnestly hope that nothing which I say, will occasion an unfriendly feeling on the part of any one; it being my disposition and determination to consider every one engaged in increasing the extent and precision of our agricultural knowledge, as a fellow-laborer in the cause of truth.

The autumn before last, I took up, amongst others, a piece of land that had not been ploughed for some years, and was covered in some places with a strong red-top sward, in others with a beggarly growth of clover, and in some places with almost nothing; chiefly awarn, dry and rather good gravelly loam than otherwise, and the rest of a soft, reddish sandy one; like most of the land cultivated at present, of very bad reputation. The current in this quarter is in favor, either of the deep, strong clays, which are not uncommon in this vicinity, and which grow for several years, with very high manuring, fair crops of timothy; but neither potatoes, Indian corn, nor anything else we grow, which is adapted to the really rich land, of which there is also abundance.

This patch I ploughed in autumn to get it out

of the way. I am not a particular advocate for ploughing at that season. It made about five and a half acres, out of upwards thirtyfive which I ploughed, chiefly myself, that year. I hauled upon four and a quarter acres of it, thirtythree large cart-loads of sea-weed and rock-weed. I learn from your paper, (to show the difference of non-meliorate at so short a distance,) that sea-weed in the vicinity of Boston, means eel-grass,—here, it means kelp. This shows the importance of *terms*, to understand one another. Most of this was put on before ploughing. I was unable to discover much difference in the crop of corn, where it was laid on, afterwards. I say this as an acknowledgment to be fair with every body; as I am an advocate for all manures being ploughed in at all times. This patch was ploughed nearly as I should wish to break up gravelly loam, but not quite; it just touched the sub-soil; I should prefer turning a little of it on the top, if ploughed in the autumn. I intended to have laid on eight loads of sea-manure to each acre; but had no time to haul more; and one and a quarter acres was left, on which I laid large loads of slaughter-house manure in the spring. I planted the sea-weed part with Indian corn, which I also dunged in the holes. On this subject I have this opinion. The season of 1830 I believe corn was the better for it. That of 1831, I am inclined to believe it really did as much harm as good, and was a total loss of labor and manure; forcing the ears forward before their time. The remaining one acre and a quarter I sowed with mangel wurtzel seed, the beginning of May, in rows, and it was done with extreme rapidity. I have always had a high opinion of this root, and have now; and it is stated by all writers, to be less liable to the fly than the Swedish turnip. But now for the facts:—The whole of them were destroyed, totally, by some fly or bug, except a few plants, which did not do extraordinarily well after all; and on the 1st of July, I ploughed it lightly over again, with its weeds, and sowed it to the turnip, broad-cast, as a waste crop. The turnips came up beautifully, but the weeds still better; and being determined to see the issue, I set one of the men to weed it by hand. He began at one end and went on to the other; but by the time he had got a third part of the way, it was too late. When I sowed the turnip again, I shall sow it the 1st of June and hoe it regularly. From the one-third of an acre which was sowed, though sowed broadcast, I got at least, two hundred bushels; and I do not believe that the same land, with the same culture, would have produced more than fifty of potatoes. It had onit rather more than one load of slaughter-house stuff, and no other manure.

As to the value of the turnip, as a crop, I agree with Mr J. B. as to his inference; so far as that, I think it deserves a place as our third crop, with Indian corn and potatoes. But I wholly differ from him as to his premises. I do not think a ton of turnips contains half the nutriment of a ton of potatoes; nor a bushel, a third part of a bushel of potatoes. But now for other considerations:—The seed costs but little; it is, however, said to be of the highest importance that it should be of the best sort, (I believe the seed I obtained of Mr Russell, to be of that character.) The sowing costs much less time at an important season; the hoeings, the same. It will grow much better than the potato on sandy land; but do not let me be understood to say, that it requires land less rich

than the potato; or that the potato will grow best on stiff land. It produces a great deal of top, which may be fed in the field, and of which all animals appear to be outrageously fond; and sheep are to an immense extent, I am told, fattened on the turnip in the field, without much trouble, in various parts of England, and you get an immensely large crop of the turnip then. To be fair, again, however, I will state that my colts did not like them; and that though the cows gave a great increase of milk, it was injured in taste; as also the butter, though of a beautiful color. The turnip-husbandry, however, I take to rest on another foundation, on which I shall explain my notions.

The true *intrinsic* value of a crop to a farmer, is in the nutriment it contains, and in the proportion between the *exhaustion of the soil and what it returns to it*. For instance, on good land, when it does not blight, you may get twenty bushels of wheat off an acre. We hear of much larger crops, but this is a good crop, on any but the very richest land, or with high cultivation. You get, then, perhaps, two thousand pounds of grain and straw off an acre, which can be returned to the soil. This is the smallest proportion of manure to exhaustion, we know of; and wheat is of little *intrinsic* value to the farmer. The price has nothing to do with its intrinsic value; wheat will always command the best price for bread, and in a new country it best bears transportation, from the proportion of its price to its bulk.

On the same land, generally, you will get forty bushels of Indian corn; except, perhaps, that there may be some difference in the kind of land which wheat prefers. On the sea-board, the proportion of Indian corn to wheat, is greater; even when the wheat does not blight, you get then forty bushels of grain, nearly as nourishing as wheat and an abundance of fodder; say 4500 lbs. of crop in all off an acre, which is to go back; the soil being no more exhausted than by the wheat, if it is as much. Indian corn is then of far higher *intrinsic* value to a farmer, as a crop, than wheat is.

On the same land with the various deviations from this rule, from the crops preferring particular kinds of soils, you will get two hundred bushels of potatoes. You will, here, get generally more in proportion. The two hundred bushels of potatoes will contain about as much nutriment, as the forty of Indian corn with the fodder; but not so good in its nature for stock. There is *no substitute* for grain. That the crop of potatoes will weigh on the ground 14,000 lbs. or nearly that, the roots alone, which is to go back; and though it is *my* belief that they exhaust the land rather more than the Indian corn, and that they are not so good for stock, (for horses, though I have frequently fed them on them, I do not like them for continuance,) yet the return to the soil is so vastly greater, as to more than bring up the difference.

On the same land, you will get, barring the fly, (of which I know nothing; it is seen they let my turnips go, and killed the beets, and which I forgot to mention, for there was some turnip seed among the beet seed, the fly or bug left the turnip *when* he took the beet;) at least, 400 or 600 bushels of turnips. This crop with the tops, will not more than equal the crop of potatoes or the Indian corn in nourishment. I take care to claim no more than I think the turnip deserves; but I think it better food than potatoes for them. But now there is a great superiority in the return to

the soil of the turnip, over the other crops. The crop of turnips, all told, will weigh from 22,000 to 34,000 lbs. all of which is to go back, and though it may exhaust the soil more than either of the others, yet the manure brings up the difference; and they reduce the soil to a great state of fineness. I do not pretend that there may not be a great difference in the quality of the manure, but to take the extreme cases, it seems impossible that the 30,000 lbs. of turnip crop should not return more to the soil, than the 2000 lbs. of wheat crop.

The best use of the turnip crop seems to be the feeding them off in the field, with fattening sheep; hurdling them on what they can eat at a time. This system, I am told, I read, I am led to believe, for I know nothing of English farming, is practised to an immense extent in England; the next crop in rotation being clover. No doubt some of your readers are able to inform us about it. Our climate prevents this being done to the same extent as it is there done, in the winter. The turnip may stand slight frosts, but it will not stand hard ones; as I know by experience. It is notorious that the county of Norfolk, with the poorest and generally sandiest and marshiest soil in England, has been said to owe its great agricultural prosperity for the last half century, to the turnip-husbandry; perhaps the claying of land and general intelligence helped the matter. This was before the Swedish turnip made its appearance in England, whether it now supersedes the English there, I do not know; but I understand the Swedish turnip has the very highest reputation in England.

DISEASES IN HORSES.

As to coughs in horses, though I earnestly beg not to be understood to affect an extraordinary knowledge of the subject, though I once made a good deal of study of horses, and have always endeavored to expose the system of quackery which infects the United States, as well as other countries on this subject, I can state that there are no safe remedies for common coughs, but those used for human subjects; that for the distemper the horse should neither be worked nor fed; that for chronic coughs there is no cure, only palliatives, of which bleeding is *not* one; and that young horses sometimes have coughs for a year, and yet entirely recover from them. JOHN L. ELWYN.

PRODUCTIVE PUMPKIN VINE.

MR FESSENDEN—After seeing your account of Mr Whiting's Squash Vine, of Lancaster, Mass., which produced 228 lbs. I endeavored to persuade Mr J. Cook of this place, to report his crop of pumpkins, but he declines, as I presume from modesty, or from an apprehension that it would not be credited. I am therefore induced to give the information, as I received it from himself and the members of his family.

The plant came up single, accidentally, among his early potatoes, and as the potatoes were gathered, occupied the whole space and continued to extend itself until the frost checked its growth, when it contained, from the largest down to the size of a lemon, upwards of one hundred and forty, (and there were many more just set, with the blossom unshed,) seventytwo of which were of good size for use; and twentytwo which were selected for culinary purposes, weighed from 28 to 48 pounds. It is to be regretted that they were not all weighed and the length of the vine and branches measured, which ran to an incredible length, and were producing new sets faster and thicker, when the frost

checked the plant, than at any other previous time. This pumpkin is different from any which Mr Cook had ever before cultivated or seen. Its shape was, generally, like that of a cheese-pumpkin, but the ribs were much more broad and deeply scoriated; when growing, of a lighter or duller green; and when ripe, of a nankin color, or rather darker, heavy for their size, fine grain and small cavity for seeds. The one which he was so obliging as to send me, though of a medium size, with reference to the crop, is as much as I can well lift with one hand, by the stem. The flesh through the ribs, is three and a half inches thick.

Bridgeport, Ct.

B.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 22, 1832.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF LIVERPOOL SALT.

An article was published in the *New York Medical Repository*, vol. 1, p. 211, new series, (an able work, formerly conducted by Dr Miller and Dr Mitchell,) on the subject of 'the spoiling of beef, pork, and butter, when cured by Liverpool salt, &c.' In a letter from Dr Mitchell to Charles Caldwell, M. D. from which the following is abridged and extracted; the bad qualities of that substance are forcibly represented.

In the course of trade between America and Great Britain, it has become the misfortune of the United States to be visited with frequent cargoes of salt from Liverpool. This article is prepared on the western coast of England, where coal can be bought at a low price, by boiling ocean-water, saturated with the rock-salt of Norwich, in large and shallow pans of iron. The salt which remains, after the water has been evaporated by force of fire, is called *pan-salt*, and is a medley of saline substances. It is very different in its qualities from the pure muriate of soda.

The loss of property and life consequent upon the employment of this salt, is prodigious. Experience, year after year, has proved it to be incapable of preserving our beef from corruption. Often has this important article of food been found to be tainted, the very autumn in which it has been packed in barrels. Besides the sacrifice of property, we find that the employment of Liverpool salt in the packing of beef and pork, leaves them liable to corrupt; and the consequences of this corruption are pestilential exhalations, stirring up yellow fevers and other malignant distempers in the neighborhoods, cities and vessels, where the bodies of those slaughtered animals are deposited.

The butter of New York market has also been rendered worse, if not absolutely spoiled, by the same kind of salt. Beguiled by its fine and showy exterior, the citizens have used it extensively in our counties famous for grazing and dairies. In many cases it has supplanted the old fashioned coarse or sun-made salt. Wherever the substitution has been made, it has been with a pernicious effect. The butter so salted, does not keep so well, loses its agreeable flavor, and acquires rather a disagreeable scent. The difference between butter put up with this salt, and with natural crystallized salt, is so great that our wholesale and retail grocers can distinguish it at once, by the smell, on piercing or opening a firkin. The sweet flavor and nice odor, which pure sea salt

gives, is altogether wanting in that which is seasoned with the other.

And thus as Liverpool salt is the remote agent of so much loss, damage and misery in the United States, it is high time to cease both to buy and consume it. In its stead, salt from the Bay of Biscay, Portugal, Isle of May, or the Bahamas, may be employed with perfect safety.

The fault of Liverpool salt, and of all other salt obtained from sea water, by force of fire or by boiling, is its admixture with foreign ingredients, known by the technical names of *stock* and *bittern*. These usually adhere to the salt in considerable quantities. They have no antiseptic virtues, but possess a directly contrary effect. Sea salt, formed by natural evaporation and crystallization, has very little mixture with these foul and foreign ingredients.

¶ The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, intending to publish another No. of the Repository which will contain their full Reports, have given below only the names and sums to notify the successful competitors.

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

The Committee on vegetable and grain crops award

To Mr PAYSON WILLIAMS of Fitchburg, *Twenty* dollars for the greatest crop of potatoes, being 584 bushels on an acre.

To Mr JOSEPH PERKINS of Newbury, *Twenty* dollars for the greatest crop of onions, being 646½ bushels on an acre.

To Mr JOHN WILSON of Deerfield, *Twenty* dollars for the greatest crop of winter rye, being 344 bushels on an acre.

To Mr HENRY SRAEGE of Princeton, for the greatest crop of Indian corn, being 109 bushels on an acre, the mode in which the quantity was estimated differing from the mode required in the offer of premiums—a gratuity of *Ten* dollars.

P. C. BROOKS, Chairman.

The Committee on Farms,

Report a gratuity to the Rev. MORRILL ALLEN of Pembroke, of *Fifty* dollars, for the example he has set of skillful and judicious husbandry. They also report a gratuity to JONATHAN ALLEN, Esq. of Pittsfield, of *Thirty* dollars, for the care he has taken to introduce upon his farm, vegetable products and choice fruits, and especially his attention in the cultivation of potatoes. Mention is also made of the great merit of PETER THACHER, Esq. of Attleborough, in subdividing and bringing to a state of good cultivation a farm, which a few years since consisted of rough, exhausted and profitless land. WM. PRESCOTT, Chairman.

The Committee on Inventions, Experiments, Trees, &c. report, though none of the claimants are strictly entitled to a premium,

To JAMES THACHER, Esq. M. D. of Plymouth, a gratuity of *Ten* dollars, for the communication of his interesting researches, with a view of preventing the ravages of the bee moth.

To the Rev. M. BARBOUR of Wyfield, Mass. a gratuity of *Ten* dollars, (who has deposited at the Agricultural Warehouse his ingenious apparatus,) 'for the more easy and effectual acquisition of the labor of the bees without their extermination.'

To the same gentleman a gratuity of *Ten* dollars,

for his mode of preventing the ravages of the bee moth.

JOHN WELLES, Chairman.

¶ Models of Thacher's, Barbour's, and Beard's new Bee Hives, may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market Street.

AGRICULTURAL STATE CONVENTION.

A convention of the delegates and other citizens from the several counties in this state, met yesterday afternoon, in the Assembly Chamber, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a State Agricultural Society. J. LE RAY DE CHAMMONT, of the County of Jefferson, was appointed Chairman, and JESSE BUEL and ANOS BRIGGS Secretaries. One hundred and four delegates were present, representing the Counties of Albany, Columbia, Clinton, Dutchess, Essex, Jefferson, Monroe, Montgomery, Oswego, Oondaga, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Steuben, Schenectady and Yates.

Various propositions were submitted; when the convention adjourned until to-day.

Albany, N.Y. *Argus*, of 15th inst.

Salem Lyceum.—During the present week, the lecture before this institution was delivered by the Rev. Mr Colman. The subject was Eloquence, which was happily and forcibly illustrated by the speaker. Mr Colman being about to leave us as a citizen, very properly took the occasion to address to his fellow townsmen present there, a few parting and pertinent words. We, and we believe in common with all, sincerely regret the occasion that takes from us, one who has bound himself to us by some of the most useful and most endearing qualities of human nature.—*Salem Observer.*

Preserved Apples.—Mr Alexander Walsh, of Lansingburgh, has presented the Editor of the N. Y. Farmer some apples, the growth of 1830—the russet grown by Mr Walsh, preserved in brand and in sand. Those in the latter were in the finest state. Also a moderate sized red and white apple, raised by a farmer east of Lansingburgh, and preserved in sand by Mr F. Fordham, of the same place. This was as fair, and in as sound a condition as though the growth of last season.

Rail Roads in France.—*The Messenger des Chambres* says, 'We are much occupied at Paris with rail-roads.— Besides the road from Paris to Pontoise, the contract for which has just been granted to Messrs Henry, Maffet, and De Rushby, the companies have projected the making rail roads from Paris to Lyons, and from Strasburg to Paris. It is said that Sir Henry Parnell has proposed a railway from Calais to Paris. Should a similar communication be established between London and Dover, from sixteen to seventeen hours would then suffice for the journey from Paris to London.'

The best oak wood could be bought at three dollars per cord in Baltimore on Friday last. So much for the railroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Rusticus" in reply to "A Practical Horticulturist" was received too late for insertion this week—an article from Doct. Green on Bots in Horses, will soon appear—many other communications are in the printer's hands.

¶ We would inform our facetious *legal* friend, who displays much acumen without acerbity, 'for that whereas' we lately *republished* the following sentence from a useful and much read volume, 'It is cheaper to buy a large mackerel for nine-pence than two for four-pence-halfpenny,' (the words '*small ones*' after two, being omitted in the original,) that the error complained of is a *small* one. And should he meet us with a 'demurrer,' and not permit us to '*amend* the declaration,' we will 'plead to the jurisdiction of the Court;' and prove that his action was brought *coram non Judge*, of course *Piff* will be 'non-suited and taxed with costs.'

New Work on Fruits, &c.

JOHN B. RUSSELL and CARTER & HENDEE, Boston; G. THOMER & SONS, New York; GREGG & ELWOOD and CARP & HART, Philadelphia; S. C. PARKHURST, Cincinnati, and WM. THORNBURN, Albany, have in press, and will publish in a few weeks,

THE
NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,
OR AN ACCOUNT OF THE
MOST VALUABLE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
ADAPTED TO CULTIVATION

IN THE
CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THEIR

MODES OF CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT; REMEDIES FOR
THE MALADIES TO WHICH THEY ARE SUBJECT
TO FROM CASKER WORMS, BORERS, &c.

By WM. KENRICK.

This work will contain particular descriptions of from 700 to 800 select varieties of fruit adapted to our varied climate, and will include the Olive and some most useful tropical fruits which may be successfully cultivated in our Southern territories.

The different modes by which the new varieties of fruit have been obtained, will be described; modes of pruning and training, by which trees, &c., are rendered fruitful; of grafting and inoculation; and of the modes of propagating usually adopted.

It will contain descriptions (besides old sorts) of from 100 to 120 new varieties of Pears of UNDOUBTED EXCELLENCE; from 60 to 20 of which are not particularly described and condensed in any one European volume which has hitherto reached us; some American, but chiefly the new and most approved Flemish varieties.

The descriptions are partly from personal observation, and from assistance received from some of the most intelligent horticulturists of New England; from the best writers of America, and the best foreign productions; the descriptions of Van Mons, the splendid edition of New Duhamel, the Pomological Magazine, the superb Pyrus Malus Brentfordensis of Ronald, and Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden. From these it has been the constant aim, to cull from their *extremely varied and select lists*, all that were *beautiful, excellent, productive and profitable*.

From these will be formed another select list, of those sorts already approved with us, as the best and most productive.

In regard to the new varieties of fruits of America and of Europe, it will be the aim of the writer, to render this work particularly interesting, and adapted to the different sections of our highly favored country.

The very best of late English works, we refer to those just named, those celebrated works which are beyond all doubt so admirably adapted to the climate and country for which they were principally designed, and as auxiliaries to us, are extremely deficient in regard to those native fruits which are with us so highly esteemed. We will instance some; with others it is even still worse.

In their description of apples we find very few, scarce half a dozen, of our fine native varieties described or even named: those fruits which agree so well with us—the selections from the innumerable native orchards of our country during two centuries.

They describe but one variety of our native pears, and in the place of those not described, they recommend to us other varieties, the very sorts we have long since rejected.

They describe but two varieties of our native peaches, so much admired by travellers; some, the finest of the South of Europe are equally unnoticed,—the fine selections from the vast native orchards of this fruit at the South, for distillation,—all these, the productions of our own and other equally favored climates, are rejected from their lists as

'worthless,' not being adapted to their hostile seasons and latitude, and not coming to full maturity and excellence, even on the walls to which their cultivation is confined.

A few engravings may be furnished, such as a plan of the Thomery mode of training Grape Vines; the quenouille mode of training trees, &c.

It will be comprised in one volume of about 300 pages, and will be furnished for about \$1 per copy. Feb. 22,

Hemp and Flax Seed.

CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few bushels of fresh HEMP and FLAX SEED, well cleaned, of American growth, for sowing; to be delivered immediately. J. B. RUSSELL, No. 52 North Market st. Feb. 22.

The Horticultural Garden of the late Andrew Parmentier, is offered for Sale.



THE reputation of this establishment is not confined to the vicinity of New York, but is well known throughout the United States, and different parts of Europe. It is situated two miles from the city of New York, at Brooklyn, Long Island, at the junction of the Jamaica and Flatbush Roads, and contains 24 acres.

The Grounds are in a very high state of cultivation, and laid out with judgment and taste. The situation is very healthy and the view very extensive, commanding the bay, the city, &c. The Garden is enclosed by a pointed stone fence, and inside of that is a hawthorn hedge. The Nursery contains a fine and extensive collection of Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental trees; also, a splendid collection of Roses and Herbaceous Plants,—the object of the late proprietor having always been to collect every new variety.

On the premises are a Dwelling House, two Laborers' Houses, seven Cisterns, and a never-failing Pump of excellent water; four Green and Hot Houses, containing a rich variety of rare exotics.

The advantages to be derived by any person who wishes to engage in the occupation of Gardening, by the purchase of this property, are very great; the business already secured is very extensive, and the prospect of increased encouragement is such as to warrant the belief that the purchase of the property will amply repay the enterprise of the one who may engage in the business.

Terms will be made known by applying to Mrs. PARMENTIER, on the premises.

N. B.—Any orders sent to Mrs. P. will be promptly and carefully executed. 6t

Feb. 16.

Situation Wanted.

A Gardener, who considers himself thoroughly acquainted with his business, in all its branches, is familiar with forcing fruits and vegetables, is desirous of a good situation. He has a wife and two children; has lived upwards of seven years at his last place, and can produce satisfactory recommendations from his last and all his other employers. Inquire at the Farmer office.

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED to hire, in the vicinity of Boston, a man of middle age, who is thoroughly acquainted with farming in all its branches. Inquire at this office.

Bremen Geese.

FOR Sale, 3 or 4 pair of large Bremen Geese, of undoubted purity of blood. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer office. 4t

Farm for Sale.

ON the road leading from Newton, west parish Meeting-house, to Waltham Factory, containing from 50 to 75 acres of Land, well proportioned into mowing and tillage—also, House, Barn and Out-houses with the same. Said farm is well watered, and has a valuable fruit Orchard. Apply to EPH. MCNAMARA. 6t

Feb. 15.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	3 00	4 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton	120 00	125 00
" pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	9 00	10 00
BEEF, mess.,	barrel	10 50	11 00
prime,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
skimmed milk,	"	3	3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 00	6 25
Genesee,	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria,	"	5 62	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 62	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	83	90
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	75	80
Rye,	"	95	95
Barley,	"	1 12	1 20
Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	9 75
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	11 00	12 00
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	4 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 00	2 25
Red Top, northern,	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	11
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 50	10 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	55	60
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	65	70
Merino, 3ths, washed,	"	52	55
Merino, half blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	43	45
Native, washed,	"	40	42
Pulled superfine,	"	60	62
Northern pulled,	"	55	58
1st Lambs,	"	55	58
2d, "	"	38	40
3d, "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	48
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5 1/2	6 1/2
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	15
lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	17	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	1	17
Indian, retail,	"	1	100
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

Seeds for Country Dealers.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer's office, No. 50 1/2 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1831, and of the very first quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

¶ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.

— ALSO —

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds,—Herd's or Timothy, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c., &c., at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Feb. 15.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FEARING & CO.

MISCELLANY.

From a late London paper.

COURT OF REQUESTS: GUILDHALL.—*A Horse Shaved.*—A gentleman, named Wells, was summoned before the Commissioners by Thomas Field, a hair-dresser, for the sum of thirty shillings, the price demanded by the plaintiff for shaving a horse.

The plaintiff swore that the defendant brought to him a horse to be shaved, for the purpose of 'showing a new coat' upon the animal. The horse had been attempted to be shaved by the defendant, on part of the stern, but for want of skill in the art, the poor beast was most miserably notched. The defendant got tired after four hours' work, and then handed over the job to the plaintiff. The razors of the shop were in great requisition for ten days, during which time the shaving was going forward, and the plaintiff was obliged, as he proceeded, to wrap up the bald part to protect the horse from cold. The Commissioners, he said, could not possibly judge the difficulty of shaving a horse, from themselves. [A laugh.] It is quite a different sort of business, and he defied any man to 'go over' such a sized animal, for less than three shillings a day, and to go over the chins of his usual customers at the same time.

Mr Meyers (one of the Commissioners) asked what objection was made to the charge?

The defendant said that he considered the sum of thirty shillings, for merely taking the hair off a horse, entirely too much, especially as he (defendant) had done a good deal of the job himself.

The hair-dresser declared that the part upon which the defendant had operated, was so badly done, that if he had not been shaved again, the coat would have been as rough as a hedgehog, while all the rest was as smooth as a new born baby. [Laughter.]

The defendant said that any horse clipper would have completed the business for a great deal less money.

The hair-dresser said that it was quite impossible. He had never shaved a horse before, but he was a regular sweater.

Mr Meyers asked the defendant what he generally paid for a shave, himself.

The defendant, (feeling his chin,) why two pence I think, is generally the price.

Mr Meyers. Ay, a penny a check. Now, how many of your jaws would make up the size of a horse? [A laugh.]

The defendant said that there was less delicacy necessary in shaving a horse than a man.

Mr Meyers. Not a bit more than shaving an ass.

The hair-dresser. Look at the leather and the chance of a kick! [Laughter.] Besides, I went over the beast as clean as possible. I turned him out as smooth as my hand, down to the fetlock.

Mr Meyers said that he was surprised at the refusal to pay 30s. for the job. Indeed, he always thought it impossible to perform a thing of the kind, and he believed that to be the general belief; for was it not unusual for people to say, when they heard a bouncing fib, 'Next comes a horse to be shaved!' [Loud laughter.]

The hair-dresser said that it was a hard matter to shave some parts of the horse, because the skin here and there hitched very much. For his part, he'd rather 'go over' a whole regiment of soldiers.

The defendant was then ordered to pay the hair-dresser the 30s. and costs.

CHOLERA.—It seems unaccountable that the Cholera spreads such terror before it, when both in this country and in England there are many evils existing, which are far more formidable. The Cholera is a mere bagatelle, compared with intemperance. Consumption, which is chiefly the result of improper dress and unreasonable exposures, is really more dreadful in this country than half a dozen choleras. If even tight lacing, alone, could enter the lists with the Cholera, and if we were in the habit of betting, we would lay two to one that the Cholera would be worsted. Tight lacing usually does its work under cover of convulsions, consumption, &c.—*American Spectator.*

Count Abensburg, who in Henry II's progress through Germany, while the other courtiers came with their treasures, brought his thirty-two children, and presented them to his sovereign, as the most valuable offerings he had to bestow.

The recorder in London, at a city dinner, having been called upon for a song, regretted that it was not in his power to gratify the wishes of the company; a worthy alderman, who was present, observed, that he was much surprised at the refusal of the learned person, as it was notorious that numbers had been transported by his voice.

Tom Browne, having once asked a man how he contrived to live so well in these hard times, was answered, 'I live, as I suppose you do, by my wits.' 'Faith,' answered Browne, 'I have not the talent to do a great business on so very small a capital.'

Dr Robertson observed that Dr Johnson's jokes were like the rebukes of the righteous, compared in scripture, to excellent oil: 'Yes,' answered Edmund Burke, 'but they are like the oil of vitriol.'

Henry VIII. having a quarrel with Francis I. resolved to send an ambassador to deliver an angry message to the French monarch. Bishop Bonner, being chosen for this office, told Henry that the mission would cost him his life. 'Should Francis dare to sacrifice you,' replied the enraged king, 'I will immediately cut off the heads of all the Frenchmen in my dominions.' 'So you may,' answered Bonner, 'but will any of them fit my shoulders?'

A good bread.—A mixture of two parts flour, and one potato, makes an agreeable bread, which cannot be distinguished from wheaten bread. It is said that not less than 300 tons of potatoes are consumed for this purpose in London every week.

It is a truth, that the observation of all business men will confirm, that generally a young man of steady habits, of a right education, of industry, prudence and economy, is as certain of becoming rich, as is a stream of water of flowing to an outlet. We except, of course, the intervention of circumstances not to be controlled, long sickness or death, reflected misfortunes, &c. Why, then, it may be asked, are so many, truly worthy, and remarkably industrious men, destitute of competency? We reply, that they may not have had a good education; that they may have started wrong; they may have been less provident than their circumstances demanded; their first earnings may have taken a wrong course; single disap-

pointments may have been too severely felt; opportunities may have been neglected; and the great maxim of business men forgotten, 'TRY AGAIN.'—*U. S. Gazette.*

A bon vivant of fashion, brought to his death bed by an immoderate use of wine, after having been seriously taken leave of by Dr Pitcairn, and ingeniously told that he could not in all probability survive 12 hours, and would die by eight o'clock next morning, exerted the small remains of his strength to call the Dr back, which having accomplished, with difficulty, his loudest effort not exceeding a whisper, he said with the true spirit of a gambler, 'Doctor, I'll bet you a bottle I live till nine.'

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, an excellent Farm in the town of Peterborough, N. H. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about a mile from the village; formerly the residence of the late John Smith, Esq. and contains about sixty acres of good land, well walled, with a good House and Barn, and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable, and possession to be given the first of April. For further particulars, inquire of Dea. JOHN FIELD, near the premises, or at No. 3, Rowe's Wharf, Boston. 3c Jan. 25

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr., 65, Broad street.

European Leeches.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 29, 1832.

NO. 33.

ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

DISSERTATION ON THE MIXTURE OF SOILS.

Concluded from page 250.

Beds of the most valuable peat often lie several feet below the surface. When this substance is removed from its bed and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, it readily yields to a fermenting influence, the first requisite to its becoming a useful constituent part of soil. Peat should always be applied to soils, which tend to an excess in fermentation. At the same time that it opposes the progress of that disease in a soil, it is gradually reduced to a state of decomposition, in which it contains much food of plants. Marl, which is a very rich ingredient in a judicious application of it to soils, is also found at various distances from the surface in the sub-soil. Marl is a composition of several substances, and the nature of those substances must be carefully examined to discover on what sort of soil, a particular bed of it can be applied with the greatest effect. There is what agricultural writers call shell marl. This is a suitable application for almost any soil. It is composed chiefly of animal substances and lime, and therefore will act in any situation as a powerful stimulant. Mr Brown, in his treatise on agriculture, says, 'It would seem that shell marl, from the qualities it possesses, promotes vegetation in all the different ways. It increases the food of plants; it communicates to the soil a power of attracting this food from the air; it enlarges the pasture of plants; and it prepares the vegetable food for entering their roots.

Shell marl is easily distinguished by the shells which always appear in it; but the similarity between earth marl and many other fossil substances, renders it difficult to distinguish them. The common test, however, will be sufficiently certain for all the purposes of the farmer. Earth, that effervesces in acids, partakes of the character of marl, and the degree of effervescence will pretty accurately show to what extent it partakes of that character. But we must not be governed exclusively by the strength and richness of marl, in our selection of situations to apply it; we should also attend to its natural tenacity and the character of the earth about the beds which contain it. If it be silicious earth or coarse gravel, then the marl belongs to cold and clayey soils. If it be a compact and clayey substance, then the marl should be placed on loose and warm soils. When marl is properly applied, almost any desired degree of richness can be produced by it. No other manure will be necessary in the first rotation of crops. But the same cautions are important in the use of this substance, which are so necessary to be observed in the application of lime. Both marl and lime stimulate the soil to unusual exertion, and if nothing else for a long succession of years be applied, there will follow debility, and the land will be reduced to barrenness. This effect is to be feared only in the imprudent and exclusive use of these substances; under prudent management they are powerful and highly important agents. In a correct rotation of cropping and

with occasional supplies of other manures, neither marle nor lime will ever prove injurious.

By digging deep into the earth, all the mineral substances are found which may impart a new texture to soils, or by acting on the animal and vegetable matter contained in them, in the decomposition and solution of it, will assist in furnishing food for plants. The fossils, which, mixed with soils, will increase the richness and fertility of them, are very numerous and no more than imperfectly understood. Every extended advance of the farmer towards the interior regions of the earth, tends to increase our knowledge of the mineral kingdom; as it is likely to furnish the chemist with some new subject of analysis. Excavations may sometimes be profitably made in the earth, for the sole purpose of mixing the materials obtained, with the different soils on the farm. Experiments of this sort, if they should not result in any addition to the stock of general knowledge, would certainly increase local knowledge, and would impart more correct ideas of the constituent parts of that portion of the earth in our possession and under our immediate control. The substances taken out of the earth in the various operations of society, should always be carefully examined and experiments made with them. In deep recesses of the earth are hidden many precious treasures, and every generation of men have a part to perform in the development of them.

We descend far into the earth for the fossil which now warms so many of our houses, and on which we depend for heat in so many of our works of art. There, also, we can find the choicest substances to enrich our land. All former researches of this nature have been followed with great reward, and there can be no want of motives to perseverance in the work. The preceding remarks have been chiefly confined to substances, which, at the same time they improve the texture of the soils, act on them as manures, either by their stimulating influences or by imparting the food of plants. Such substances form the principal resources for enriching land, in the progress of improvement on a farm. But there is also a mixture necessary as the foundation of improvement in many situations. There are sand barrens and pure clays which produce nothing, and manures applied in the common form and measure will have scarcely any influence. A radical defect exists and a remedy must first be provided for that, or all our applications will be as ineffectual and useless, as the administration of the most nourishing food to a sick man. A soil chiefly composed of sand is too porous; it does not retain enough of moisture; it admits light and heat so freely as to cause a very rapid dissolution of all the vegetable matters that happen to be incorporated with it. We call it hungry soil and say manure does it no good. We conclude manure does no good because it never lasts till any crop is matured. Its force is all expended, like that of a prodigal son, before the highest energies have even been demanded.

This soil we should not attempt to cure with mere palliatives; we should engage at once in the work of changing, totally changing, the texture of

it. Many of the substances already enumerated can be applied in such portions, as will greatly alter the character of a sandy soil. Alluvion, that has been collected by streams passing over long beds of tenacious earth, with a portion of peat and other vegetable matters, may possibly prove sufficient to remedy all the defects of it. But there is a more expeditious and much cheaper method of accomplishing the object. Clay, extensive beds of which are generally found in the neighborhood of sandy soils, if mixed with them in large quantities will immediately and permanently change their character. The particles of these opposite sorts of earth will mingle in such a manner, that dews and rain will be well retained in the soil, and light and heat will be admitted in degrees sufficient to decompose vegetable substances, as fast as the growing plants will require nourishment from them; but not so fast as before, when there was so rapid a solution that plants were always left destitute of food in an unimproved state.

The clay pit should always be the first resort in the preparation of sandy barrens, to become fruitful fields. No definite rules are necessary in relation to the quantity of clay that should be applied; the eye and the hand will determine with sufficient accuracy enough, when the clay is laid on in sufficient portions to retain moisture, which is the first and principal object to be accomplished. Clay, in an unmixed state, is represented as the most unfriendly to vegetation of any of the primitive earths. All the properties of it, with the exception of its power to retain moisture, are said to counteract the vegetative principle. And some writers have endeavored to discourage, wholly, the use and application of it as an ingredient in soils. In poetic style it has been said,

'He that carts sand makes land,
He that carts clay flings his land away.'

This idea must have been originated in abstract views of the properties of clay, and without any attention to the defects of soils composed chiefly of the opposite earth. Clay, in its natural state, retains too much water for the health and vigor of vegetation; it is too compact for the roots of plants to extend themselves and collect nourishment; it powerfully counteracts the process of fermentation, and plants growing in it often suffer in want of the necessary and proper food. Now all these qualities render it a highly important application on sand. Water passes too soon through sand, and it is not compact enough to give shelter, firmness, and the necessary protection to the roots of plants. Sand powerfully promotes the putrefactive process and often completes it in all the vegetable matter it contains, long before the time of maturity in plants.

In the language of Agricola, 'sand suffers water to filter easily through its pores; clay is highly retentive of water; sand promotes putrefaction, clay delays it; sand suffers the gases set at liberty in putrefaction to escape; clay absorbs the gases; sand opens an unobstructed path for the extension of the roots of vegetables, clay gives them firmness in their course and supplies the moisture, which sustains them. In fine, the two may be classed among the contending elements, of which a union

heightens their common virtues and subdues their defects.'

Clay and sand are the principal earthy ingredients in all soils. The operations of nature have combined the opposite qualities of them in such a variety of ways, as to produce that diversified texture of soil which is found in every country. It must be absurd for us to think the course of nature, in this respect, cannot be usefully imitated by art; that where sand is found in its simple state, it cannot be reduced by the admixture of clay to a good vegetable mould. We cannot easily engage in any work more certainly useful, or that will ultimately prove more productive. The uphill to be encountered in this sort of labor should discourage no man: every step brings gain and brightens the prospect. In these operations the valleys are raised and the hills are beautified. It is work not necessary to be repeated every year or in any short succession of years, but when once well done it is done for ages.

The utility of mixing sand with clayey soil is seldom questioned. 'This is generally down-hill work, and sand is carried in much larger portions on to clay, than clay is ever carried on to sand. Hence, probably the notion that it is good to cart sand, but bad to cart clay. The effects must be reciprocal and would always so appear, if the work in both cases were equally well performed. Doctrines which demand few laborious duties gain an easy currency, whether they relate to philosophy, morals, or religion; they are likely to grow too popular and to be carried into great extremes. This has been the fact in the estimates made of the uses and in the application of sand; the results have been so manifestly and greatly beneficial, when properly used, the conclusion has been too hastily drawn that its influence must everywhere be salutary, and sometimes it has been used like the good woman's 'sugar, in everything.' The common notion that sand is a suitable application for low and moist lands, is correct only in relation to soils of a particular texture. Many of the low lands have a very loose and spongy soil; there may be defects in them, but sand cannot be the proper remedy. Some low and moist lands will be found, on examination, composed chiefly of sand to the depth of several feet. Mix sand with sand to any extent and the product can be only sand. Sand-hills are treasures, but like every other sort of earthly treasure, valuable only in the proper use of them. There can be no more tendency in sand to stimulate a soil of similar quality to renewed exertion, than there is in increasing wealth to stimulate the miser to deeds of generosity. The proper uses of sand in agriculture are its application to tenacious soils, for the purpose of opening and destroying the rigidity of them; and to clay, for the purpose of reducing it to a state in which the roots of plants can travel and find nourishment. Sand should always be used in compliance with the rule of mixing different qualities.

In closing a discussion of this sort, it may not be deemed strictly proper to present even a summary view of arguments, which, on a different occasion, might be used in persuading farmers to an early and persevering engagement in the work of mixing soils. It seems to be the business of this discourse to describe useful courses, rather than urge the pursuit. It may, however, be allowable to direct attention to the growing importance of the subject we have been considering, in language

used about forty years ago, by the late lamented Dr Mitchell:

'Hitherto,' said that accurate observer and enlightened friend of progressive improvement, 'hitherto the American husbandman has cultivated a soil, enriched for ages by the yearly addition of a fresh stratum of mould. From the first existence of vegetation upon the dry land, decayed plants have continually furnished a supply of manure, which the winds and the rains have liberally spread abroad. As the supply was annually greater than the consumption, the earth, unexhausted by its productions, increased in fertility. The thick layer of vegetable mould which covered the face of the earth, was a storehouse of food for plants, and their quantity was greatly increased by the conversion of wood into ashes, by clearing. It is not wonderful then, that for some years, newly cleared settlements should abound in produce and require little more labor, than that of ploughing and reaping; for during this period, the provision is wasting which for centuries had been accumulating. But the time will come, and indeed in many places now is, when the land, repeatedly wounded by the plough-share and exhausted of its richness, shall be too weak of itself to make plants grow with their former luxuriance.

'This may be called the ERA of SYSTEMATIC AGRICULTURE, when man, taking the earth from nature's hand, bare of manure, is so to manage and dispose it artificially, that it shall yield first a subsistence and then an overplus to grow wealthy upon. How far art may go in this species of improvement is yet unknown, as the *ultimatum of fertility* has never yet been reached. As far as experiments have been made, we find the earth liberally affording its produce in proportion to the labor and skill bestowed in its tillage; and as the ingenuity and invention of man may increase to an unknown and incredible degree, so may the improvements and management of husbandry keep pace therewith, until the most fruitful spot that now exists may produce a ten-fold quantity, and the land which now supports an hundred men, give equal enjoyment to a thousand.'

TEMPERANCE.

There is one subject, closely connected with the interests of every farmer, on which I feel fully competent to advise; without, however, arrogating to myself any merit for having made any important discovery or improvement, I can only respond the sentiments of thousands of others, familiar to all, but unheeded by many; sentiments which should be reiterated again and again from one end of our continent to the other, till all, of every class, are constrained to see their importance.

It is not my design to write a formal essay on temperance and its blessings, or to trace the frightful progress and delineate the baneful effects of intemperance; but let me be permitted to add my veto to the yet too common practice with farmers, to resort to the bottle for a spur, when the labors of an oppressive day are drawing hard upon their strength. I can speak with confidence on this subject, as my knowledge is the result of experience. I assert then, without fear of contradiction, that ardent spirits do not add permanently to the strength or vigor of the laboring man, but their exhilarating effects are sure to be followed by a corresponding languor of depression. Without some very powerful and conclusive reason, the farmer should be

tell last man to countenance or support a practice which he sees is making such ravages. Let him look around him and inquire for the cause why so many farms are so badly managed; why so many buildings are going to decay; why there are so many dilapidated walls and fences, and unruly cattle; why so many uneducated and ragged children, and why so many estates are mortgaged to merchants, lawyers and doctors? he will generally find the cause to be, not that their daughters are *more fond of extravagance and fiery than of labor*, but that the occupants cannot labor in their fields without the stimulating, deleterious and disarranging aid of a bottle of rum. This is the canker which is gnawing at the vital interests, not only of the farmer, but of our common country.

And now, brother farmers, permit me to direct your attention to a few of the primary reasons, why this practice ought, in my opinion, to receive your unqualified disapprobation. 1st. No satisfactory reason can be given why it ought not to be discontinued. 2d. It has been discovered that the idea that ardent spirits are necessary for persons in health, or as a remedy for exhaustion or fatigue, is a fatal delusion, which has caused the ruin of thousands. 3d. That they possess no one good quality which ought to redeem them from the execration of every virtuous member of society. 4th. That the good they ever have done or ever can do, is infinitely insufficient to counterbalance the evil. 5th. That they are entailing on our posterity a curse, which has nothing but its own shocking deformity to recommend it, as it is totally incapable of being compensated by any substantial good. 6th. They certainly impair the physical, the moral, and the intellectual faculties, and produce premature imbecility and old age. 7th. They effectually eradicate the finer sensibilities of our nature, love, benevolence, cheerfulness, &c, and make us susceptible of the grosser passions, such as anger, hatred, revenge, cruelty, &c. 8th. They drive reason from her throne, prostitute the dignity of intelligent man and transform him into a brute. 9th. They fill our penitentiaries with convicts, our jails with criminals and debtors, our infirmaries with invalids and lunatics, our streets with vagabonds, our country with drunkards, our grave yards with premature victims, and our world with wretchedness and wo. And to balance this dark account, what good do they do? You who yet advocate their use will say, perhaps, that they are necessary for the laboring man in hot weather, when the system is highly excited by heat, to drive it out and cause a grateful and free perspiration, as well as to prevent the dangerous effects of cold water. But I believe you would suspect the man a fool, or beside himself, or trifling at least, who should go into a tavern on a day like some we had in December, rubbing his ears, kicking his boots, and calling for a glass of spirits to drive the heat out! Nor would you think much more favorably of him who, in perfect health, in the dog-days, should wrap himself in his great-coat and swallow a dose of brandy and pepper, to keep him warm or prevent his catching cold! The ridiculous notion that the nature of spirits changes with the season, that they cool in summer and warm in winter, is too absurd to be cherished by the enlightened farmers of New England.

But the most dangerous opinion, and which should be received with extreme distrust, is that which attributes to them the power of defending the system from the injurious effects of cold water;

as no impression can be more fatally false than this. The united testimony of many able and distinguished physicians, who could have no party or sinister objects to promote, corroborate these views. We have the opinions of Doctors Rush, Johnson, Bradford, and a host of others, on the subject, long before Temperance Societies were thought of. I beg leave to quote a single sentence from Doct. Johnson's 'Essay on the Influence of Tropical Climates':

'The same principles (that is, principles which he applied to tropical,) will apply to our own climate in the summer, and to an error in this particular is to be ascribed a large portion of the sudden deaths, which occur at this period and which are usually ascribed to the effects of an agent, which often plays but a second part in this operation, that is, cold water. I do not mean to deny (he continues) that death occasionally happens from drinking water, when the system is in a state of high excitation—but this very state is the dangerous one, and this, in *ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is produced by spirits.*'

Setting aside, then, the gratification of a vitiated and depraved appetite, I would ask, what apology remains for their use? The answer, if unswayed by the love of rum, must be, none.

As to an article of diet, they are no longer to be tolerated; as an article of luxury, if there is any pleasure in their use, let it be enjoyed by the idle voluptuary, whose time or continuance in life is of but little consequence; but the time and life of so useful a member of society as the industrious farmer, are too precious to be thus trifled with, at least so thinks your humble servant,

JNO. TOWNSEND.

Andover, Con. Feb. 18, 1832.

DISEASE IN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN,

SIR—We deem it a privilege of the greatest public utility, that we are permitted to exchange sentiments through the medium of your interesting paper; especially when conflicting opinions are expressed in a friendly and charitable manner. We were much gratified by Dr Peck's statement, relative to the late sickness of his horse. We have experienced something of the kind amongst us; though our cases carried the appearance of a putrid type, rather than that of an inflammatory one; and the result of practice was correspondent. For those that were bled died, and those that were not generally recovered.

Dr Peck informs, that 'History furnishes us with the accounts of severe epidemics, in which several domestic animals were simultaneously affected.' Which is really true. Witness the year 1711, when there was such a sweeping mortality among the black cattle of Europe. The writer says it appeared like 'a malignant fatal fever,' and there was a plague among the people at the same time. Also in the year 1714, the plague raged in Holland among the cattle, till 300,000 died; and the spotted fever prevailed among the people, and many died in the streets, until the magistrates interfered and gave them assistance.

Also in 1734, when horses were said to be taken with a fever, and on the fifth day they had twitchings, and on the seventh and ninth they had deliriums, and on the ninth and twelfth they died raging. After the first two patients, I began (said the writer), the cure of the rest with weak diluents, then gave them mild laxatives, and repeated

this course for the first 5 days. When the *subtusultus tendinum* and light headedness appeared, they had the following powder: *contrayerva*, one scruple; *radix serpentaria* six grains, and camphor three grains M. By which, convulsions, delirium, and all dangers were off. The fever went off the thirteenth or fifteenth day—no more died if this course was taken. This was a fatal time among aged people, and immediately after set in the cholera morbus, with convulsions, &c.

Undoubtedly the case of Dr Peck's horse was epidemical, or rather epipical, if we may be allowed the expression. We are told that the horse had 'an obstinate and constant tendency to the left, which might have been owing to unequal affections of the two hemispheres of the brain,' which we have no disposition to dispute, but permit us to say in our opinion, it may proceed from a spasmodic affection on the left side, or greater on the left side at least, which may be demonstrated by a pair of wheels and axle-tree; if the wheels are of equal diameter, give them a propelling force, they will move in a right line; but should they be of unequal diameter, they would move in circular lines. In like manner, should the muscles of the legs and neck, on the left side of the horse be contracted, there must of course be an obstinate inclination to the left, in proportion as the locomotive faculty on that side was impaired. The Dr observes, it might be well to start a little blood to relieve the congested organs, which we believe is generally approved of by our best physicians. But permit me to inquire if that does not depend on the cause?—We recollect but three cases, viz. inflammation, inaction, and lentor. Inaction may depend on atony or spasm, and they, on a paucity of blood. Would not bleeding, in this case, increase the cause rather than remove it? Should the inaction depend on plethora, undoubtedly bleeding is indicated. In case of lentor, would taking a part of the best blood have a tendency to remove the congestion? Would not diluents (which our author made use of in 1734,) do better? The Dr observes, the vessels of the brain were very turgid. May not this proceed from a spasm compressing the other part of the vessels as the application of a ligature?

The consideration of congested vessels, calls to mind the anecdote of a man's curing a patient of an obstinate headache, after several bleedings by his attending physician had failed. The physician asked him what he did to cure him? Why, said he, what do you do when your ink is so thick that it will not run? Put in water and make it more thin, said the physician. So did I give the patient much water and diluents to drink, to thin the blood to make it circulate, said he.

We have had frequent cases of typhus fever, cholera morbus, &c, the season past; and the physician's bleeding had the same effect as the farrier's. Of the persons who were let blood, a great proportion of them died; and those who were not let blood, generally recovered. This leads us to suppose that the diseases of man and beast were simultaneous and typhus. Some say, to assert that pains proceed from inflammation in typhus fever, would be a contradiction in terms, according to the common import of the word typhus, which is derived from the Greek word *typhos*, signifying ostentation, or smoke without fire—so that *typhus* signifies the appearance of fever, without fever or heat. It appears to be a

general practice in *post mortem* examinations, on whatever parts are to be found traces of the disease, to pronounce them the effect of an inflammation,—but why, we are not able to say. Those dark spots which appear on persons before death, called *ecchymæ*, are not said to be the effects of inflammation. But, should they be found on any internal parts after death, they would be pronounced the effects of inflammation.

We presume it is very difficult to distinguish the effects of inflammation, from the effects of spasms and contusions, in *post mortem* examinations. Again, are not physicians too prone to attribute all pains to the effects of inflammation, which may produce pain, so will spasms without inflammation? Therefore pain, simply considered, does not indicate one more than the other, and we deem it impossible to know which, without taking under consideration the concomitant symptoms; and likewise regard being had to the effects of practice, for letting blood will relieve inflammatory cases, and stimulants will aggravate them. Stimulants will relieve spasmodic cases, but blood letting will aggravate them. MEDICUS.

Minot, Me. Feb. 15, 1832.

SUGAR FROM POTATOES.

I am informed that in the neighborhood of Jaffrey, N. H. there is now preparing an establishment for the manufacture of Sugar and Molasses, on a large scale, from Potatoes. It is calculated to pay for the potatoes their cash value there, 17 cents per bushel, and net a profit, above all costs and expenses, of 20 cents per bushel. From each bushel of potatoes, 7 pounds of sugar are made.

Let the friends of the abolition of slavery and the amelioration of the condition of negroes, throughout the world, consider well, and proclaim everywhere, what would be the *happy result* of supplanting or diminishing the consumption of West India sugar, which would be in some measure effected, if every large agricultural town in New England had its sugar works. Attentive observers have noticed that when prices of West India produce are low, their negroes are not over worked and fare better. R. P. WILLIAMS.

Boston, Feb. 1832.

A detail of the process of making sugar from potatoes, is given in *Silliman's Journal* of Jan. 1832. It is there said that

'A bushel of potatoes weighs about sixty pounds, and gives eight pounds of pure, fine, dry starch. This amount of starch will make five pints of sugar, of the weight of nearly twelve pounds to the gallon, equal to seven pounds and a half to the bushel of potatoes, or a little less than a pound of sugar to the pound of starch. The sugar is not as sweet as the Muscovado sugar, nor is it actually as sweet as its taste would indicate.

'This sugar may be used for all kinds of domestic purposes. It ferments with great liveliness and spirit, when made into beer, yielding a healthful and delicious beverage, and on distillation, a fine cider-brandy flavored spirit. It would however be most useful in making sweetmeats, and may be used upon the table in lieu of honey, for which it is a good substitute. It has already become a favorite with most people who have become acquainted with it. Its taste is that of a delicious sweet, and as an article of diet is unquestionably more healthful and less oppressive to the stomach, than any other sweet ever used.'

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON RAISING OATS AND POTATOES.

Ma FESSENDEN—It is not with the vain expectation of contributing anything, that will be either very interesting or profitable to your numerous readers, that I comply with the invitation in the 30th No. of your useful paper. Should you deem the few hasty remarks I propose to offer, of sufficient consequence to occupy a place in your columns, (a presumption which a censurable remissness on the part of your more scientific and enlightened correspondents and readers, will alone justify,) I hope my contribution, like the widow's mite, will not be appreciated according to its intrinsic value, but from the motive which induces it.

Should every practical farmer who reads your paper, obey your request by communicating from time to time, the results of his experiments, experience and practice, whether successful or adverse, they would amount, in the aggregate, to a fund of useful information which would be of incalculable worth to that numerous class of your readers, to whose interest your columns are chiefly devoted; and whose object is to profit by the experience of practical farmers, communicated through them.

As the sowing and planting season is rapidly approaching, and as I have sometimes been accused of raising better oats and potatoes than some of my neighbors, I propose to inform such of your readers who know no better way, my method of cultivating these particular crops; or rather, the method which, after various experiments, I intend to pursue in future, till I learn some more excellent way, which if known to any of your readers, they will confer a favor by communicating.

First then as to oats, I shall sow them as early in the spring as the state of the ground will admit, on land which the year before was planted with corn and potatoes; that planted with corn first, received from twenty to twenty-five cart loads of stable and barnyard manure to the acre, which was spread and ploughed in five or six inches deep. The crop of corn was good, but I am satisfied it would have been better had the ground been ploughed more shallow, or first ploughed and the manure harrowed in; the ground not being drawn into hills, is now level; I shall plough it evenly to the same depth as before and sow it with a little more than two bushels of oats to an acre, recollecting that 'he that soweth sparingly shall also reap sparingly,' (which those must do, if any were so unfortunate, who followed the mistaken directions in a former communication of mine respecting wheat; I said *five* pecks instead of three as it was printed;) I shall plough them in with a very light plough, or harrow them in. I have practised both ways and have never discovered any essential difference in the crop; in either case the roller is not to be omitted. The ground from which a crop of potatoes was taken will be manured the same. It may not be improper to remark here, that the potato crop in this section was uncommonly light, generally. Several who saw my crop while gathering, pronounced it much the best they had seen. I impute the difference principally to manuring and seeding. I select the finest potatoes for seed while gathering the crop; choose to plant them the latter part of May or early in June, on greensward ploughed once shallow, and

apply from twenty to thirty loads of manure from the hoggard, spread and harrowed in. The potatoes are cut into pieces, having two or three eyes in each piece, and placed three in a hill. I choose to plant shallow and near the surface. When they are all well up I hoe them well, and before they begin to rot and fall down I hoe them again, forming a round, handsome hill, which by fall is generally well filled with fair, handsome potatoes.

I obtained some (as I esteem them) very valuable hints on the management of plough land, from an address published in your paper, some four or five years ago, (before I was a subscriber,) delivered before the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, by Earl Stimson, Esq.* I take the liberty to suggest the propriety of republishing it. An intelligent and successful farmer in a neighboring town, who obligingly lent me the papers containing the address, assured me that he had been guided, and much to his advantage, by the directions contained therein.

It has been the practice of many farmers in this and many other sections of Connecticut, to manure both corn and potatoes in the hill, drawing the earth into hills around the plants, and to split the corn hills by striking one or two furrows lengthwise with the rows, (instead of harrowing them down,) and then to sow oats and plough them in, leaving the rest to nature, which must struggle hard to bring forward a very abundant crop from the cold depth where the seed lies buried.

I offer these brief remarks, not so much with a view to instruct as to elicit instruction from others, who have the advantage of more extensive information and experience, and a more happy talent to communicate than I pretend to claim.

JNO. TOWNSEND.

Andover, Con. Feb. 18, 1832.

TRAINING CATTLE.

There is one subject connected with husbandry which is of considerable importance, and which I do not recollect to have seen noticed by any of your correspondents. I mean the best method of training cattle for labor. To be sure, every farmer's boy who is capable of handling a whip or gad, imagines himself competent to break a pair of steers. On this subject I confess myself wholly unable to impart any instruction or advice, having had but very little experience. I have generally purchased my working oxen ready broke, of different persons, and have never bought two pair which were alike with respect to their propensities for work; I have found the difference to vary and range from very good to good for nothing; some have been kind and docile, while others have been timorous, or vicious and stubborn. What is the cause of this wide difference? Has nature established it? Is it to be found in their natural dispositions, or is it the result of education? The latter I am inclined to believe, and the more so from my observations within two weeks.

Having often been unfortunate in purchasing I resolved to train my own, and commenced last week with a pair of steers coming three years old, which from habit had become rather wild. Having had, as I before observed, little or no experience of my own, yet common sense taught me to avoid the practice of some others, who profess to understand the art and mystery of subduing the most stubborn animal almost in an instant; instead,

therefore, of confining one of them till the yoke, ring, staple and all are fastened to his neck, and then setting him loose with this frightful appendage rattling and flying about his head, till the poor animal, 'frightened out of his wits' and exhausted with running, stops and stands still for his mate to be served in the same way, by which time having recovered his breath, both are again set loose, tied tail to tail, to perform their very interesting and amusing evolutions; they are now half subdued and the whip soon accomplishes the rest, and teaches them to lead a team. Will not cattle managed in this way, frightened, lacerated, abused and provoked, be likely to remember it, and ever after to be timorous or stubborn? Right or wrong, I managed differently. My first care was to make fast a chain to a post, having ready two pair of steady oxen near by. The yoke was then put on to the first steer, to which the chain was immediately fastened; he made one or two efforts to get away, but finding them unavailing soon desisted; the other was then yoked, and they were led off quietly between the oxen into the woods; they were used in this manner three days in succession, they were not yoked again for several days on account of bad weather, when I directed my boys to yoke them and put them forward in the team, merely to exercise them; this was done then and several times since without the least difficulty—they have neither desisted nor received a stroke of the whip to hurt them.

I am confident that our domestic animals may be so taught, as to make the inhuman and abusive use of the lash, so often witnessed, altogether unnecessary. Is not this a subject worthy of the pen of some one of your humane correspondents, whose practical knowledge enables him minutely to point out the proper course to obtain the desired result?

JNO. TOWNSEND.

Andover, Con. Feb. 18, 1832.

GRAPE VINES.

Grafting grape vines is a new thing in this section. But few have heard of it or tried the experiment. The stock of the common wild grape, numerous in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, will answer for grafting almost any of the varieties of the grape. A publication in a southern paper induced me, the last spring, to try the experiment of grafting at the surface, denuding the stock three inches below the surface. The scions of the Isabella grape, cut the fall previous and kept buried in the cellar, were inserted at the surface, leaving one eye above, tying a string round the stock and drawing the earth to the stock. The scions sprouted, but grew but little. It is said they will grow over twenty feet the first year and bear the second. But my scions were probably injured by being shaded, and by neglecting to cut off frequently the sprouts from the old and other contiguous stocks. I cut off another stock about three feet above the ground, and grafted with composition, (one part of tallow, two of bees-wax, and three of resin, prepared like shoemakers' wax,) in the same manner that apple trees are generally grafted. This Isabella scion succeeded well. In the fall I measured as accurately as I could, with a ten foot pole, the main and lateral branches, and the length of each being added together amounted to sixty feet, the main stock was twelve feet. From this vine I anticipate this year a fine parcel of grapes. The tops of the old stocks I cut into more than fifty pieces, and planted them perpen-

*See New England Farmer, vol. v. page 244, 256.

dicularly and horizontally, by the side of a stone wall in rich soil. Most of them took root and sent forth branches, and will serve for stocks to graft. I have more than a hundred old stocks which I intend to graft in the spring. It is said that the grafted vines will partake of the hardihood of the native stock. No doubt many of the varieties will endure our frosty climate. Should farmers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire cultivate vineyards of hardy grapes, no reason can be assigned to prove that they cannot make good wine for domestic purposes.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, N. H. Feb. 13, 1832.

WOOD SNAPPING ON THE FIRE.

MR FESSENDEN—Is it not a fact, that such wood as hemlock, chesnut, &c, which grows in great abundance in many parts of the United States and Canada, would be more used for fuel if it were not for its disagreeable and perhaps dangerous quality, of snapping or throwing coals out of the fire? If such be the case, it may be well to make it generally known that this quality, so far as regards split wood, may be in a great measure overcome by placing it properly on the fire; that is to say, by laying the inner side or that part which was nearest the heart, towards the fire, for the coals actually fly in that direction. A slight inspection of the grain at the end of the wood, will show the side which grew nearest to the centre, and this side should never be turned in any direction by which coals thrown from it can fall into the room. A little attention to this circumstance will enable many a thrifty housewife, to have a hot fire made in an open fire-place, of wood which is now considered almost detestable for that purpose; and perhaps she may learn, in time, to relish the snapping sound, as Goldsmith seems to have done that of the 'crackling fagot,' which he associates in his ballad with the cheerful chirrup of the cricket.

Yours, C.

ASSOCIATIONS TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF SILK.

To J. H. Coan, Esq. of Dedham, Mass.

I would beg leave to make to you a few observations, without signing my name.

I have seen your work, published by order of the Massachusetts Legislature, and satisfactorily it is proved to my mind, that the results of this branch of industry may be of incalculable benefit to the whole country, in time equalling, if not surpassing, any other branch of our manufactures. But, however much individual enterprise may do, I cannot think its growth will equal its importance, without associations formed in each county for the raising of mulberry trees. I would suggest that a paper be drawn up, setting forth the object and giving to each signer half an ounce of the Mulberry seed. And every person thus a member to pay some small sum (so as to admit all gratis in agricultural pursuits,) yearly, merely sufficient to defray the expenses of the society; this would excite each and every one who has land, and would make it one of the leading objects in the country towns. Now is the time, while our legislature are together, to endeavor by some means to bring about a State Association, with the influence of the members of each county, who now more than ever, are looking at the subject. In the county of Norfolk there would be no delay in

forming a society, each pledging himself to plant half an ounce of Mulberry seed and raise an orchard of trees. For myself and others, I can say you shall not want our assistance; but it is necessary that the project should be started by yourself, who have a theoretical and practical knowledge of the subject.

Your obedient servant.

HOP BEER.

For one barrel, boil $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of good hops and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of ginger in 10 gallons of water, one hour. Put 10 quarts of molasses into a barrel, to which add the liquor hot, shake it well; then add some cold water and 1 pint of yeast, shake and stir it again; then add the whites of a dozen eggs finely beaten and cold water sufficient to fill the cask, give it another stirring with a stick, bung it close and let it stand one month. It should be made in June or July—instead of half a pint or more of rum per day, a moderate quantity of it should be drank by the laborer, who will find it to add to his strength and vigor, allay his thirst, and prolong his life and consequently his usefulness. Try it and see.

Andover, Con. Feb. 1832.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I did not intend when I wrote to you a few days since, giving out a few hints and suggestions in respect to horticultural premiums, &c, to have troubled you again; at least so early. The purpose for which I wrote has been fully answered. That is, to call forth the opinions of some of the most experienced and scientific gentlemen, as well as 'practical horticulturists.' It is a maxim of J. C. Loudon, Esq. (a gentleman who has undoubtedly done more for the education, information, and instruction of gardeners, than any other,) that all gardeners should be readers and writers as well as practitioners; that they may readily and plainly communicate their thoughts to paper. For what can we learn from those who have studied the theory only? But I am occupying too much room in your useful paper, to indulge in any speculations. I am much gratified to find that my communication has drawn forth the opinions of a 'Practical Horticulturist,' and although he says his 'avocations' are such as will not allow him to devote much time to 'controversy,' yet I am highly pleased to find he is disposed to pay some little attention to the subject.

I think your correspondent has furnished us with quite a treatise and one which may be very valuable to some of your readers. But to come more immediately to the subject, I shall begin and substantiate what I said respecting the 'gross inequalities' which I spoke of in my communication. As regards the remark I made in relation to cucumbers, he cordially agrees with me; but then says the same remarks will not apply to grapes. He says he has never seen, what is considered by gardeners a forced grape, in America, excepting some specimens from Jamaica Plains last season; and those not exhibited until July. I am sorry that your correspondent and myself, did not alike understand the word *forced*. What he terms, or says are termed, forced grapes, are those grown by artificial heat and ripened out of season. But look a little further and what do we find? he says all the use he has seen made of glass, is to create

an 'artificial' climate, &c, and does not this look a little like a contradiction? The usual season for grapes to ripen in the open air in this climate, is generally in September or the early part of October; and therefore if grapes under glass, are matured by the first of August, as many were last season in the vicinity of Boston, they must have been forced; for to cut ripe grapes by the first of August, will require the space of five months to bring them to perfection, and accordingly the vines must be broke by the first of March. Now, if the vine will not break until May in the open air, it follows of course, that they must be forced to break, by making or anticipating an artificial climate of the temperature of May, in March. At two or three different places last season, I tasted ripe Hamburg grapes in the early part of August, and if he will take the opportunity to visit the same places at the present time, (at least soon,) he will find that the vines are already broken and artificial heat applied. Can he then say grapes ripened at that season are not forced? Not having the premium list before me when I wrote, I inferred it read forced; but have since looked and found it read 'grown under glass'; it however makes no material difference; the analogy is the same. He says, from experience, he knows it requires more skill to grow grapes in our precarious climate in the open air, than under glass, unless ripened in June. But I still think not; in fact, I know from experience that it does not. Speaking with the gentleman who obtained one of the premiums last season, for the fine specimens of Hamburg, grown out, he said he bestowed hardly any care upon them, not even to prevent the approach of mildew. I exceedingly regret that our opinions are so far at variance.

My remarks on the premiums for flowers, he thinks equally erroneous; and thinks, or knows, I am no florist; at least, is confident I know nothing of growing Chrysanthemums. We will see how his arguments prove. He has told us, what almost every one knows, how to pot and water them; but has said very little on the particular point where we differ. I spoke of the *time*, and preparation of the compost. And I am sure he has never read Maddock's Hogg's, or any other good florist's directions, if he insists upon his point. I have grown and have seen them grown, with as much success as he flatters himself he has had in growing them, and have never myself, nor ever have seen any one who thought of preparing the compost to put them in, until the moment they are ready to pot off. No one the least initiated, would think of bestowing that care upon chrysanthemums which the first sight of a tulip would denote. Any who wish to have them can, and to great perfection, with no other care or trouble than to put them, as he says, in any good loam, or loam and vegetable mould, and keep them well watered. As to watering them once a day and sometimes twice, it is unnecessary; for they are generally plunged in the ground in some rather shady place, and twice or thrice a week is largely enough, unless you wish to have them as large as berry bushes.

Let us now see if it is ten times more trouble to raise chrysanthemums, than tulips, ranunculuses, or hyacinths. I hope your correspondent has had observation enough of animal nature, to know that what is life to one is death to another; and the same may be said of vegetables and plants. That

which is life and health to plants in general, is deadly poison to almost all bulbs. If he has ever studied into the analysis of earths, he will be immediately convinced of this. How many people there are, who buy bulbs, with the idea that they shall have a show of beautiful flowers; they go to work, prepare a bed, perhaps throw in five or six, or more, barrows of fresh manure, to have them grow large and thrifty. But alas! they come up, flower very weak and before another season, rot and decay almost every one, as if they were attacked with an epidemic disease. He has told us only of tulips, and has said nothing of hyacinths, or ranunculus. Tulips, he says, he sets out in November, covers the bed on the approach of frost, uncovers in April, forks over the bed with a trowel, shades the flowers, &c. This is very true, but is it all? Has he given the depth or distance, and a hundred other minute particulars? Can the treatment of such elegant plants be detailed in thirty or forty lines, occupying in most florists' directions as many pages? More has been written upon the growth and cultivation of tulips, and other choice bulbs, than has, or I think ever will be, upon chrysanthemums; there are but very few people who think it requires at least twelve months, for the compost to lay exposed to the sun and air, previously to using. So particular were many of the great Dutch florists, upon the preparation of their composts, that it was kept almost a profound secret.

How many have tried to cultivate tulips, ranunculus and hyacinths, to perfection, and how few have succeeded. While almost every individual, who is a lover of flowers, has chrysanthemums. How many thousand roots of ranunculus have been bought and planted, and come to nought. And what care has been taken to raise them with success. I even heard a gentleman say last season, he was told in New York, they should be planted with the forks of the root up! As much might be said of hyacinths; but I will not take the room, to enlarge upon them at this time. Enough I hope has been said, to show that instead of chrysanthemums being 'ten times' the trouble of tulips, &c, they are a hundred the reverse.

Again, your correspondent seems to think, I am no judge of flowers. I have not the vanity to say my judgment is better than others; but I cannot yield to him. He says tulips last but three weeks, and flower at a time when we have plenty of roses, and perennial herbaceous plants. I think he is here mistaken; certainly he cannot have a very retentive memory! I will but refer him to the last volume of your paper, where he will find that the show of tulips was on the 14th and 21st of May, and roses on the 15th and 22d of June. Indeed, here is a vast difference! Not a rose, I think, was seen in bloom before the first of June, (unless Scotch,) nor a tulip in perfection after the 23d of May. As to the perennial plants he speaks of, I really cannot recollect any of great beauty which flower so early. True there may be some lilacs, &c, but few others.

I agree with him, that there is a delicacy of texture, a soft and satin-like appearance in the lotus chrysanthemum; although I cannot think of comparing it to a tulip. I have examined a tulip, a hyacinth, and a ranunculus, and have almost been enraptured in viewing such elegant plants, hardly knowing which to admire most. A bed of tulips with their endless variety of colors, so evenly shaded together, may almost be contrast-

ed with the brilliant colors of the rainbow, so finely blended. I cannot say the same of ranunculus, as I never had an opportunity of viewing a bed. But taking a single flower, that surpasses all others, both in vividness of color and fineness of texture, and in fact all that belongs to a perfect flower.

I cannot yet (and I hope no one can, who is at all acquainted with flowers,) be induced to acknowledge, what your correspondent thinks existed only in my 'imagination,' or retract any from what I first stated. He hopes to see the time when Horticultural Premiums will be 'ten times' their present value; and I am glad to find that he can take the same pleasure in competing for two, or five dollars, as he can for a larger amount; if he will cultivate to perfection, it is all we wish: he thinks we can have what my imagination pictures if we will only wait a year or two. I hope I shall be blessed with patience.

In regard to the system of awarding premiums, I spoke of, he readily agrees with me, as an excellent plan. But I am sorry he should so misunderstand me, as to convey the idea that I should cast any reproaches upon the gentlemen, who compose the committee. The thought did not enter my mind—yet too many are always ready to find fault and not be content, if there is a doubt of the least partiality. Undoubtedly he is right, in speaking of the care which the 'humble cottager' takes of his few plants; and so far, it goes against the florist. He will, if he is a skilful man, see that his hundred plants are as well nurtured, as the cottager's few; many, however, work only for the interest of their employer, and frequently let their best varieties dwindle away in growth, till they are completely ruined. A real florist and admirer watches them with as much care as the cottager, who only takes that peculiar care for competing for the prize, while the admirer cultivates for his pleasure only.

I have written more than I intended at first, but as your correspondent has found so many faults with my communication, and yet called them 'trifling inaccuracies,' I felt it a duty to fully substantiate all doubts. With the hope that I have not said anything that will be viewed as ungenerous, I remain yours, respectfully,
Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1832. RUSTICUS.

ERRATA.—In the former article of Rusticus, first column, 12th line, for "attention" read "intention." 2d column, 39th line from the top, the word "not" should be omitted.

ADDRESS

Pronounced before the MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

BY MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

Continued from page 251.

Such then, gentlemen, are some of the most prominent features in the science of Horticulture,—and such its associated and auxiliary studies. It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the peculiar interest that is attached to such pursuits, even when followed merely as a recreation; on the pleasant excitement which they kindle in the youthful mind, or the expansion they give to the heart in more mature life; on the advantages they possess in an eminent degree, of disciplining the intellectual powers,—training us to habits of quick observation, accurate discrimination, and methodical distribution of ideas; or on the benign influence which they are calculated to have upon the moral sentiments and conduct; which I believe to be far greater than is commonly suspected; for the more

we trace design and purpose in the works of Nature, shall we not sympathise the more with the fitness of means to end in human conduct? The more we enter into the details of natural operations, shall we not increase our taste for facts?—which is, in other words, the love of truth—the very foundation of justice and honesty? The venerable Bewick boldly asserts that 'a good naturalist cannot be a bad man!'

It has been said that ignorance in philosophy is preferable to superficial knowledge; but it is otherwise in the study of Nature; where every acquisition is useful, from the simplest perception to the deepest researches; from the minutest detail to the most general views; where there are problems to be solved which may gently exercise the weakest or severely task the strongest, intellectual powers. Indeed, it frequently happens, that the most ingenious and apparently incontrovertible reasoning in Natural History is overturned or confirmed by facts accidentally observed by the feeble and unscientific. Fortunately, a profound knowledge of all, or even of any of its branches is not essential to the horticulturist, however desirable it may be; and although a slight acquaintance may not enable him to make many very valuable reprisals from the dark abyss of Nature's mysteries, or add much to the advancement of science for the good of mankind, it certainly will do what is perhaps the next best thing in the world,—it will incalculably promote his own enjoyments.

The prosperity of this Society hitherto, is, I believe, altogether unexampled; and its future prospects are bright and exhilarating in the extreme. Warned by the deplorable embarrassments of some and guided by the happy example of other Horticultural establishments, the strong and sagacious minds which have conducted the affairs of ours so felicitously, to the present moment, will not be likely to err greatly in their management of them hereafter. Should heaven intercept some of them from seeing all their wise and tasteful plans perfectly accomplished, they may at least enjoy the present confident assurance, that posterity will appreciate and be grateful for their labors. The amazing power of combinations is well known; but has seldom been more agreeably illustrated, than in the formation of associations where the results of individual exertions, experiments and opinions are collected and compared, corrected and concentrated, and the knowledge, thus acquired and prepared, diffused in an attractive form among the mass of mankind by periodical publications. It has been, and I think may again be confidently asserted, that 'more real, useful improvements have been made in gardening since the formation of the London Horticultural Society, than have been made in China within the last thousand years.'

To be concluded next week.

A beautiful specimen of the *Magnolia conspicua*, a native of China, is now in blossom at the Botanic Garden at Cambridge.—It is but two feet high, has nine flowers, the petals of which are four inches long, perfectly white and very fragrant; and is well worthy the observation of amateurs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We shall next week insert a valuable article from Judge BUEL on Dwarfing Trees—also one from JOHN PRINCE, Esq. on the properties of Liverpool and other Salts, and several others which we have been obliged to omit this week.

CORRECTION.—The premium of \$20 awarded to Col. JOHN WILSON of Deerfield, as mentioned in our last paper for Winter Rye, should have been for Winter Wheat.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen were on the 16th inst. elected officers of this society for the ensuing year:—

J. LE RAY DE CHAUMONT, of Jefferson, President.	
EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, of Columbia, 1st V. P.	
AMBEROSE SPENCER, of Albany, 2d do.	
JACOB MORRIS, of Otsego, 3d do.	
ROBERT S. ROSE, of Seneca, 4th do.	
P. S. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, R. Sec'y.	
JESSE BUEL, of do. C. Sec'y.	
CHARLES R. WESTER, of do. Treasurer.	
HENRY W. DELAVAN, of Saratoga, } Executive	
JOHN TOWNSEND, of Albany, } Committee	
HOBART HICCOCK, of Rensselaer, }	

Committees of correspondence were also appointed in each county in the State, corresponding with the number of representatives in the assembly.

FARM SCHOOL.

A Committee consisting of Charles Jackson, chairman, W. Prescott, J. Tuckerman, P. T. Jackson, J. Tappan, S. T. Armstrong, Moses Grant, George Bond, George Ticknor, James Bowdoin, W. C. Woodbridge, and E. M. P. Wells, have submitted to the public a report relative to establishing a Farm School in the country, for the purpose of giving a good moral and physical education to the idle and needy children, exposed to temptation and acquiring bad habits in this city. Every friend to his country and to humanity, must wish success to the efforts of the public spirited gentlemen associated for the above mentioned benevolent purpose.

Notice.

A STATED MEETING of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday March 3d, 1832 at 11 o'clock.

Feb. 28. R. L. EMMONS, Rec. Sec'y.

A Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best Farms in West Newbury, pleasantly situated near the Merrimack river, on the stage road from Newburyport to Haverhill and Lowell, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, well divided into fields, Pasturing and Tillage. An excellent Farm for Hay, having a large proportion of natural Mowing, and a fine young Orchard. The Farm is composed of three separate lots, and will be sold together or in lots to suit the purchaser. There is on the north side of the road about sixty-six acres, with a large two story House, a Barn, 104 feet by 30, Granary, Chaise-House. Sheds, &c. convenient, and all in good repair. One lot on the south side of the road, opposite the House, containing eighteen acres.

Also, another Lot on the same side of the road, about 40 rods distant, containing about thirty acres, having a good barn on the same, 51 by 25.

Also, a Lot of SALT MARSH, about ten acres, very handy to boat, and of the first quality.

If said Farm is not disposed of at private sale, before Monday the 26th March next, it will be sold on the Wednesday following, at Public Auction, together with the Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils, about fifty Tons of English Hay, 20 Tons Salt Hay, 60 bushels of Red Top Seed, lot of Potatoes, and sundry other articles.

Sale will be positive. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or at No. 12 Essex street, Boston.

PAUL BAYLEY.

West Newbury, Feb. 20, 1832.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

WILL be sold or let, and possession given immediately, the Waterhill Farm, (so called), situated in Lynn, consisting of between 70 and 80 acres of as good Land as can be found in the County of Essex, with between 2 and 300 large Apple, Pear, and Peach Trees, two good Dwelling Houses, with ample Barns and out-buildings. Said Farm is most pleasantly located, between the Boston old road and the turnpike, and only ten minutes' walk from the Hotel, affording an excellent opportunity for a Milk Farm or a Gardener.

For further particulars inquire of Mr Wiley, near the Lynn Hotel, or of the subscriber.

WM. B. BREED.

Lynn, Feb. 16, 1832.

White Mulberry Trees.

WANTED, a few thousand of White Mulberry Trees, two or three years old. Any persons having them are requested to forward the necessary information, with the prices, to the New-England Farmer Office, post paid.

Wool.

JAMES VILA, Wool Broker and Commission Merchant, Nos. 3 and 4, Phillips' Buildings, has for sale a general assortment of

Russian,	Saxony Lambs,
Smyrna,	do. Sheep,
Jutland,	Buenos Ayres,

Also, a large assortment of Domestic Fleeces, Sorted and Pulled Wools.

Feb. 28.

New Publications.

LILLY & WAIT are preparing for publication, a Practical Treatise on Breeding, Rearing, and Fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits; also the management of Swine, Milch Cows and Bees, by B. Moubay, Esq. From the sixth London edition, adapted to general use in this country.

Library of Travels.—To appear in vols of about 300 pages each, comprising the most authentic and interesting travels, into every quarter of the Globe, with accurate and useful maps.

They have just published, Knowledge for the People, price 12 1/2 cents.

Part VI. Sports, Pastimes, and Superstitions.

Also, the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, just published, vol. 7, Part 2.—Menageries: the Elephant. The publication of this beautiful work, which grows rapidly in public favor, continued. Price 40 cents each part.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had.

Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr, 65, Broad street.

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. Jan. 1

Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods.

WM. M. WESSON, No. 105 Washington Street, Boston, is constantly supplied with a good assortment of Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Trays of all kinds, Fancy Goods, &c, &c, which he will dispose of at as low a rate as can be purchased in the city. [] Watches repaired and warranted.

Situation Wanted.

A Gardener, who considers himself thoroughly acquainted with his business, in all its branches, is familiar with forcing fruits and vegetables, is desirous of a good situation. He has a wife and two children; has lived upwards of seven years at his last place, and can produce satisfactory recommendations from his last and all his other employers. Inquire at the Farmer office.

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED to hire, in the vicinity of Boston, a man of middle age, who is thoroughly acquainted with farming in all its branches. Inquire at this office.

Bremen Geese.

FOR Sale, 3 or 4 pair of large Bremen Geese, of undoubted purity of blood. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer office. 4t Feb. 15.

Farm for Sale.

ON the road leading from Newton, west parish Meeting-house, to Waltham Factory, containing from 50 to 75 acres of Land, well proportioned into mowing and tillage—also, House, Barn and Out-houses with the same. Said farm is well watered, and has a valuable fruit Orchard. Apply to EPH. McNAMARA.

6t

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FEARING & CO

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	3 00	4 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	120 00	125 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	10 50	11 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	9 50	10 00
prime, . . .	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	16	18
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	7
skimmed milk, . . .	"	6	3
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria, . . .	"	5 62	5 75
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	5 62	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Southern, . . .	bushel	85	90
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	75	80
Rye, . . .	"	95	98
Barley, . . .	"	1 12	1 20
Oats, . . .	"	48	50
HAY, . . .	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 00	9 75
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	11 00	12 00
LIME, . . .	cask	1 25	1 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	4 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	11	12
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	8 50	10 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	55	58
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	60	65
Merino, 3/4ths, washed, . . .	"	50	52
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	45	48
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	40	42
Native, washed, . . .	"	40	40
Native, superfine, . . .	"	58	60
1st Lambs, . . .	"	53	55
2d, . . .	"	38	40
3d, . . .	"	28	30
1st Spinning, . . .	"	45	48

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	6	7
whole hogs, . . .	"	5 1/2	6 1/4
VEAL, . . .	"	6	8
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	8
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	15
lump, best, . . .	"	16	18
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	17	20
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	1	17
Indian, retail, . . .	"	1	100
POTATOES, . . .	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 358 Beef Cattle, 392 Sheep, and 9 Cows and Calves.

Prices. Beef Cattle—Sales quick and prices advanced. We quote a few yoke at \$6.25, extra at 5.75 a 6, prime 5.62 a 5.75, good 5.25 a 5.50, this 4.75 a 5.

Cows and Calves. We noticed the sale of two at \$35 each, two at 30 each, one at 26, and one at 24.

Sheep. We noticed an extraordinary lot of 106, driven by E. Hastings, Esq. of Heath, and fed by Col. Anderson of Shelburne, which attracted much attention; they exceeded any lot we ever saw so large, probably any lot ever driven to this market, sale not effected. We also noticed a lot of 26, driven by Mr T. Rice and fed by Col. Newell of Conway, taken at \$9 each—also sales at 6, at 4.75 and 4.50.

New York Cattle Market, Feb. 24.—About 700 head at Market, generally good, sales quick at an average of \$6.50—some very fine cattle sold at 7.50—we quote 5.50 a 7. Sheep—a very short supply this week, only about 200; they were all sold at 4 1/2.—Daily Ad.

[] In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Centinel.

Meers Editors.—Among my many scraps, I lately found some lines of poetry by a Philadelphia occasioned on the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787.

The 'Vent' met in a wooden meeting house, where now stands Dr Channing's. If your views of reconstitution are in unison with mine, the subsequent will find a place in the Centinel.

HISTO MEMO.

THE 'VENTION did in Boston meet,
But State House could not hold 'em;
So then they went to Fed'ral street,
And there the truth was told 'em.

Yankee doodle, keep it up,
Yankee doodle dandy,
Mind the music and the step
And with the girls be handy.

They every morning went to prayer,
And then began disputing,
'Till opposition silenced were
By arguments refuting.

The 'squire HANCOCK like a man
Who dearly loves the nation,
By a conciliatory plan
Prevented much vexation.

He made a woundy Federal Speech
With sense and elocution;
And then the 'Vent'ion did beseech
T' adopt the Constitution.

The question being outright put,
(Each voter Independent,)—
The Federalists agreed t' adopt,
And then propose amendment.

The other party seeing then
The People were against 'em,
Agreed like honest, faithful men,
To mix in peace amongst 'em.

The Boston folks are deuced lads,
And always full of notions;
The Boys, the Girls, their Mams and Dads
Were filled with joy's commotions.

So straightway they procession made,
Lord! how a nation fine, Sir!
For every man of every trade
Went with his tools—to dine, Sir.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS in a Ship
Join'd in the social band, Sir,
And made the lasses dance and skip,
To see him sail on land, Sir.

Oh then a *reheppin* feast began,
And all hands went to eating;
They draok their toasts, shook hand and sang,
Huzza! for 'Vent'ion meeting.

Now Politicians of all kinds,
Who are not yet decided,
May see how Yankees speak their minds;
Are yetare not divided.

Then from this sample let 'em cease
Inflammatory writings,
For FREEDOM, HAPPINESS and PEACE,
Is better far than fighting.

So here I end my Fed'ral Song,
Composed of thirteen verses,
May Agriculture flourish long,
And Commerce fill our purses!

Rattle Snake adventure in Oregon.—A curious incident occurred to one of our men, named La Course, which was near proving fatal. This man had stretched himself on the ground, after the fatigue of the day, with his head resting on a small package of goods, and quietly fell asleep. While in this situation I passed him, and was almost petrified at seeing a large rattle snake move from his side to his left breast. My first impulse was to alarm La Course; but an old Canadian whom I had beckoned to the spot, requested me to make no noise, alleging it would merely cross the body and go away. He was mistaken; for on reaching the man's left shoulder, the serpent coiled itself but did not appear to meditate an attack. Having made signs to several others, who joined us, it was determined that two men should advance a little in front, to divert the attention of the snake, while one should approach La Course behind and with a long stick endeavor to remove it from the body. The snake on observing the men advance in front instantly raised its head, darted its forked tongue, and shook its rattles—all indications of anger. Every one was now in a feverish state of agitation as to the fate of poor La Course, who still lay slumbering, unconscious of his danger; when the man behind, who had procured a stick seven feet in length, suddenly placed one end of it under the reptile, and succeeded in pitching it upwards of ten feet from the man's body. A shout of joy was the first intimation La Course received of his wonderful escape; while in the meantime the man with the stick pursued the snake, which he killed. A general search was then commenced about the encampment, and under several rocks we found fifty of them, all of which we destroyed. They have a strong repugnance to the smell of tobacco, in consequence of which we opened a bale of it, and strewed a quantity of loose leaves about the tents, by which means we avoided their visits during the night.—*Adven. on Columbia river.*

Mr Girard used to say that a man who would leave off business because he thought himself rich enough, had very erroneous views—that he attached no more importance to wealth, than he did to his old shoes, but that he looked upon active employment, as one of the greatest duties of life. He used to say that he would plant a tree today, if he thought he should die tomorrow.

A powerful argument in favor of Temperance.—The Medical Intelligencer states, that from Registers of Societies of Friends or Quakers, it appears as a consequence of their temperate habits, that one half of those that are born, live to the age of 47 years; whereas, says Dr Price, that of the general society of London, one half live only 23 years! Among the quakers, one in ten arrive at 70 years of age; of the general population of London, only one in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and a virtuous life.

The following charade is said to be from the pen of a worthy Alderman of the city of London:

'My first is a little thing what hops,
My second gives us good hay crops,
My whole I eat with mutton chops.'

Solution—Sparrow-grass.

It is an honor to their (the Spaniards) laws, that a man loses his testimony who can be proved once to have been drunk.—*Sir William Temple.*

New Work on Fruits, &c.

JOHN B. RUSSELL and CARTER & HENDEE, Boston; G. THORNBURN & SONS, New York; GREGG & ELLIOTT and LARY & HART, Philadelphia; S. C. PARKHURST, Cincinnati, and Wm. THORNTON, Albany, have in press, and will publish in a few weeks,

THE
NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

OR AN ACCOUNT OF THE
MOST VALUABLE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
ADAPTED TO CULTIVATION

IN THE
CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THEIR

MODES OF CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT; REMEDIES FOR
THE MALADIES TO WHICH THEY ARE SUBJECT
FROM CANCER WORMS, BORERS, &c.

By WM. KENRICK.

This work will contain particular descriptions of from 700 to 800 select varieties of fruit, adapted to our varied climate, and will include the Olive and some most useful tropical fruits which may be successfully cultivated in our Southern territories.

The different modes by which the new varieties of fruit have been obtained, will be described; modes of pruning and training, by which trees, &c, are rendered fruitful; of grafting and inoculation; and of the modes of propagating usually adopted.

It will contain descriptions (besides old sorts) of from 100 to 120 new varieties of Pears of UNDOUBTED EXCELLENCE; from 60 to 80 of which are not particularly described and condensed in any one European volume which has hitherto reached us; some American, but chiefly the new and most approved English varieties.

The descriptions are partly from personal observation, and from assistance received from some of the most intelligent horticulturists of New England; from the best writers of America, and the best foreign productions; the descriptions of Van Mons, the splendid edition of New Duhamel, the Pomological Magazine, the superb *Pyrus Malus Brentfordensis* of Ronald, and Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden. From these it has been the constant aim, to cull from their extremely varied and select lists, all that was beautiful, excellent, productive and profitable.

From these will be formed another select list, of those sorts already approved with us, as the best and most productive.

In regard to the new varieties of fruits of America and of Europe, it will be the aim of the writer, to render this work particularly interesting, and adapted to the different sections of our highly favored country.

The very best of late English works, we refer to those just named, those celebrated works which are beyond all doubt so admirably adapted to the climate and country for which they were principally designed, and as auxiliaries to us, are extremely deficient in regard to those native fruits which are with us so highly esteemed. We will instance some; with others it is even still worse.

In their description of apples we find very few, scarce half a dozen, of our fine native varieties described or even named: those fruits which agree so well with us—the selections from the innumerable native orchards of our country during two centuries.

They describe but one variety of our native pears, and in the place of those not described, they recommend to us other varieties, the very sorts we have long since rejected.

They describe but two varieties of our native peaches, so much admired by travellers; some, the finest of the South of Europe are equally unnoticed—the fine selections from the vast native orchards of this fruit at the South, for distillation,—all these, the productions of our own and other equally favored climates, are rejected from their lists as 'worthless,' not being adapted to their hostile seasons and latitude, and not coming to full maturity and excellence, even on the walls to which their cultivation is confined.

A few engravings may be furnished, such as a plan of the Thomey mode of training Grape Vines; the quenillo mode of training trees, &c.

It will be comprised in one volume of about 300 pages, and will be furnished for about \$1 per copy. Feb. 22.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

IF No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE) — T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1832.

NO. 34.

ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

DWARFING TREES.

The art of dwarfing trees, consists in grafting or budding the desired fruit, upon dwarf varieties of the same genera. Thus the apple is dwarfed by putting it on the paradise stock, and partially by working it on the wild crab; the pear is dwarfed by working it on the quince, or the hawthorn, or wild thorn; the cherry, by grafting on a dwarf variety termed the beach or sand cherry. Fruit trees are also rendered comparatively dwarf and early bearers, by permitting the first side shoots to remain at proper distances to become bearing wood. By annually cutting off the lower branches, to produce standards or high tops, we proportionally delay the season of fruiting. Van Mons, in his successful experiments in producing new varieties of the pear, left the first branches to grow, and thus often obtained fruit in from four to six years from the seed. In this way dwarf plums, peaches, and nectarines, are produced on the stock of the muscle plum. Whatever retards the growth of wood, in a tree of bearing age, induces the production of fruit; and a tree seldom makes much new wood while sustaining a heavy crop of fruit. The precocity of dwarfs is owing to the diminished circulation of sap, consequent upon the sap vessels of the stock being more limited or contracted than those of the graft; or by the maturity of the branches which are suffered to remain near the ground.

It is proper to remark, that all pears will not take or do well upon the quince. The words pear, pear and quince, in the table you published, although not understood, and sent to you by mistake, indicate the stock upon which the kinds may be worked with advantage. Those with quince, in the column of ripening, produce better on the quince than on the pear. The breaking pears are generally best on the pear stock. I have become so sensible of the advantage of dwarfs for early bearing, that we have sent an order to France for three or four hundred of the best varieties of the pear upon the quince, to supply customers to our nursery. It should also be borne in mind, that in dwarfs, the scion overgrows the stock; and that hence it is necessary to graft near the surface of the ground, or under it. I have several pears now growing upon the hawthorn, which were grafted in 1827; but they have not produced, nor do they promise much. Dwarfs upon the quince should be planted in a quince soil; that is, one that is moist, and rather stiff than sandy.

Albany Nursery, Feb. 21, 1832.

J. B.

MANURES

Manures are to the vegetable, what grain and forage are to the animal products of the farm—the food which sustains and brings them to perfection. I do not see, therefore, why Swift's commendation will not apply as well to him, who increases the food of vegetables, as to him who increases the food of animals, by causing a new blade of grass to grow. Without, however, meaning to raise a question upon this point, I am anxious to communicate to your readers, one of the best contrivances for saving manure, and all

the manure, that I have anywhere witnessed. I saw it at the farm of Dr Hossack, at Hyde Park. The Doctor is nice in everything he undertakes; and my only fear is, that farmers will be deterred from imitating his example, from a fear that they cannot equal it.

The Doctor's cattle yard is nearly a square, surrounded by an extensive barn on the north, cattle sheds on the east and west, the two latter terminating on the south in two more elevated structures, which serve for farm carriages, implements and work-shops. The whole has a gentle slope to the centre, which is puddled and gravelled so as to become impervious and firm. Over this he has a cheap octagon cover erected, about fortyfive feet in diameter, supported by the central and exterior parts and covered with boards. Poles extending under this roof, constitute a comfortable roost for his fowls. This centre forms a reservoir, protected from the storms and the sun, for all the manure of the yard and stables, including urine and hending, into which it is daily collected, when practicable. His stables are double, that is, they admit two rows of cattle, their heads turned from each other; they are paved and sloped to the centre, from whence a paved gutter leads to the stercorary, or central deposit. At a proper elevation in the stercorary, a grate is fixed, opening into a drain, into which the liquids of the stercorary pass, and by which they are conducted to a largestank or cistern in the kitchen garden, which is lower than the cattle yards. This cistern is furnished with a pump, by which this liquid manure is afterwards raised into spouts which conduct it through the garden, or it is taken from the cistern to other grounds. In this way, the Doctor has increased, probably one third, the quantity of his vegetable food.

Albany Nursery, Feb. 23, 1832.

J. B.

AGRICULTURE, HARVESTING CORN, &c.

Ma Editor—The science of agriculture is not yet well understood in New England; although many intelligent farmers are beginning to devote much of their attention to it; and many valuable improvements and discoveries have been made. Farmers have much to learn, and much more than they are generally willing to admit. To advance this most important science and spread light among farmers, the publication of the "*New England Farmer*" has already exerted the most salutary influence, and we trust that the great variety of theories, experiments, and useful remarks which enlightened agriculturists may communicate for your paper, will have a certain tendency to dissipate the clouds of mental darkness, which still hang over the prospects of the most useful class of citizens in the community. After the lapse of half a century, those who may then till the soil, will probably look back with deep regret and astonishment, at the gross ignorance under which we now labor, in our agricultural pursuits.

Those who have had an opportunity to examine the fertile, fruitful fields in England, France, and some other countries, will not feel disposed to take offence at my remarks. There the state of agriculture is, perhaps, half a century in advance of its state in this country. The science of agricul-

ture is not of easy attainment—it embraces much practical and theoretical knowledge, and the knowledge of a great variety of subjects having an intimate connexion with it; and much study, close reflection, and long experience are necessary to its acquisition. In respect to myself, Sir, I am ready to confess my ignorance of this science; and the few years in which I have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the information acquired in professional studies, tend to force upon my mind the conviction of this ignorance; and at the same time I must admit that I can acquire but very limited information, from mere practical farmers, who are resolved to follow the old beaten path in which their fathers trod. New experiments, the best kinds of seeds, improved breeds of cattle, new methods of obtaining manures, &c, they generally consider *silly notions* of mere theorists, and some even ridicule Agricultural Societies which have been attended with the most auspicious results, in this as well as in other countries.

Those, however, who make useful experiments may, possibly, by giving the same publicity, do some benefit even to that class of farmers.

I therefore, at this time, communicate to you but two experiments (new in this quarter, but not so in some of the southern and middle States,) made on my farm in this vicinity.

Noticed a statement in the N. E. Farmer, by which it appeared that the early topping or cutting corn stalks, proved, upon fair experiment, to be injurious to the ears of corn, and that the corn not topped at all was heavier than that which was topped. All the farmers in New Hampshire, I believe, are in the habit of cutting the stalks while the corn is in the milk, or before the inner part of the kernel is hard. A little reflection convinced me that this practice is wrong. I this year raised between two and three hundred bushels, and suffered no part of the corn to be topped. After the corn was fully ripe, I commenced by having the corn cut close to the ground, tied in small bundles and put into small shocks by the side of the corn field, to dry, and thence conveyed to the barn; a practice which in common seasons will be beneficial—but afterwards I found the corn so fully ripe and dry, standing in the field, that I had it cut close to the ground and conveyed in small loads to the barn, husked immediately and put into a granary made for the purpose, standing on posts, properly ventilated. The result was that my corn was very heavy, large, perfectly sound, and "as sweet as a nut." Many ears were found from twelve to fourteen inches in length. But I plant a large kind of yellow corn; the kernel is very large. Many have expressed an opinion that they never tasted bread, made of it, so sweet and of such fine flavor. I have never known any corn equal to it, although it is well known that we never had a season more favorable to corn. The cattle appear to relish the stalks as well as those cut green—there is no loss in this particular—but a gain, in respect to the under stalks, often left exposed in the field after the corn is gathered.

There can scarcely be a doubt but that the corn will ripen earlier and be heavier, by suffering the tops to remain until the corn is *fully ripe*. It

is not fully ripe until the inner part of the kernel becomes rather hard, or is "out of the milk," as farmers say. Then the corn may be topped without injury. Nature does nothing in vain. It is idle to say that the ear of corn derives no nourishment, while green, from the top stalks. Every part of the stalk, leaves and all, are necessary to the growth and maturity of the ear, and the saccharine juice gently oozes into the cob, and from the cob into the kernel until fully ripe. It would be as rational to contend, that the amputation of an arm would not injure a man, as that the cutting the green stalk would not tend to wither the green ear of corn. I am aware, Mr Editor, that this doctrine stands opposed to the prejudices of farmers generally, yet I fully believe that fair experiments will, not many years hence, induce them to support it.

Another practice among farmers deserves censure. They often pile up their corn in large heaps in the barn, in order to have what is called "huskings." In this pile there are green materials, green stalks, green ears, and foul matter, which, after laying a short time, produce fermentation, the whole heap becomes warm, and tainted with the noxious gases or effluvia that penetrate every part. The corn is afterwards husked, and often placed in rooms not well ventilated. The corn may be sound and look finely—the bread palatable and called good, very good. But the question whether it might not have been rendered *far better and sweeter* with proper management, seldom, perhaps, enters the farmer's mind.

One of your correspondents, an enlightened practical farmer, informed me that he was fully convinced, that corn would not ripen so soon by topping it while green. This is also against the general opinion, but not, therefore, incorrect.—He also stated that he topped a portion of a corn-field, before the corn was out of the milk, in order to feed his oxen, a practice very common; and that where he gathered his corn, that portion so topped, was inferior to his other corn in the same piece, the soil being equal.

WM. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, N. H. Feb. 13, 1832.

ADDRESS

Pronounced before the MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

BY MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

Concluded from page 262.

Even in the short space since the foundation of this Society, its influence has become strongly marked, not only around the residences of its members, but throughout this section of the country. Never before was there so much inquiry for ornamental trees and for the choicer kinds of fruits, among people of all classes. Never before did gardening and rural affairs engross so large a share of common conversation,—often entirely excluding those unprofitable and acrimonious discussions on politics, and those religious controversies, which are so apt to terminate only in uncharitableness and ill will. Never before was there an opportunity for the interchange of such cheap but acceptable civilities, as the offer of desirable plants, seeds, and scions of favorite fruits, or the timely donation of a delicious melon or basket of grapes. By these means, harmony of neighborhoods has been preserved, valuable acquaintances acquired, unpleasant feuds have been suppressed, and many petty jealousies, which secretly rankled in the bosom,

have been allayed, and may soon be forgotten. If, within the last three years, there is a decided improvement in the grounds of men of wealth and leisure, it is still more conspicuous in the gardens and court-yards of the middling class of citizens; and even the home of the laboring poor has, in not a few instances, acquired an additional point of interest, to attract him from the banes of dissipation; his leisure hours are pleasantly occupied; his mind expanded, and his heart warmed and softened.

All this, it must be admitted, is more than well. It is excellent. Had no higher benefits accrued from the expenditure of the time, the labors, and the funds of this society, the speculation must have been accounted most fortunate. It is not, however, the simple, the rude and unmedicated, who derive the most exquisite gratification from a contemplation of the works of Nature. It is the mind, which, in addition to refined literary accomplishments, an intimacy with the fine arts and the cultivated sensibilities of polite society, has added a considerable attainment in those scientific pursuits which I have been striving to recommend. The uniform testimony of all who have walked in these paths is, that they are ways of pleasantness. Dr Elliott, to whom the Botany of this country is so much indebted, says, "It has been for many years, the occupation of my leisure moments; and it is a merited tribute so say, that it has lightened for me many a heavy and smoothed many a rugged hour; that, beguiled by its charms, I have found no road rough or difficult, no journey tedious, no country desolate or barren. In solitude never solitary, in a desert never without employment, I have found it a relief from the languor of idleness, the pressure of business and the unavoidable calamities of life." "I have travelled throughout America," says Mr Nuttall, "principally with a view to becoming acquainted with some favorite branches of Natural History. I had no other end in view but personal gratification; and in this, I have not been disappointed; for innocent amusement can never leave room for regret. To converse, as it were, with Nature, to admire the wisdom and beauty of creation, has been, and I hope ever will be, a favorite pursuit. To communicate to others a portion of the same amusement and gratification, has been the only object of my botanical publications."

There is not, in fact, a flower in the garden, or by the way-side, but has some beauty only unveiled to the minute inquirer;—some peculiarity in structure, fitting it for its destined place and purpose, and yet not obvious to a casual glance.—Many are full of remembrances and associations, in which it is good for us to indulge. To the enlightened student, "a yellow primrose on the bryn" is something more than a yellow primrose. He is, to borrow the words of the author of the Sketch Book, "continually coming upon some little document of poetry in the blossomed hawthorn, the daisy, the cowslip, or some other simple object that has received a supernatural value from the muse." And as his pursuits lead him into the most wild and beautiful scenes of Nature, so his knowledge enables him to enjoy them with a higher relish than others. They are "full of his familiar friends," with whom he holds a kind of intellectual communion, and finds from experience that

"The meaneft flower that blows can give
Thoughts that oft lie too deep for tears."

In a spirit of that pure natural religion, and full of those ennobling sentiments which such contemplations always awaken, he is ready to exclaim in the language of the poet,

Nature in every form is lovely still;
Nothing in her is mean, nothing superfluous.
How wondrous is this scene! where all is form'd
With number, weight, and measure!—all design'd
For some great end!—where not alone the plant
Of stately growth; the herb of glorious hue,
Or food-fall substance; not the laboring steed;
The herd and flock that feed us; not the mine
That yields us stores of elegance and use;
The sea that loads our tables, and conveys
The wanderer man from clime to clime, with all
Those ridingspheres, that, from on high, shed down
Their kindly influence;—not these alone,
Which strike even eyes incurious, but each moss,
Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank,
Important in the plan of Him, who form'd
This scale of beings:

A blade of silver hair-grass, nodding slowly
In the soft wind;—the thistle's purple crown,
The ferns, the rushes tall, and fungus lowly,—
A thorn, a weed, an insect, or a stone,
Can thrill us with sensations exquisite;
For all is exquisite;—and every part
Points to the mighty hand that fashion'd it.

Then, as we look aloft with yearning heart,
The trees and mountains, like conductors, raise
Our spirits upward on their flight sublime,
And clouds, and sun, and Heaven's marmorean floor,
Are but the stepping-stones by which we climb
Up to the dædal INVISIBLE, to pour
Our grateful feelings out in silent praise.

From the New York Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE AND VALUE OF
LOCUST.

Among the great variety of subjects discussed in your valuable publication, connected with agricultural pursuits, I have not seen any notices of that most valuable of all the different kinds of wood known to our country, the common yellow locust. The most valuable, because of all the varied productions of our forests, no one species of wood is in so many ways preferable to all others.

In ship-building, and housebuilding; for fences and for fuel, the locust is in almost all respects as good as any other, and in many particulars so decidedly superior, as scarcely to admit of comparison.

The value of this wood not being generally known, as it is rarely found among our primitive forests, and the cultivation of it but little attended to in the new and recently settled parts of our state, is probably the cause why it has attracted so little of general interest. The soil in which the locust appears to thrive best, is of the kind which is generally found upon the necks and promontories on the north shore of Long Island—a light and somewhat sandy loam. It thrives best in the deepest and richest soils of this description, but grows very well in those that are so gravelly and uneven as to be of little or no value for the plough.

It may be grown from the seed, first subjected to the action of boiling water, and planted in nurseries, to remain two or more years previous to transplanting; or when fallen, after having attained some size, numerous sprouts may be obtained by wounding or separating the roots with a plough, which extend for a considerable distance from the body, and run near the surface. In this way an acre may be covered with more than will arrive at maturity, from a dozen well grown trees scattered over that surface.

In the older parts of the state, where the quantity of woodland is reduced to the desirable limits, this wood may be advantageously substituted for other kinds, by introducing it among the sprouts, on woodland recently cut off, in which way, five and twenty trees on an acre, and in a soil adapted to their growth, would, at the expiration of as many years, when the wood was again subjected to the axe, take the place of the other timber, if care were taken to destroy or retard the growth of the sprouts.

For fence posts, the locust is invaluable, it being durable beyond any other kind of wood. How long it will last, used in this way, is perhaps somewhat uncertain; but it does not admit of a doubt, that an originally sound post, of five inches in diameter, will be good at the expiration of fifty years.

For sills, posts, and those parts of the frame of a building that are subjected to dampness, or exposure to the weather, it is perhaps as durable as iron similarly exposed; and if it should ever become so plentiful, as to admit of being used for the outside covering of buildings, as well as for frames, stone itself would have but few advantages over it.

In ship-building, its value is well known, for certain parts of the frame, and for trunnels, it being incomparably of more value than any other kind of wood used.

For fuel, it is of equal value in all respects, with walnut, or the best white oak.

In a kindly soil, there are but few kinds of wood that grow more rapidly than the locust. The walnut, oak, elm, and other kinds of hard wood, are decidedly inferior to it in that respect; but the chestnut and tulip tree, (the common white wood), particularly the last, will overtop it. Great care, consequently, is required when it is young, and growing among sprouts of this last description, to prevent them from destroying it. In good soils, in twenty years from the seed, and fifteen years from good roots, it will attain a liberal size for fencing uses.

The money value of the locust depends, like all other productions of the soil, upon its proximity to a market. On this island, a post five inches in diameter, and six and a half or seven feet long, which divided, will make two five-rail fence posts, is worth at least fifty cents; ten and twelve feet long, for yard posts, seventy-five cents. Trees from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, are worth from fifty to seventy-five cents per cubic foot; and it is no unusual circumstance for the standing wood on an acre of fair growth, to sell for two hundred and fifty and three hundred dollars.

The leaf of the locust possesses an eminently enriching quality, as is evinced by the improved state of the pasture on worn out soils, where this tree is planted. When planted out at regular distances, like a fruit orchard, the grass under and around them on the most indurified soils, is improved rapidly, and converted into a beautifully green turf, a favorite walk with cattle.

Among the various subjects which address themselves to the attention of our enterprising countrymen, but few are more deserving the interest of farmers and capitalists, than the cultivation of the locust. What better method of investing money, than placing fifty dollars where, in fifty years, it would be worth five hundred dollars? What better inheritance could a farmer provide for his children, than a property of this description? Stick a tree in the ground now and then, was the advice of an old Scotch Laird in one of the Wa-

verly novels, for, said he, "it will grow while ye are asleep."

Queen's Co. Jan. 30, 1832.

From the Transcript.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THE BLOOD HORSE.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to call the attention of breeders of horses, to a subject in which they are directly interested. I allude to the superiority of the Blood Horse over all others. Very few persons in New England possess any knowledge of the power and ability of the blood, or race horse, to perform a given service; and, consequently, conclude that race horses produce race horses, and not workers. Nothing is more remote from the truth, nor more easily disproved.

The strength of the race horse and his ability to carry high weights, arise from the solidity of his bones, the close texture of his fibres, the bulk and substance of his tendons, and from his whole peculiar conformation. His superior speed and endurance originate from his obliquely placed shoulders, depth in the girth, deep oval quarters, broad fillets, pliable sinews, and from the superior ductility and elasticity of his muscular appendages. It is also from the blood horse that we acquire fineness of skin and hair, symmetry and regularity of proportions, elegance and grandeur. As a proof of the latter qualities, the highest dressed horses of the ancient emperors, were invariably of the highest cast of Arabian or southern blood.

The value of the racing blood, when crossed upon the common cart breed, is also apparent in making him superior in the plough and wagon; arising from quicker action and better wind, particularly in the long hot days of summer. There is the same difference of motion between the racer and the common bred horse, as between a coach and a cart. It is, moreover, a fact, although not generally known, that no other horses are capable of carrying with expedition such heavy weights; and were "a thirty stone plate (420 lbs.) to be given, and the distance made fifty miles, it would be everlastingly won by the thorough bred horse. There is but one way in which a bred horse would be beat at high weights; it would be, (to use a queer phrase,) to make it a stand-still race. In that case, I would back a cart horse; I think he would beat a racer by hours."

Is not a cross of the blood horse on the common stock, indispensable to produce light footed and quick moving saddle horses?

In former times in England their hunters were only half bred horses; but later observation and experience have fully convinced them that only those that are thorough bred (notwithstanding the popular clamor of their deficiency in bone), are adequate in speed, strength and durability, to long and severe chases with fleet hounds, particularly over a deep country, and that they will always break down any horses of an opposite description that may be brought into the field.

There can be no better test of ability to perform hard service, than the race course and chase. Almost all the fast trotters that have and still figure in the country, are high bred horses. As roadsters, they are decidedly superior, for reasons already stated; and when we remember the symmetry of their proportions, and the elegance of their movements, their irrepresible spirits and perfect docility, we wonder that any one can be

so blind to his interest, or so obstinately determined in pursuing old customs, and adhering to exploded opinions, as to prefer the degenerate stock of the common hack, to the noble blood of the high bred courser.

GODOLPHIN.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The following statement appears in the last number of the American (Philad.) Quarterly Review, and conveys information which we presume will be new to most of our readers. The subject of the culture of silk, is one which heretofore attracted the attention of Congress and will probably again come up this session, when the facts stated in the American Quarterly, will be of value to its advocates. This periodical says:—The silk of the United States has been judged by experienced manufacturers in England, to be equal in quality to that of Bengal. In France it has been found equal to some of their best silks. We have seen samples of gros de Naples, manufactured this year at Manchester, in England, out of raw silk sent from the flatware in Philadelphia. It yields to none in beauty and lustre. The great characteristics of the American silk, like that of Bengal, are nerve and strength, in consequence of which it produces less waste in reeling and throwing, and the stuffs made of it will exceed all others in durability.

The National Intelligencer of Monday remarks:—A measure of great consequence in our national economy, stands for consideration in the House of Representatives today; we allude to the bill for promoting the growth and preparation of silk in the United States. England imports from abroad, annually, five millions of pounds of raw and thrown silk for the use of her factories; and one third of the vast amount annually used up in the factories of France, she also obtains from other countries. With a climate so well adapted to the cultivation of silk, as that of the United States, we might in a few years supply a great portion of the immense consumption of the French and English looms. A vast field, therefore, of domestic industry and wealth, opens itself to our country, if we improve the opportunity. Shall we embrace it, or neglect it?

A bill has been reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to promote the culture of silk.

The committee on agriculture, of the Massachusetts Legislature, have been directed to consider the expediency of exempting from taxation, lands hereafter made nurseries of forest trees.

Curing of Hams.—In Spain and Portugal and France, where the hams are remarkably fine flavored, a large quantity of sugar is used along with the saltpetre in curing them. It assists materially in the conservation of the flesh, and renders it peculiarly mellow. Sugar is there also very generally put into the water in which they are boiled, and is found to render them tender. Though not quite relevant to the subject of curing, it may also be remarked that hams are much improved in the dressing, by being only first half boiled and then baked.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Wednesday, says—"three hundred cars for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, &c, are now engaged on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. At the opening of the spring trade the number will be much increased."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT AND SHEEP.

Jamaica Plain, Feb. 28, 1832.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—In your New England Farmer of 22d inst. is an abridged article from the New York Medical Repository, of a letter from Dr Mitchell, on (as he styles it) *the destructive qualities of Liverpool salt*. This charge is a very heavy one, and I suspect not sufficiently well founded. I have been looking into "Holland's Views of Cheshire," published in London, in 1813—in that County almost all the salt which is exported from Liverpool, is produced or manufactured—and in which, is a very long article on the subject of their mineral salt, salt springs, the manufacture of salt, and an analysis of all the sorts made there. Extracts from which, I should recommend your publishing. Great pains seems to be taken to make it as pure as possible, and when we know from the published accounts, the great length of time, and the immense quantity manufactured and exported from that county, it seems almost impossible that it can possess the injurious qualities attributed to it by Dr M.* We know that the Liverpool salt weighs but 56 lbs. per bushel, and that from the Bahamas 84 lbs. per bushel—therefore in many instances I should not damage may have taken place, from using it by *measure* when *weight* would have been more correct.

I intend to collect samples of the different sorts of Liverpool salt, also of Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean and the West Indies, as well as our own sea-bred; and if I can procure any from the interior of New York, shall add it—and I have the expectation that an eminent chemist will analyze them all; in which case I hope to furnish you the result for publication.

You will recollect, it is not long since I noticed in your paper the losses I had sustained in a valuable flock of sheep, which I thought might have been produced by their eating the leaves of the wild-cherry. I begin now to suspect it may have been caused by a *too free use of salt*. Last May I put into the care of the Society of Shakers, at Canterbury, New Hampshire, a small flock of New Leicester sheep, which I had kept at Jamaica Plain for two years, and were in perfect health. Here, we have never given any salt to our animals. In December last, one of their people came to me to ask what could be the matter with these sheep, as some of the last spring lambs had died and they feared the loss of more, as they *scoured* very much, and they could not prevent it. Two days past, one of their people came again to say they believed they had discovered the cause, and the sheep were now doing very well. On opening the last one that died, they found nothing but very thin slimy matter in the intestines. They had had salt at all times to go to; and by watching, they found as soon as they had eaten salt they immediately went to drink; they then took away the salt, and give it now but sparingly, say once in ten or fifteen days, and since then there has been no sickness among them; they

doubtless were weakened by so much drink, (though of pure water.)

For about six years, I have furnished the mineral rock salt to my sheep in New Hampshire, being more convenient and economical—they have had it at all times to go to, in winter and summer, and plenty of water at hand. But although for several years past we have lost a great many, (lambs more particularly under one year old,) we had never thought of salt injuring them, which I now believe must have been the cause; and in future shall allow only a small quantity, and not oftener than once in ten or fifteen days. Previous to procuring the mineral salt, the sheep had common Liverpool salt once a fortnight; at that time our losses were not many.

Yours truly,

JOHN PRINCE.

P. S.—Since writing the preceding, a gentleman has loaned me "Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry, 4th edition, 1831," in which I find a very particular analysis of the different salts of England, and some foreign ones; it will therefore be unnecessary to have it again done here, but I shall hope to obtain it of some others, particularly the American sorts. I inclose you the analysis, with Mr Ure's note appended. I have no doubt of the correctness of his remark, that large grained salt is important in salting meats and fish, in keeping the pieces separated by being longer in dissolving, so as more thoroughly to penetrate the meat. I can have no doubt that the English salt for every purpose, is as good as any other, *if the same state of fineness and weight is used*.

On my farm, where my own family butter for winter use is made, I have always used the Liverpool lag or table salt, and it has always kept perfectly well, and in May we think it better than *new butter*, (before grass feed.) I am well convinced that the badness of butter is more owing to the want of proper care of the milk, and in not *thoroughly extracting the buttermilk*, than in the salt; for we know the Dutch are famous for their butter keeping well, even when sent to the East Indies, and they use *very little salt*.

From Ure's of Chemistry, 4th edition, London, 1831.

ANALYSIS OF SALT, BY DR YOUNG—

ON 1000 PARTS.

KIND OF SALT.	Evap. matter.	Muriatic.	Magn.	Total earthy mass.	Sulph. lime.	Sulph. magn.	Total sulphur.	Total muriatic.	Pure mur. of soda.	
FOREIGN BAY SALT.										
St Ubes,	9	trace	3	3	231	41	98	40	960	
St Martins,	10	do.	34	3	2	19	6	25	40	959
Oléron,	10	do.	2	2	19	41	23	33	964	
BRITISH SALT FROM SEA-WATER.										
Scotch (common)	4	trace	28	15	17	32	64	64	935	
Scotch (Sunday)	1	do.	11	12	4	16	29	16	971	
Liverpool (common)	2	do.	11	11	35	3	5	63	927	
Do (cat)	1	do.	5	5	1	5	6	12	988	
CHESHIRE SALT.										
Crushed rock,	10	0.1-16	9.3-6	6.1	61	—	61	167	983	
Fishery,	1	0.1	0.2	1	11	—	11	131	969	
Common,	1	0.3	0.3	1	14	—	14	163	933	
Stoved,	1	0.4	0.3	1	15	—	15	171	929	

That kind of salt, then, says this able chemist, which possesses most eminently the combined properties of hardness, compactness, and perfection of crystals, will be best adapted to the purpose of packing fish and other provisions, because it will remain permanently between the different layers, or will be gradually dissolved by the fluids that exude from the provisions; thus furnishing a slow but constant supply of saturated brine. On the other hand, for the purpose of preparing the pickle or the striking for the meat, which is done by immersion in a saturated solution of salt, the smaller grained varieties answer equally well; or, on ac-

count of their greater solubility, even better, provided they be equally pure. His experiments show that in compactness of texture, the large grained British salt is equal to the foreign bay salt; their antiseptic qualities are also the same.

ON MANURES.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you of some of your correspondents, inform whether in all cases it is necessary to put dung under a roof or in a cellar, as it is cleared out from the stall; and if anything should be done with it while under the roof or in the cellar; and if it should be put immediately from thence on the land and ploughed in, or made first into compost. And if while under cover and while kept from the rain, there is any moisture added to assist its putrefaction?*

I know that Arthur Young says, that they who spread their dung on the top of their ground and let it remain there, and those who leave their dung heaps uncovered in the open air, do little more than manure the atmosphere. And, if I understand Sir Humphry Davy, he says, that after dung has gone through the putrescent fermentation, it is no longer manure, which I for one do not exactly believe.

Is it yet a question whether the strength of dung, or that part of it which is food for plants, is in the exhalations or decoctions, or in both? Some say that "a very considerable quantity of moisture is necessary in a dung heap, to excite fermentation, to qualify it for a proper state as a manure, and that what is not absorbed and retained in it, is exhaled in as pure a state as when it descended from the clouds; and although that which is spread on the top of the ground has become dry and hard some days after rain, yet it retains all the strength, which has not drained through it into the ground, when it was soaking wet with rain, and will continue to do so again whenever it is thus wet; until it has gone to decay; and I am sure I cannot dispute the position. We know that spirit is the product of fermented sub-

*Notes by the Editor. We believe there is no principle in agriculture better established, than that dung should be exposed as little as possible to sun, rain, and air, before its application to the soil. A slight degree of fermentation may be of use, by assisting to break down and decompose the woody fibre, but too much fermentation dissipates and destroys the most useful part of manure, and in its effects resembles combustion. You may as well suffer your hay to be now burnt, as your dung to be in part consumed by fermentation.

Sir Humphry Davy says, "In the writings of scientific agriculturists, a great mass of facts may be found, in favor of the application of dung in its recent state. Mr Young, in his Essay on Manures, adduces a number of excellent authorities to support the plan. Many who have doubted, have lately been convinced; and perhaps there is no subject of investigation, in which there is such a union of theoretical and practical evidence.

"Mr Coke has entirely given up the system formerly adopted on his farm, of applying fermented dung; and he informs me that his crops have been since as good as they ever were, and that his manure goes nearly twice as far.

"When dung is to be preserved for some time, the situation in which it is kept is of importance. It should, if possible, be defended from the sun. To preserve it under sheds would be of great use; or to make the site of a dunghill on the north side of a wall. The floor on which the dung is heaped should, if possible, be paved with flat stones; and there should be a little inclination from each side towards the centre, in which there should be drains connected with a small well, furnished with a pump, by which the fluid matter may be collected for the use of the land. It too often happens that a dense mucilaginous and extractive fluid, is suffered to drain away from the dunghill, so as to be entirely lost to the farm."

*In the year 1805, upwards of 56,000 tons of rock or mineral salt were shipped down the river Weaver, to Liverpool; the principal part of it was exported to Ireland and the north of Europe, and ports in the Baltic, and in the same year 178,000 tons of white or manufactured salt.

stances; but then the question is whether if there be spirit produced from fermenting manure, that spirit would be necessary to the production of plants? or whether there be spirit or any other valuable property produced by fermentation, which the atmosphere or the fermenting substance is warm enough to exhale? We know that distillers put their syrup into a high state of fermentation, and yet they save none of the exhalation before it is put into the still and a greater heat applied.*

It seems that Sir Humphry Davy, himself, ascertained the quantity of nutritive matter contained in each of two hundred kinds of grasses, by boiling down the decoctions; and I do not recollect that he took the exhalation into account in any instance.† I am not, however, arguing against housing or covering manure, for I cover mine with black mould, or turf scraped from the roadside, whenever I make a compost heap, but in the hope of having the matter generally known, when the truth has been ascertained. And I hope, Sir, besides your own information on this interesting subject, you will invite further inquiries and obtain more information. For since our most respected friend, Gen. Dearborn, has accepted the presidency of our sister society, his attention has been so much engaged for their interests, that we fear he has forgotten us farmers altogether.

It is a common practice with our neighbors of Milford, who are said at this day to adhere in their agricultural operations implicitly to the practice of their British ancestors, never to carry the manure out of their yards, until they have done sowing or planting in the spring; and then it is dropped in a thin bed, in a hollow, a short distance

* There are three sorts or stages of fermentation: the vinous or spirituous, (which is the distiller's fermentation); the acid or acetous, producing vinegar; and the putrid fermentation, producing certain gases, principally ammoniacal, which are food for plants, but injurious to animals. The fermentation of farm-yard dung is almost exclusively of the putrid kind. You can neither make spirit nor vinegar from the exhalations of a dunghill; but you may manure plants with such exhalations. Sir H. Davy, in his lecture on manures, says that he introduced the beak of a retort filled with fermenting dung, very hot at the time, in the soil amongst the roots of some grass, in the borders of a garden; in less than a week, a very distinct effect was produced on the grass; upon the spot exposed to the influence of the matter disengaged in fermentation, it grew with much more luxuriance than the grass in any other part of the garden.

† The experiments alluded to by our correspondent were, probably, those which are entitled "Details of Experiments on Grasses," by George Sinclair, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, &c. and printed in the Appendix to Sir Humphry Davy's Agricultural Chemistry. The experiments extended to ninety-five different sorts of grasses only, though the introduction to the account given by Sir Humphry states, that there are "two hundred and fifteen proper grasses, capable of being cultivated in the climate of Great Britain."

With regard to the "boiling down the decoctions," and the "exhalations," care was taken to avoid losing nutritive matter by such destructive modes of analysis. The account states that "for the purpose of obtaining as far as possible, the nutritive powers of the different species, equal weights of the dry grasses or vegetable substances, were acted upon by hot water till all their soluble parts were dissolved; the solution was then evaporated to dryness by a gentle heat in a proper stove," &c. If, however, extracts of the gases had been made by boiling, the steam would have been a very different substance from the gases arising from a dunghill. Steam or substances, and so many the different sorts of gases, but steam and gas are as different, the one from the other, as oil is different from vinegar. When steam is cooled it returns to the state of water, but gas cannot be rendered solid nor liquid by any degree of cold.

from the barn door; where the hogs in the street root it and the fowls scratch it all summer, entirely uncovered until fall sowing, and what is not then used, remaining until the next spring to dung corn in the hill, which is their general practice; and the dung is not then fit for the purpose unless it is fine enough to measure in a peck, and yet they have good corn, although in the estimation of many the dung in this state would be destroyed.*

Bridgeport, Con. Feb. 1832.

B.

SQUASHES.

To raise winter squashes, the following method is recommended:—Select a rich piece of ground, rather moist, not much exposed to the wind and free from shade. At the proper season, plough it well three times; dig holes in the earth about eight feet distant, sufficiently large to contain more than one bushel; put into each, a shovel three times full of strong manure and one pint of dry ashes or slacked lime. The compost taken from the hog-yard or slaughterhouse cellar, is preferable. Cover this composition slightly with dirt; after a few days, take a hoe, chop it over, and mix with it a sufficient quantity of earth to fill the holes nearly. Let this exercise be repeated two or three times in the course of ten, twelve, or fourteen days, as the weather may be; and plant the seeds taken from large ripe squashes. The plants will soon spring up, and then the enemy will appear in great armies—I mean, small striped and large black bugs; anything that is offensive to the olfactory nerves of a human being, will retard their operations, but the only sovereign remedy is to take life. The plants, therefore, should be critically examined at least twice each day, and the bugs destroyed. Hoe them frequently, make the top of the ground in the form of a concave lens, and leave only three or four thrifty plants in each hill. The squash, like other vines, especially of the genus *cucurbita*, receives much of its nutriment directly from the rain, the air, and the dew; of course the leaves should be sustained in their natural position. To effect this object, place brush between the hills in every direction, just before the vines begin to spread; and, with the blessing of heaven, a large crop may be expected.

I am aware that this method of raising squashes

* It is not uncommon for some folks to be a century, more or less, behind the age they live in, as regards improvements in the useful arts. Exposing dung to rain and sunshine is as decidedly a wasteful practice, as it would be to expose hay, intended for fodder for cattle, to the same agents. It is well remarked in Lorain's Husbandry, "Fresh dung, applied in the usual way, for the growth of plants, affords double the quantity of nutriment for plants, that is obtained from it after it has been rotted or decomposed. If I were to grow a wager crop of maize, or any other plant that is not readily injured by a powerful application of manure, dung in a very high state of fermentation and partially decomposed, would be preferred by me. It would act more powerfully than fresh manure in the beginning, and enough of it would protect the crop. This is, however, no reason why a farmer (who ought to have a succession of crops and the improvements of his hand in view) should adopt this wasteful practice, or that of decomposing his dung, until the greater part of its nutritive properties is scattered in the air." To these and many other authorities, may be added that of Robert Smith, Esq. president of the Maryland Agricultural Society, who in an address to that society, observed, "With respect to stable dung, I shall for the present content myself by barely suggesting that my experience strongly inclines me to the opinion, that, however long, it ought to be ploughed into the ground without any previous stirring, and as soon as practicable after taken from the farm yard."

See *N. E. Farmer*, vol. i, p. 55, 62, 86, 110, 174.

requires much labor and persevering attention; but the cultivator will be amply compensated.—Last season I planted one hundred hills, and raised between 4000 and 5000 pounds, which, at the rate they are usually sold, would amount to more than sixty dollars. My yard was about eighty *feet square.

OBSERVER.

Andover, Ms. Feb. 20, 1832.

PRUNING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Reading lately some remarks on trimming trees, I was happy to see it recommended to have trees trimmed early in the season. Some fifteen or eighteen years since, when I first began to cultivate trees, I was very much taken up with the recommendations of some scientific horticulturists, on June trimming. As I am not in the habit of carrying the stone to mill because my father and grandfather did; but, unlike many other farmers, rather apt to err on the other extreme; and as the argument in favor of trimming in June was rather a plausible one, (I say argument, for I do not recollect but one in favor of it,) viz. that the wounds heal over sooner when the sap flows freely, than if cut in the fall or winter. This is undoubtedly true, if left bare to the influence of the sun and winds; but if covered over by some kind of composition, as recommended in the remarks above named, the evil is removed at once. If we reflect on the subject, reason will teach us that any considerable number of branches cut from a tree, when they are full of sap, destroys so much of the nourishment of the tree. The sap of trees is drawn from the ground by the fibres of the roots, and ascends to the extremities of every twig, a part of which contributes to the growth of the leaves, blossoms and fruit—the remainder returns between the bark and the trunk, and forms a new growth around every branch, trunk, and likewise the roots. And if the limbs are removed when they are full of sap, we destroy so much of the nourishment.

I will agree that when a person pays proper attention to his trees, from the time they are planted, he can remove the small branches at any season of the year, without any perceptible injury; but this is very different from the common practice in this country, for many of our farmers do not trim their trees oftener than once in five or ten years, and when they do trim them they make a business of it, and cut off a large quantity of wood. The old adage is, that "an ounce of experience is better than a pound of theory." Sad experience compelled me to abandon the practice.

When I first began to graft, I employed a man who used to cut the whole of the top off and all the limbs; as this was commonly done at the season after the trees had put out, the consequence was the death of one half of my trees; and those that did live, many of them might as well have been dead. The next thing I observed, was some young trees which were set out where I pastured a cow, and which were boxed up; but occasionally the cow would reach up and break off a limb. Notwithstanding I cut them off smooth and covered the wound, I lost many of the trees and might as well have lost the whole, for what did live were so checked in their growth, that they have not recovered to this day, but remain stunted things. Not so, when, by any accident, they are broken in winter, for if the whole top was removed in the winter, they would give out new branches in the spring, and grow the better for it.

Another objection is, the furmer is always busy in May or June, and if the trees are neglected at a leisure time in the year, they will probably not be trimmed at all. A third and last objection that I shall make is, that without great care in cutting the branches, the bark will be started and many of the buds and blossoms injured.

The composition which I used last spring, to cover the end where the limbs were cut, was made of the following ingredients, viz. one quart of linseed: half pint of japan; one pound and a half of Spanish brown; quarter of a pound of bees-wax; half pound of rosin; and two pounds of tallow. The three last mentioned simmered together, and mixed with the paint, when hot, and put on with a painter's brush, when warm. Where wounds were covered last spring with this composition, it remains on, and has, so far, proved a complete preventive from check or rot, and the wounds, without exception, are healing over.

I have frequently observed that it was the practice of grafters to cut off too much of the tree, when the scions are put in, and to set the grafts too high the centre of the tree. My practice is, when I wish to engraft a tree, to select out from four to six or eight outside branches, the number varying according to the size of the tree, which are cut off at some distance from the body, according to discretion; having this in view, however, to save as much of the old wood as possible, so as to save time in forming the new top, which is engrafted; and the remainder of the tree is left untouched until the next spring. Then the branches are removed around the scions, and more sap flows into the grafts; which practice is continued from year to year until the old wood is all removed, and the whole top formed anew. This commonly takes place from two to four years, according to the size of the tree. By this management you have an entire new head to your tree, open in the centre, which answers two valuable purposes, one to let in the sun, which gives health and vigor to your trees, the other convenience in picking the fruit. Yours, with respect,

B. WHEELER.

Framingham, March 2, 1832.

N. B. The composition mentioned above, I have found excellent to paint all kinds of agricultural implements. It fills up the joints and pores of the wood much better than common paint, and is a complete preventive to rot.

B. W.

QUERIES RELATIVE TO STONE BUILDINGS.

MR EDITOR—At the instance and request of several friends, I have taken the liberty to address you the following queries, concerning stone dwelling-houses. If agreeable and convenient to publish and answer them in your useful publication, you will, by so doing, render a very acceptable service to the public and confer a special favor on many of your patrons, besides obliging your friend and humble servant,

ADIN BALLOU.

Mendon, Ms. March, 1832.

QUERIES.

1. Are stone dwelling-houses more or less healthful than wooden ones?
2. Where stone is plentiful, are they more or less expensive?
3. How much less of wood and timber, finishes a stone dwelling-house than a wooden one of the same general size and style?

4. What kinds of stone—of what shape and size—are most suitable for the erection of stone dwelling-houses?

5. How much hewing and hammering would comfort and decency require that split blocks of stone should undergo?

6. What are the most important advantages or disadvantages of building with stone in New England?

By the Editor. In the New England Farmer, vol. vi. p. 269, may be found some excellent remarks relative to the subject of the above queries, by our able correspondent, J. M. Gourgas, Esq. of Weston, Mass. It would add to our numerous obligations to Mr Gourgas, if he would resume this topic with particular reference to the above queries.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, March 7, 1832.

FARMERS' WORK FOR MARCH.

Take opportunity before the hurrying season comes on, to select and purchase such neat cattle, sheep, pigs, seed-wheat, potatoes for planting, &c, as will be likely to prove most valuable on your farm, having in mind the following maxim, viz.—Choose those animals and vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities which you wish might distinguish their offspring in the greatest perfection. Farmers are too apt to sell off their best stock to the butchers, and keep the poorest to breed from; and to gather their seeds from vegetables, which were permitted to go to seed merely because they were worth but little for consumption. But we believe that more pains have been taken to improve their breeds of animals among those who are men of skill and science in the arts of cultivation, than to improve their sorts of vegetables. Still it is of quite as much importance to introduce on a farm or in a garden, the best kinds of plants, seeds, roots, &c, as it is to keep the best breeds of animals.

Look to your water courses, clear out obstructions, and change their directions if necessary, so as to distribute their contents to the best advantage over your mowing lands. By a little attention in this particular you may oftentimes derive great advantage from the wash of the highway, barn-yard, and other receptacles of manure.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

According to the opinion of some able and experienced cultivators it is quite time to trim your trees of all superfluous shoots, branches, &c. But care should be taken not to cut away too many of the branches of a tree at a time. Mr Wheeler's article, page 269, in this day's paper, appears to us very correct and judicious on this topic. His opinions are coincident with those of a writer in the Genesee Farmer, who states, "It has been my practice for several years past to prune in autumn and winter, applying a coat of boiled tar and brick dust, or of common paint immediately to the naked wood; and I have been led to believe that no time is more favorable."

FENCES

Should be surveyed with a critical eye, and all defects rectified before your cattle take advantage of anything out of joint in that department of the cultivator's province. "A stitch in time save nine," and a little reasonable fence making or mending may save more loss and trouble than

could be calculated by the most able Professor of Mathematics that ever made a figure. Train your domestic animals in the spring in the way they should go, and in summer and autumn they will not depart from it. But if they are once suffered to commit *Trespasses on the Frecholds*, trying to correct their waywardness will be "taking the bull by the horns."

Post and rail fences are, probably, more used in New England than any other; and are, perhaps, in many cases justly preferred. Mr Preston, of Stockport, Penn., recommends to set posts with the top part in the ground; and asserts, that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when they are set with the butt ends down. He also advises, in making post and rail fences always to place the rails with the heart side up. Some farmers cut their posts so long, and mortise them in such a manner that when the lower ends have become rotten they can turn them upside down, and it is said that they will last nearly as long again, when managed in that manner.

OATS

Cannot be sown too early in the spring, after the ground is thawed and become dry enough for sowing. Three bushels of seed, according to Deane, is the usual quantity sown on an acre. This quantity will be rather more than enough on a rich soil; if the soil be poor the quantity of seed should be greater.

Oats have strong piercing roots, and are called hearty feeders, so that they can find their nourishment in stiff soils; and for the same reason they sometimes produce great crops, when sown after one ploughing. Some recommend cross ploughing and harrowing for oats, but when sward land is well turned over, the seed ought not to be disturbed until at least two crops have been taken from the field. Gypsum is said to be an excellent manure for oats.

A very fine specimen of the *Rhododendron arboreum*, a native of India, is in flower at the Greenhouse, Charlestown Vineyard. It is considered the most beautiful of the genus; and it is believed this is the first time it has flowered in this vicinity. It is well worth the observation of amateurs.

The committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the products of the kitchen garden, have awarded the following premiums for the past season:—

For the best early Peas, to N. DAVENPORT of Milton,	\$2.00
For the best early Potatoes, to SAMUEL POND of Cambridgeport,	\$2.00
For the best Lima Beans, to RICHARD WARD of Roxbury,	\$2.00
For the best Mushrooms, to N. DAVENPORT of Milton,	\$2.00

By order of the committee,
DANIEL CHANDLER, Chairman.

His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN, Governor of this Commonwealth, has, with the advice of the Council, set apart Thursday, the fifth day of April next, for Fasting and Prayer, throughout this State.

The Hereford (Eng.) Journal mentions that 18,000 tons of iron in rails, are being made in Monmouthshire, for the United States.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Several able and useful articles written for the New England Farmer, unavoidably postponed.

Subscription

FOR IMPORTING GRAPE VINE ROOTS FROM FRANCE, AT A MODERATE PRICE, AND ENCOURAGING THE INTRODUCTION OF THAT CULTURE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

MR ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, of which 22,000 are for his subscribers; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordeaux, Clerac, and Guzet*, departments of *Gironde and Lot and Garonne, in France*, (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which was opened on the first of August, 1828.

Mr A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, in the course of March, and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots, or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.*

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots. *Letters not received, unless Post Paid.*

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS ARE OPENED AT New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 25 Wall street; Boston, J. B. Russell; Albany, R. M'Michael; Philadelphia, Van Amburgh; Baltimore, Willard Rhoads; Washington City, Wm Pairo; Richmond, Davenport, Allen, & Co.; Savannah, Hall, Shapard & Tupper; New-Orleans, Foster & Hutten; Charleston, T. & T. Street & Co.

Mr A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States; and his Agents will furnish them, gratis, to subscribers.

Catalogue of Grape Vine Roots that Mr Loubat proposes to Import. The following Species are selected as the best, the choice of which is left to Subscribers:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| TABLE GRAPES, OR FOR MAKING STRONG WINE. | |
| <i>White.</i> | |
| 1. Alicante. | 8. Tokay. |
| 2. Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or, Cuil de Tour, grograin. | 10. Syrian. |
| 3. Do. Melting, (or fondant) | 11. Constantia. |
| 4. Sweet Gmillant. | 12. Malaga. |
| 5. Muscat. | <i>Red.</i> |
| 6. Do. Frontignan. | 13. Large Muscat. |
| 7. Muscadelle, from the river Lot. | 14. Malveisie. |
| | 15. Red Foot, (Pied Rouge.) |
| | 16. Black Hanabourg. |
| | 17. Constantia. |

FOR WINE.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>White.</i> | 31. Panse. |
| 18. Auvergnat. | <i>Red.</i> |
| 19. Blanquette. | 32. Claret. |
| 20. Doucielle. | 33. Auvergnat. |
| 21. Plant de Dame | 34. St Jean. |
| 22. Olivette. | 35. Jacobin. |
| 23. Duncette. | 36. Meunier. |
| 24. Plant de Reine. | 37. Pineau. |
| 25. Burgundy. | 38. Printanier. |
| 26. Morillon. | 39. Titianier. |
| 27. Madere. | 40. Bourguignon. |
| 28. Bourgela. | 41. Bouillaill. |
| 29. Picard. | 42. Suisse. |
| 30. Chaloise. | 43. St Antoine. |

FOR THE TABLE ONLY.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>White.</i> | 51. Muscat (from Jura) |
| 44. Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau.) | 52. Sauvignon. |
| | <i>Red.</i> |
| 45. Do. Golden. | 53. Chasselas. |
| 46. Do. Cracking. | 54. Muscat Rouge. |
| 47. Do. Musk. | 55. Muscat Grey. |
| 48. Muscat Lezarde. | 56. Damas Violet. |
| 49. Do. Small Berries. | 57. Damas de Poquet. |
| 50. Do. (from Jerusalem) | 58. Early Magdelen. |

Assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street, Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens.—Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—
Early Washington Peas Long Dutch Parsnep.
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas Flat Squash Pepper
Late Marrowed Peas Early Silesia do
Early Mohawk Dwarf string Beans Pine-apple Melon (very fine)
Watermelon
Early Dwarf White Case-knife Beans Large White Portugal Onion
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans Large Red do
Long Blood Beet (true sort) Double Curled Parsley
Early turnip-rooted Beet Flat Squash Pepper
Early York Cabbage Early Scarlet short-top Radish
Large Cape Savoy do (fine) White Turnip Radish
Red Dutch do (for pickling) Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Dutch Cauliflower Early Bush Squash
Early Horn Carrot (very fine) Winter Crook-neck Squash
Long Orange Carrot Early White Dutch Turnip
White Solid Celery Yellow Stone Turnip
Curled Cress or Peppergrass
Early Cucumber
Long Green Turkey do.

Price \$3 per Box.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

White Clover Seed.

JUST received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street, Boston. 1000 lbs. finest White Dutch Honey-suckle Clover Seed, imported from Rotterdam by the Janus.

The quality of this seed is considered superior to any that has been offered in this city for many years, being remarkably bright, pure, and free from that great pest, Canada thistle, which is frequently found in white clover seed of American growth. Farmers are requested to call and examine it.

Flower Seeds.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street, Boston:

A large collection of the most showy and choice annual, biennial and perennial Flower Seeds, collected from every quarter of the globe. Many of the kinds are new sorts and extremely beautiful, as the Great Mexican Flowering Argemone, Blue Camellina from Trinidad, Beautiful Clarkea from Columbia river, Scarlet Malope from Barbary, (continues in flower till freezing weather); Azure Blue Gilia from Colombia, Great African Hibiscus, Winged Thunbergia from the East Indies, Mountain Fringe, a beautiful hardy indigenous climber, grows 20 feet in a season, (annual); Mexican Blue Ageratum, Siberian Spiraea, Oriental Poppy, &c. Price of these new varieties 12½ cents a paper—all other kinds 6½ cents a paper—\$5 for a hundred varieties, to comprise one of each of the new sorts.—\$1 for 15 varieties, to comprise three of the new sorts.—Each paper is labelled with its common and botanical name, its native country, and directions for its culture.

Prince's Pomological Manual.

The second volume of this work is now ready for delivery, and the third volume is nearly completed.

These three volumes contain all the Orchard and Garden Fruits described by DuRoi, and other French writers of high authority, and also all that are described in the transactions of the London Horticultural Society, the Pomological Magazine, the Pyrus Malus Bretonensis, and Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, as well as the numerous choice varieties which have originated in our own country. In the preface to Vol. II. the "Introduction" given by Mr Lindley has been inserted entire, and great care has been taken, in republishing his descriptions of Fruits, to extend the synonymæ, and to correct the errors which exist.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS.

Flushing, Feb. 21, 1832.

Situation Wanted.

A Man who is pretty well acquainted with gardening, and is willing to make himself useful in taking care of horses, driving a coach, &c. is desirous of getting a situation. He will show the best recommendations for honesty and diligence.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT valuable Farm, pleasantly situated in the North Parish of Andover, one mile from the Rev. Mr Loring's meeting-house and Mr Putnam's academy, on the road leading from said meeting-house to Andover bridge, and within half a mile of good Saw and Grist Mills, and Blacksmith's Shop—3 miles from the Theological Seminary, 4 miles from Methuen meeting-house and factories, and 12 miles from Lowell—all which places, together with a number of Factories in the vicinity, afford as good a market for produce as may be found in Boston.

There is on said Farm rising 300 Fruit Trees, half of which are young, thrifty and grafted with the best kind of winter apples, and fall and summer pears—the residue furnishes a plentiful crop of fall and cider apples. The farm consists of 110 acres, more or less, of excellent land, conveniently divided into lots of tillage, mowing, pasture, rye-and meadow, and well watered. The road passes through the centre of the farm, and is fenced on both sides with firm stone wall, most of the Farm being fenced with the same material. The buildings are convenient and in good repair—the house is nearly new.

The whole offers a desirable residence for a farmer, or a summer retreat for a gentleman who wishes to retire in that season of the year.

Purchasers are invited to call and view the premises. The terms will be made known by the occupant.

JOHN ENDICOTT, or Dr J. KITTREDGE.

The above Farm, if not sold before the 25th inst. will be offered at Public Auction on Tuesday, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Andover, (North Parish) March 6, 1832. 31*

To Let.

THE Farm on which the subscriber resides in Dracut, within about three miles of the Lowell market, containing about three hundred acres of cultivated land of various descriptions, and all fenced with a stone wall. The buildings are a good dwelling house, shed, cider mill, three barns 174 feet long, grain and ice house, and are all in perfect repair. The farm is productive, and will summer and winter 50 cows, and offers the best encouragement for carrying on the milk and vegetable business at Lowell. It will be let from one to five years, with the stock and tools, and immediate possession given.

B. F. VARNUM.

March 2, 1832. 4*

Early Potatoes.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street:

A few bushels of the prime, early Potatoes, which have taken the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows the two last seasons; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity. March 7.

Hemp and Flax Seed.

CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few bushels of fresh HEMP and FLAX SEED, well cleaned, of American growth, for sowing; to be delivered immediately.

J. B. RUSSELL, No. 50½ North Market st.

Feb. 22.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 268 Beef Cattle, 184 Sheep, and 6 Cows and Calves.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The Cattle today were of a much better quality than is usual, and higher prices were obtained, say 17 c. a 25 c. per hundred. We shall quote as follows, viz. 4 or 5 cattle at 650, extra at 6 00 a 6 25, prime 5 75 a 6 00, good 5 50, thin 5 00 a 5 25. The large cattle from Northampton were purchased by Mr T. W. Bennett of Brighton, price not known to us.

Cows and Calves. Sales were effected at \$25 and \$30.

Sheep. A part only of these at market were sold at about 5 10 each.

New York Cattle Market, March 2—In market 750 beef Cattle. 400 a 500 Sheep. Demand for stock of every description, very good, and prices much higher than the general average. Beef Cattle on Monday last, 5 50 a 7 50—since which time they have advanced 50 c. per hundred; best \$8, middling \$7 a 7 50, common \$6.—*Sheep*—sales less than 3 50, and from this price to \$7 50.—*Daily Ad.*

—In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF THE GRANDSON OF SIR
WALTER SCOTT;

Known to the public as Hugh Littlejohn,—for whose
use were written the Tales of a Grandfather. He was a
child of great mental promise, but afflicted from an early
age with the disease of the spine.—*New York Atlas.*

Boy of the laurel!—go!

This earth was not for thee!

The vulgar cares, that fret mankind,

Had grieved and galled thy gentler mind—

Thy triler form. No, no!—be free!

Boy of the laurel!—go!

Thou worm-nipp'd bud,—thou blighted flower,

Is it a general doom

That to the gifted ones is given,*

With niggard hand, the boon of Heaven,

A blessing birth-marked for the tomb,

A worm-nipp'd bud,—a blighted flower?

Babe as thou wert—thy name

Is constellated here

With those to whom our language clings,

As glorious and immortal things,

Things worthy of the nation's tear,

Now hallowing thy name!

Ray of a mighty star!

Which cheer'dst the heart we loved,

The mind we venerated! Thou

Couldst chase those care shades from his brow,

By the world's worship unremoved,—

Ray of our setting star!

Ah! hover near him still!

Still whispering peace and love!

Thy feeble accents lov'd in life,

Shall woo him from a world of strife,

To gentler, holier realms above,

Where thou wilt sooth him still.

Child of the laurel!—go!

Heed not the tears we shed,

Thine was the best of destinies;

Affliction trained thee for the skies,

While Love upheld thy fainting head!

Go!—gentle martyr,—go!

*The eldest son of Mr Canning was afflicted in a similar manner.—*Court Journal.*

From the Boston Courier.

BREAD.

Siliman's Journal has, among many scientific articles, a paper on the various saline materials used in making bread. It is the worst of treasuries and conspiracies to poison a man at his own table—the very wildest Arab would not do it, so abhorrent is it to nature to inflict death with the staff of life. Yet there are heavy suspicions resting on the corporation of bakers, and "it will go high to be thought," that if they can produce a loaf light and fair, they care little for the digestions of the consumers. In Belgium and the North of France, the men of dough have mixed with their other deleterious ingredients, the sulphate of copper. This, it seems, was begun in seasons when the flour was of a bad quality!—With the flour they mixed pulverized beans, or saw-dust, and consummated their atrocity by throwing in blue vitriol. This was to diminish the labor of knead-

ing, and to produce a better looking bread from defective materials.

The whole operation is as horrid as the cauldron scene in Macbeth. The edgel of the law should fall heavily on the shoulders of such miscreants. It is too true, however, that in barbarous countries they administer the most complete and immediate justice. In Turkey, such bakers would be lucky to escape roasting in their own ovens. A quack there, who has killed a believer, is pounded to death in a huge mortar; and a baker, whose loaves are less than the standard weight, is nailed by his ear to a post. A similar custom in some civilized countries would raise the price of nails.

The bakers very early found out the abuse of alum, and have used it for eggs; it disguises the quality of bad flower, so that flower of beans, peas and potatoes can hardly be detected in that of wheat. Alum, to be sure, does not kill so fast as the sulphate of copper—nevertheless, it is not so good for the stomach. Chalk, pipe-clay, and plaster, enter largely into the composition of a loaf, but these are tolerable. Good white pine saw-dust also makes a saleable loaf. The effect of alum on "panification" is to make it, as the bakers say, (and be hanged to them) swell large. It would hardly be too great a punishment for those offenders to make them eat their own loaves.

Luckily there is a ready test that will detect the presence of the sulphate of copper. Apply to the bread a drop of *prussiate of potash*, and it will produce a rose color, even though the sulphate be only part in nine thousand.—The bread, therefore, will blush, although the baker has no shame.

Tobacco and the Cholera.—The continent is poisoned with tobacco-smoke from one end of the land to the other, and every hour of the twentyfour. That tobacco may kill insects on shrubs, and that one stench may overpower another, is all possible enough; but that thousands and tens of thousands die of diseases of the lungs, generally brought on by tobacco smoking, is a fact as well known as any in the whole history of diseases. How is it possible to be otherwise? Tobacco is a poison! A man will die of an infusion of tobacco as soon as of a shot in the head. Can inhaling this powerful narcotic, in however small portions, be good for man? Its operation in these small portions is to produce a sensation of giddiness and drowsiness. It inflames the mouth, and requires a perpetual flow of the saliva, a fluid known to be among the most important of the whole economy of digestion; it irritates the eye, corrupts the breath, and excites the throat to perpetual thirst. No doubt the human frame may grow so accustomed to this drain, that the smoker may go on from year to year, making himself a nuisance to society; yet there can be no doubt whatever, that the custom is as deleterious in general as it is filthy and un-English. A great portion of it has arisen among us from the puppyish affectation of our shopkeepers' boys and city dandies, for being thought foreign Field Marshals. Every handler of tapes and ribands turns a hussar, the moment he sallies forth from behind the counter; the easily applied moustache, the fur cloak, and the cigar, furnish the hero; and England rejoices in her Count Calico and her General Gingham.

Monthly Magazine.

Truth.—In all sciences the errors precede the truths; and it is better they should go first than last.

The Horticultural Garden of the late Andrew Parmentier, is offered for Sale.



THE reputation of this establishment is not confined to the vicinity of New York, but is well known throughout the United States, and different parts of Europe. *It is situated two miles from the city of New York, at Brooklyn, Long Island, at the junction of the Jamaica and Flatbush Roads, and contains 24 acres.

The Grounds are in a very high state of cultivation, and laid out with judgment and taste. The situation is very healthy and the view very extensive, commanding the bay, the city, &c. The Garden is enclosed by a pointed stone fence, and inside of that is a hawthorn hedge. The Nursery contains a fine and extensive collection of Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees; also, a splendid collection of Roses and Herbaceous Plants,—the object of the late proprietor having always been to collect every new variety.

On the premises are a Dwelling House, two Laborers' Houses, seven Cisterns, and a never-failing Pump of excellent water; four Green and Hot Houses, containing a rich variety of rare exotics.

The advantages to be derived by any person who wishes to engage in the occupation of Gardening, by the purchase of this property, are very great; the business already secured is very extensive, and the prospect of increased encouragement is such as to warrant the belief that the purchase of the property will amply repay the enterprise of the one who may engage in the business.

Terms will be made known by applying to Mrs PARMENTIER, on the premises.

N. B.—Any orders sent to Mrs P. will be promptly and carefully executed. 6t

Feb. 16.

European Leeches.

The subscriber has made such arrangements abroad as to enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical Leech. All orders will receive prompt attention.

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ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

REMARKS ON THE "NEW THEORY OF BOTS."

By R. GREEN, Mansfield, Ms.

Many species of insects, by their depredations, force themselves into notice. Not a plant, however noxious, nor shrub, nor tree, nor any animal of the higher classes, but probably has, like Jonah's gourd, an assailant. Such are their numbers and their destruction of property, that anything respecting them, especially whatever tends to lessen their increase or prevent their injurious effects, is interesting.

In the 23d number, vol. 10, of the New England Farmer, I observed a piece called, "New Theory of Bots in Horses." To this, I paid particular attention—but, I saw nothing in it to alter my former opinion, which was founded on observation, experiments, analogy and facts. I did not doubt the good intentions of the author; but, to use his own words, I thought that "prejudice had, in spite of himself, got the better of his judgment." I presumed that probably some, who are unacquainted with the general history of insects and had paid little or no attention to the subject before us, might draw wrong conclusions from the statements there made. But when I saw the remarks of your intelligent correspondent of South Boston, I thought further reply was unnecessary.

Since which, however, I have been desirous to make some further observations on the "New Theory," by a friend, Mr Russell, whose request I could not well refuse. The few remarks which shall be made, will be merely an appendix to those made by your aforesaid correspondent.

It is not necessary to go into every particular contained in that paper—such a course would swell this to some considerable length, and be of little use to the public. The whole sum and substance of the "new theory," are simply these positions:—

1. That bots are bred in the horse. This, however, is not exactly said, but I consider it implied, therefore requires a passing notice. 2. That the insects "never kill the horse." That "*the bots never injure him*," but are "*harmless insects*,"—doubtless necessary to his health." That they never prey upon the horse while living. 3. That "so soon as the horse dies," they "*knowing the animal to be dead, endeavor to make their escape, by eating a passage out, or eat a last meal from choice*," of course many perforations are made in the stomach.

Now all these positions are either contrary to reason, to analogy, or to fact, or to all of them.

1. That bots are bred in the horse, is contrary to fact. It is well known by naturalists, that insects do not breed in the larva state. It is also well known, that the insects in question, inhabit the horse's stomach *only* in that state; therefore they are not bred in the horse.

2. That the insects "never kill the horse, never injure him," but are "harmless." That they never prey upon the horse "while living." All these are contrary to reason, to analogy, and I believe, to fact. We admit, for a moment, that the

bots do not prey upon the horse "while living." But in this case, we contend that they are essentially injurious to him. Can any one think that the plunging of their tentacula or hooks, into the inner and sensible membrane of one of the most important organs of the horse, the stomach, is no injury? Undoubtedly the morbid stimulus, caused by their hooks, is amply sufficient to account for many diseases. Although this morbid stimulus should not directly destroy life, yet it may bring on diseases which end in death. The morbid stimulus of ardent spirit on the human stomach, does not at first destroy, but it introduces a great variety of diseases, which terminate in death.—Comparatively, very few die of intoxication, to the great numbers which are carried out of time, by diseases caused by the morbid stimulus of rum on the stomach. And probably few horses die directly from bots, to the number which die of diseases caused by the morbid stimulus, produced by the action of the insects. I have seen an adult person greatly distressed at the stomach, with constant nausea and frequent attempts to vomit, but nothing was brought up but a little frothy matter—on taking warm water largely, several worms (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) were washed from the stomach and brought up in the current. On which the vomiting and nausea ceased, and the stomach became immediately tranquil. Will any one deny that this disease was the effects of the morbid stimulus, occasioned by the worms in the stomach? That the worms were the cause, there is no positive evidence; but there is the strongest presumptive evidence—the very best evidence that the case admits; perfectly satisfactory and conclusive. We ought ever to be satisfied with the best evidence that can be in the case.

What shall we say, when a horse moderately used, well fed, with no apparent obstruction in the intestinal canal, and in a season when no external insect can annoy him, loses flesh, fails in courage, now and then coughs, frequently turning his head and with an expressive look views his sides, occasionally biting or snapping as though an insect was stinging him; and thus continues to do, more or less, day after day and week after week, gradually growing worse? I ask again, what shall we say? Shall we call it a choleric? a disease which the author of the "new theory" tells us, kills suddenly. What stronger evidence can be had, that the cause is the morbid stimulus of the bots? It is the best evidence that the case admits. If the horse could be made to vomit, (a thing impossible) and the bots be made to relinquish their hold, the insects might be brought up to ocular demonstration. In man, the placing the hand on the stomach, is an expression of distress in the organ; and the motions of the horse are not less expressive. This case is not a solitary one. The writer never practised, nor studied the veterinary art, but a number of such cases have fallen under his observation.

But we do contend, that the bots do prey on the stomach and perforate that organ, and frequently in many places, and this while the horse is living. Undoubtedly the insects are carnivorous, and subsist entirely on the horse. What has been said respecting the morbid stimulus, applies here with

still greater force. In many cases, if not in all, that I have seen, the destruction of the stomach most evidently appeared to be the work of time. It is naturally impossible that the destruction which is often seen on dissection, could be done by the number of insects found in one hour, nor in one day, nor in one week. The membranes about the perforations, in some cases, had become hard and callous, which could not have happened had the injury been done within twentyfour hours of death, much less after that event had taken place. This alone, I consider, is conclusive. It shows most clearly, that bots prey on the stomach while the animal is living.

Horses are endowed with instinct which directs them to pursue a certain course, without the intervention of reason; or in other words, it directs them to avoid natural evils to which they are exposed. They manifest a great dislike to the insect in its perfect state, especially the smaller kind, although no pain is caused by it. They will often leave their food and run from place to place, to avoid a single bot-fly. The horse which I now own, often when a bot-fly is buzzing about him, becomes so turbulent that I am obliged, when on business, to stop and kill the insect before I can farther proceed—he then is perfectly docile. By this it seems that they, by instinct, are aware of the fatal consequences of the insect. If nature had designed these insects for the health of the horse, we should not expect to see so much antipathy to them, as is exhibited by the animal.

Were bots necessary to the health of the horse, then by analogy, we might conclude that worms are necessary to the health of man; that the borer is necessary for the growth and fertility of our fruit trees; and that the curculio is necessary for the perfection of our most delicate fruits—all of which, it is unnecessary to say, are contrary to reason and fact. Insects are always injurious to every living thing on which they prey.

The presence of bots in a healthy horse, does not prove that they will never injure and eventually kill him; nor does the presence of the borer in a healthy tree, prove that the assailant will never injure and eventually destroy it. Disease and death, in both cases, depend on the amount of injury done and other attending circumstances.

Much more might be said, but I forbear. I will close this head with an extract from a paper, written on this subject, by Mr Clarke, a distinguished naturalist:—"It is fortunate for the animal infested by these insects, that their numbers are limited by the hazards to which they are exposed. Probably a hundred are lost for one that arrives to the perfect state. The eggs often hatch of themselves and the young larva without a nidus, crawls about till it dies; others are washed off by water—when in the mouth of the animal, they have to pass the dreadful ordeal of the teeth and mastication. Such are the contingencies, by which nature has wisely prevented the too great increase of their numbers, and the total destruction of the animals on which they feed."

3. That "so soon as the horse dies," the bots "knowing him to be dead, endeavor to make their escape by eating a passage out," and hence the perforations seen on dissection. This is contrary

to reason and fact. Nature has furnished every species of insect with an instinct, which is an impulsive sagacity or natural inclination to pursue a certain course, and this without variation. For instance, the common wasp constructs her nest with a kind of lint, deposits an egg in each cell, and feeds her young. She cannot build her nest like her neighbor, the mud-wasp, which forms her cells of clay, and deposits her eggs in the midst of half-killed spiders, leaving her brood to take care of themselves. One can never pursue the course of the other; neither can the insect in question pursue any course but that pointed out by instinct. Now, what is this course? It is this: When they wish to leave the animal, they invariably pass by the intestines. Instinct has taught no other way, and they must pursue it or die. Did the insect know the horse to be dead and wish to leave the body, we should find them, on dissection, instead of clinging to the stomach, passing the intestines in crowds. But this is not the fact. The author of the "new theory" observes, that "all insects that live on or near animals, endeavor to make their escape as soon as the animal dies." This may be true with those that are taught by instinct, not to taste of dead matter—but this is not the case with bots. Instinct never teaches a direct road to destruction. For them to leave the stomach in their unprepared state, is death, and of course they cling to it as their only chance for life.

While inhabitants of the stomach, they have nothing to do but to eat and grow. They probably keep themselves gorged. They are not provided with the means necessary to eat hastily and ravenously, nor do they, it is believed, have stated times to riot on the animal. Their work is done leisurely and gradually. They cannot eat more in one hour after death, than they consumed the hour before and probably not so much. But suppose that they have the knowledge of the horse's death, and wish not to "eat," but to gnaw out. They have not the means to accomplish the object. But suppose still further, that they have the means; then, what becomes of the gnawings? none have ever been observed; and who ever knew of any animal or insect that wished to leave its place of residence, and undertake the laborious task of gnawing out, when a passage way was left wide open, through which it might pass with ease?

Lastly. However active the insects may be while the horse is living, and however tenacious of life, they do not well sustain the cold and are found in a torpid state, on inspecting the stomach soon after death. The reason is evident. The heat of the horse's stomach, while living, is said to be 102 degrees of Fahrenheit; and when the heat is much reduced, as in fact it is soon after death, they of course become torpid, as we commonly see them when exposed to the atmosphere. Yet they still have animation enough to hang to the stomach, as their last and only effort. They cannot, probably, know the animal to be dead, only by the diminished temperature of heat, on which they become less active and less disposed to riot in a "last meal."

Without doubt, the insect in question (*Oestrus equi*) is the most formidable natural enemy to the horse. About the year 1800, the insects in their perfect state were in this vicinity, very numerous, and many horses died in consequence of bots. This circumstance led the writer to an investigation of their habits, with a view to discover a rem-

edy for the apparently increasing evil. A number of dissections and experiments were made about that time, in order to complete their history, not having seen any writer on the subject. The effectual means of prevention, as detailed in the result of his inquiries, were put in practice; since which, the insects have become comparatively few, and very few horses have died of diseases occasioned by them, in this neighborhood, for several years past.

In the close of this paper, I would remark, that dissections and experiments conducted by those who are not competent for the task, often lead into error. Often something is overlooked by carelessness or want of knowledge, which would have given, had it been noticed, a different result. In the prosecution of dissections and experiments every part ought to be noticed, nothing overlooked, and everything weighed without prejudice or partiality, having nothing in view but the discovery of truth.

Having extended these remarks far beyond what I first intended, I ought to apologize to the reader for detaining him so long. As the subject is of some importance to those who are fond of and keep that useful animal, the horse, I hope to be excused.

CULTURE OF GRAPES AND PLANTS.

MR PESSENDER—Contrary to my expectations, I find your subordinate, "Rusticus," has endeavored to substantiate his former remarks, respecting the "gross inequalities" in the general award of premiums by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in a communication of some length; and while I regret that he should have written so much without approaching the point in view, or giving us the least information on the culture of the plants or fruits that are under discussion, I must avail myself of your correspondent's polite phraseology, and apologize for "the room I am likely to occupy in your valuable and useful paper," by my present communication, which, will, I fear, be more extensive and contain less useful information, than I could have wished. It is, I am aware, the duty of every correspondent to a periodical of useful knowledge, to study the quality rather than the quantity of his remarks—yet, if I do not possess your correspondent's perspicuity and force of language, I have the same right to your indulgence, in a sincere desire to be useful, and, with his permission, to be just.

Your correspondent regrets that we do not understand the word "forced," alike; as the term admits of but one definition when applied to vegetation, it is merely necessary to explain that application, and to convince him that to the very grapes to which he has referred me to substantiate his argument, the term is not at all applicable.

The grapes, *vitis vinifera*, or what is termed here the European or English grape, is a native of Asia, and in its own climate, is cultivated to great extent. In the vicinity of Candia, where I have understood grapes are grown to as great perfection in the open air, as in any part of the world, the vines break about the first of March; the later kind of grapes, such as the Muscat of Alexandria and Tokay, are ripe the first of August; the Black Hamburg and Frontignac, of course, three weeks earlier; and the Chasselas or white Sweet-water, three weeks earlier than those. This will make the first grape of the above kinds, ripe about the middle of July. Their general vintage commen-

ces about the first of August. Now, according to your correspondent's own calculation, this is the very case with the grapes we grow here under glass. What must have made my previous remarks appear rather contradictory to him, is his evident want of knowledge of the difference between the application of artificial heat to *force* any plant, and merely to *protect it from injury*. On the same grounds that he holds his argument, we may say, we *force* our camellias, geraniums, oranges, or any other tender exotic that requires an artificial climate to bring it to perfection. In England, where the only grapes they cultivate are under glass, or at least, are brought to perfection, *forcing* grapes is considered a very different process from merely supplying by artificial means the deficiency of climate—this is done in their peach-houses, fig-house, and green-houses. If your correspondent, who presumes to answer for the capabilities of the English gardener, had turned in that country, the grape, grown in any of those departments, *forced*, that were not ripened before the first of August, I am afraid his knowledge would suffer in comparison with the ignorance he so facetiously describes—who "engages to bake, brew, and take care of a horse and pig," &c. The grapes that are forced, are either grown in vinerias appropriated to their culture alone, or as is more frequently the case, in pine stoves, as the heat necessary to grow pine-apples in perfection, will force grapes. In these departments, ripe grapes are gathered from March until they come to perfection in the houses above mentioned. These are properly termed *forced*, because they are grown and ripened at a season which their native climate will not admit of. If your correspondent will take an Isabella, or any other native grape that does not ripen in its own native climate until October, plant it in his green-house and ripen the fruit in August, he may then with propriety say, that he *forces* grapes.

In my previous communication, I observed, that I knew from practical experience, that it required more skill and attention to produce good grapes in the open air, in our precarious climate, than under glass. This affirmation your correspondent *knows* also from experience, to be an error, and with his usual polite consideration, regrets that our opinions should be so much at variance; at the same time he supplies us with no further information upon the subject, than that one of the gentlemen who obtained a premium last season, for the specimens of Hanburgh, informed him that he did not bestow any pains upon them, not even to prevent the approach of mildew. I am induced to think that his experience is, in this case, as it certainly is in many others on the same subject, merely imaginary. I have grown grapes under glass in America for nine years, and have never missed ripening a crop without any difficulty, nor have I ever seen a failure in any green-house in the vicinity, to ripen a reasonable crop of fruit, if set upon the vines, unless by some accident and then only in one case. It is true, I have seen too much fruit left on the vines; the result was, its not being so large or high-flavored; still it ripened. I have cultivated the vine four years, in the open air, in a bearing state—paid all the attention to it I possibly could and used all the skill I was master of, still the best season I was not able to ripen more than two thirds of a crop, and one season scarcely any; yet every spring I have had an abundant show of fruit, and this I know to have

been the case generally, I may almost say universally, where they have been cultivated to any extent in the neighborhood of Boston. I beg to remark, this observation does not include grapes grown in the city or in small and completely sheltered gardens. I could produce a great many more facts from practical observation, but I think that quite enough has been said to convince every horticulturist, that my former remarks were correct, notwithstanding the variance of opinion which your correspondent was pleased so politely to regret.

His arguments to substantiate his remarks upon the premiums for flowers, are equally chimerical, and evince a greater paucity of knowledge than he appears to possess, or is willing to shew, on the subject of grapes. He observes that I "have told him what every body knows, viz. how to pot and water chrysanthemums, but have said very little on the particular point where we differ." It may be recollected, that he spoke of the time and preparation of compost. I believe in his former communication he asks, if the compost for growing chrysanthemums required to be mixed, at least, a year? and replies, with emphatic decision, "certainly not." I think every grower must have felt very much obliged to him for the information. But further—he says, "now any one can have them in great perfection with no other care and trouble, than to put them in good loam and vegetable mould." I would ask him, if he possesses the art of decomposing vegetable matter, in one minute, to a proper consistency for the growth of plants? as he says, that "he never thinks of preparing the compost until the moment the chrysanthemums are ready to pot off." If he has, I believe that cultivators generally, would be exceedingly gratified for the information; for my part, it takes me nearly a year. The watering I recommended, he says is unnecessary, twice or thrice a week being sufficient, unless you want them as big as barberry-bushes. This remark betrays his perfect ignorance of the cultivation of this plant, for frequent watering obviates the very fault which he asserts it causes. When the plants are plunged, they are in very small pots and will in a short time fill them with roots, which, if they are well watered, will confine themselves to the pots and cause the plant to grow dwarf, and cover itself with foliage; but whenever they want moisture, they will strike their roots through, into the soil they are plunged in, run up tall; and the consequence is, when they are repotted, these roots are from necessity broken off—the plant wilts, loses its leaves; and this or similar causes is the reason why we see so many tall naked chrysanthemums, with a few half-grown flowers on the top. My previous remarks on the growth of chrysanthemums and tulips, arose from my own practice without reference to any author. Maddock, I have never read; but Hogg has not mentioned the culture of chrysanthemums at all. Speaking of the tulip, he says, "It was introduced into England in the year 1577, where it has been found to increase freely and grow in the open ground, without any extraordinary degree of care;" and this is undoubtedly the reason that the tulip has possessed more of the attention of early writers, than the chrysanthemum *sinensis*, which was not brought into England until the year 1790; and then only the "old purple"—making a difference of two centuries in their respective claims on the student. I also know that in 1821, there were not

more than ten varieties that had flowered in England, and those in the hands of a few nursery men in the vicinity of London. A little before this time, the London Horticultural Society became interested not only in the cultivation, but in the introduction of new varieties. Their success was so great that in 1826, they had forty-eight varieties in flower in their own garden; since that time I have had no means of obtaining an accurate account of the new varieties, but I have heard of five. If your correspondent will be in the trouble to examine the horticultural transactions, he will find that they spared no pains or expense in introducing it into general culture; and he will then, perhaps, condescend to acknowledge that it has been estimated to deserve the same approbation, and that it has been as much and as ably written upon, as the tulip, their different ages considered.

He also hopes, I have had sufficient observation of animal life, to know that what is life to one is death to another, and that the same may be said of vegetables and plants—for what is life to most plants, is deadly poison to bulbs. This remark will convince the reader that Mr Rusticus is no great cultivator or that his experience in the art is miserably limited, for with the exception of a very few natural orders of plants, such as the Apuriniaceae and Ericaceae, whose native soil is on the tops of rocks, in dry sand or in heaths, or as the Nymphaeaceae tribes or other aquatics that grow in mud, immersed in water, there are few other plants, but the same soil that grows tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbs will also grow. It is true that some plants want more of one particular part of soil than others, to grow them well; for instance, a China rose wants a richer soil than an amaryllis; and a geranium and chrysanthemum want a more retentive soil than a tulip; but still the soil is composed of the same substances, only differently distributed. Rusticus also asks how many have tried to cultivate tulips, and how few have succeeded, whilst almost every individual in the practice of rearing flowers, has chrysanthemums. He could not surely have visited the horticultural exhibitions last season or read the report of the committee, or he would have found the exact reverse to be the case. The Society's glasses were filled every exhibition day, during the season of tulips, and there were several competitors for premiums; and if I mistake not, there was only one person showed for the prize on chrysanthemums. Now, judging from this, if he says every lover of flowers has chrysanthemums, it must be imagined that they either grow them so badly that they are ashamed to exhibit them, or that they would rather show tulips for three dollars than chrysanthemums for five. Again, he asks, how many ranunculuses, are purchased every year and come to nought? The reason is obvious to every person acquainted with plants—the "many thousands," he mentions, are no doubt bought at auction; sent out from Holland to be disposed of in that way—they are generally the weakest and poorest roots left in the florist's hands, and after having supplied his orders, he sends the refuse to bring any price in foreign markets, they can command. He takes no more trouble in packing them, than merely perhaps to prevent them from actually rotting on the passage. Many of them decay, and a danipness spreads from those over the whole case, so much as frequently to rot the paper in which they are packed. The ranunculuses being the smallest roots

and very tender, are the first killed. This is the cause that so very few ever start after planting, and what Rusticus terms the epidemic disease to the stronger bulbs, tulips, narcissus, &c., is nine times out of ten contracted in crossing the Atlantic and not to any cause he adduces. I think all florists ought to be governed by the information he received, through the medium of his friend from New York, as to planting the ranunculuses with the "claws upward." He is really taking us back into the 16th century at once, when conservatories were heated by making large holes in the ground and filling them with peat or ashes, and when the soil in Holland to grow a bulb, was kept a profound secret. He hopes, in conclusion, that he has said enough to prove that chrysanthemums, instead of being ten times the trouble of tulips are a hundred the reverse. Now I almost fancy that my faculties are somewhat more obtuse than formerly, for I cannot perceive that he has shown any proof that either of them are difficult or troublesome to grow, unless we are to rely upon his mere assertion, that "everybody has succeeded in chrysanthemums, and nobody in tulips, hyacinths, &c."

I will point out the compost that I have used for the above plants. The original soil of my tulip bed, is rather a strong and rich loam; to every square yard I applied a good large wheelbarrow full of well rotted leaf mould; half a barrow full of well rotted manure, and half a barrow full of coarse sand. This must be well mixed, eighteen inches or two feet deep, by turning it two or three times before the bulbs are planted. In planting, I take off the soil all over the bed four inches deep, make it perfectly level, mark the distance of the bulbs from each other, (the rows eight inches apart and seven inches in the row.) I then put a small handful of sand on the place where I intend each bulb to stand; place on it the root, the bulb in an erect position, and cover it with another handful of sand. I then replace the soil carefully so as not to move the roots, and finish off the bed perfectly level. Where the soil is light and not very rich, I would add half a barrow full of rotted manure, and not put any sand, only round the bulb. This is necessary in any soil to keep them dry in winter. For hyacinths, the compost will be better made lighter by adding more sand, but must be equally rich. I plant them the same depth, the distance eight inches apart each way, and in the same manner. I manage them, after they are planted, in the same way as recommended for tulips in my former communication. Ranunculuses, I have never grown in America, but the same preparation for tulips will grow them well. The method to plant them is, after making your bed perfectly level, to draw drills six inches apart and exactly two inches deep; plant the roots, claws downward, in the drill four or five inches apart; cover them with a little sand, like the others, and level your bed neatly. It is necessary to protect them during winter, with a hot bed frame, from the severe cold, and look at them occasionally to see that they do not start and draw up weak. Give them air in fine weather; in spring move away the frame, and when they are coming into flower, shade them from the hot sun and supply them plentifully with water—care must be taken not to wet the flowers, or it will immediately spoil their colors. One thing I particularly recommend, viz. to be very cautious and certain that the manure you apply to all bulbs,

is completely rotten. If this cannot be obtained and your ground is poor, bury your manure so that it do not come in contact with the bulbs, otherwise it will be sure to destroy the colors of the flowers. If Mr Rusticus or any other person, will procure good healthy roots (those from auction I would not recommend to any one,) and follow the above brief directions, I am confident he will be successful and be convinced that there is no such great art in growing any of the above bulbs, as he would make us believe. The compost in which I grow my chrysanthemums is, four wheel-barrow's full of rich loam from rotten sods; one barrow full of well rotted manure; one barrow full of vegetable mould, and half a barrow full of sand—well mixed. If it lay a year after mixing it is the better. Destroy the weeds by frequent turning.

Your correspondent observes, with unusual modesty, that he has not the vanity to think his judgment superior to that of others, but will not give up to me. Allow me to reply, that I never was ambitious of such a sacrifice on my account, and would take very little trouble to obtain it—bearing in mind the good old adage, that “one man might lead a horse to water,” &c. He does not seem to recollect any flower being in blossom, with the exception of a few lilacs, at the same time with tulips; he censures the weakness of my memory and then makes a further exception of one of the varieties I mentioned. As the beauty of different flowers must be judged according to taste, in which few horticulturists agree, and on which I have known endless and most unprofitable disputes. I believe the respective merits of tulips and chrysanthemums will find advocates enough, without Mr Rusticus or myself being over zealous in their behalf. I acknowledge his good nature in being glad that I am satisfied to compete for small premiums. “If I cultivate to perfection, it is all he wishes.” Think of that, Mr Editor—with such an end in view, what would I not undertake? I can at present only wish that his prayer for the blessing of patience, may be granted, for I am confident he can never be a successful cultivator without it; and to his regret that I should so misinterpret his language, as meaning to cast any censure on the gentlemen forming the committee, I reply, that I am not the only one, by many, who has labored under the same impression. After advertizing to the ignorance in which English judges are kept, from not knowing the owners of flowers offered for premiums, he says, “and thus it is that the poor and humble cottager is often the successful competitor.” Such an assertion can bear but one inference, and Mr Rusticus is remarkably awkward in his attempt to conceal it. His compliment to Mr London is, of course, deserved; but his admiration in this case, might have been usefully coupled with the recollection that the practical correspondents of the Gardeners' Magazine, neither advance suggestions nor endeavor to substantiate them, without giving their practical experience.

In conclusion, Mr Editor, though I have no objection to exchange opinions on the culture of any plant or fruit with which I may be conversant, with any person, I desire no further controversy with a writer whose only argument is contradiction, without affording us the least knowledge of any kind, but that he thinks himself wiser than other folks.

I am, yours respectfully,

A PRACTICAL HORTICULTURIST.

Charlestown, March 5, 1832.

HEATING HOT-HOUSES AND GREEN-HOUSES BY HOT WATER.

Although the subject of heating hot-houses, &c, by hot water, may not, to a superficial view, seem to be of very extensive practical utility, yet an investigation of the principles of this branch of economy of heat, may lead to results of much importance, which the inquirer could not have anticipated. We hope, therefore, that our readers will excuse us for dwelling somewhat in detail, on a topic, apparently in some degree foreign from the great interests to which our paper is devoted.

Those green-houses, and other repositories of untimely and exotic vegetation, in Europe called forcing-houses, in which fire was made a substitute for heat of climate, had been for two centuries, heated solely by brick flues; that is, by the heat given out by the blaze and smoke of burning fuel. That this mode had been entirely adequate to its end is proved by the fact, that at Kew, Paris, Liverpool, Leyden, Berlin, St Petersburg &c, they have been able to produce grapes in winter; pine-apples in spring; and to bring into flower the rarest West and East India plants, and even to ripen their fruits to great perfection.

When, however, the management of steam became familiar to British mechanics, they applied the surplus steam not required for their machinery, to the heating of their work-shops. This soon led to the employment of steam in heating every description of forcing-houses, hot-houses, green-houses, conservatories, graperies, and pineries.—They were the subjects of great praise, but, nevertheless, a great proportion of the practical gardeners revolted at them; not, as we shall endeavor to show, from well grounded objections to the use of steam, but from the abuse of it; because, instead of using it as an auxiliary power, the projectors, vain of their discovery, insisted on its being an universal remedy. It was like a quack medicine, able to cure, equally well, all diseases, however opposite their character.

The Hon. J. Lowell has, in our opinion, discovered and put into useful operation, an important improvement on the European modes of heating hot-houses, &c. After having derived much pleasure from the inspection of this improvement, we requested and prevailed on Mr Lowell to furnish us with the following notices, of the origin and progress of his mode of heating hot-houses, &c.

“I imported the horticultural transactions of Europe, and found the parties divided with regard to the comparative value of heating by steam and by smoke flues. I said to my friends, these gentlemen are so angry with each other, that they do not perceive that the two modes of heating green-houses, &c, may be very easily combined. Why should the advocates for smoke flues, be so obstinate as to reject the prodigious power of steam? And why should the new advocates for steam, reject the heating effects of the smoke and the flame, which must be at least equal to all the heat which they can force the ignited fuel to part with to the kettles?”

“I resolved to depart from the practice of heating by steam only. I placed my boiler within my house, instead of following their example. This alteration alone was a saving of one ton of coal. I then resolved to continue my smoke flues in addition to my steam pipes. I soon perceived that I had gained most important benefits. I found that

of one hundred and twenty days of winter, there were not more than thirty in the whole (one quarter part) in which it was necessary or even useful to raise any steam whatever. Here let me stop to explain this. Steam will not rise to heat a steam pipe, till your water in the boiler is heated to 212 degrees. But before that happens, your brick flue has been so heated as to raise the thermometer in your house, to 60 degrees at least. Now as this degree of heat is not only sufficient for your plants, but a better temperature for their health than any other, being about the average temperature of summer, all artificial heat above that point is positively hurtful. The practical gardener will comprehend me, when I say that it forces plants prematurely and they are weakly and sickly.

“Such was the state of our experience on this subject, when we were told that hot water pipes and reservoirs were adapted to cure all our evils, and produce, not only economy of fuel but of labor. I listened with the deepest interest to the accounts of this new discovery. The fact, unquestionable in itself, that hot water parts with its heat more slowly than any other substance, struck my imagination. I resolved at once to try the hot water system; but, instructed by experience, I resolved that if I adopted it, I would not give up the smoke flue, which I knew had given out, at least, as much heat as either steam pipes or hot water pipes could do—or in other and plainer language, in using either hot water or steam pipes exclusively, you gave up one half of all your power—you reduced at once one pound of coal to half a pound.

“Having made these replies to your inquiries, I beg leave to ask you to republish the observations of Mr Paxton, principal gardener to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. His remarks were made, in reply to strictures of Mr Loudon, as to his, Mr Paxton's, refusal to adopt the hot water system. Of Mr Paxton's abilities, Loudon himself speaks in high terms. The public will judge of the comparative capacity of the two parties to decide, when they learn that Mr London is an architect and Mr Paxton, whom he praises, has the care of nearly thirty green-houses, hot-houses and pineries, that he is the practical manager of one of the most extensive establishments in Great Britain. Mr Paxton urges the same objection which I have urged to hot water apparatus, when used exclusively, that it is a wasteful expense as to green-houses and graperies, because there is not more than twenty or thirty nights in the year, when you are obliged to get up your hot water pipes to their maximum.

“I believe fully, that if our improvement should ever be admitted into Great Britain, it would supersede the present modes of heating. Its essential superiority consists in this: the upper pipes without flanges, are laid along the top of the smoke flue, and the lower are returned in contact with the same flue. Thus the heating of the water pipes is very essentially accelerated, and their cooling as essentially retarded. At Roxbury, on the famous 27th of January last, the thermometer in my hot-house did not fall below 56; and at Gardiner, Me. in a very large green-house heated on the same principle, on the same day, the thermometer within the house stood at 39°, while without it sunk to the degree of 20 below 0.”

“P. S. I ought not to conclude these remarks, without adding that your apparatus for heating rooms, embracing as it does, the principles

necessary to give a quick and durable heat, is, I think, of great value.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq."

The observations of Mr Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, noticed above, were as follows: "Question. How do you like hot water in comparison to fire flues?"

"Answer. So far as my experience has led me to draw any conclusion, I will answer your question. When hot water was first noticed in the horticultural transactions, I was almost in raptures with the idea, and as soon as possible I sat about heating those two pits you now see with it, and although it was thought the pipes then put in, (a double return,) would be more than sufficient for the purpose of heating the pits, independent of two large cisterns full of hot water, to my astonishment, on the approach of severe weather we had considerable difficulty to keep out the frost; and in the severe storm, two years since, our pine plants were so much injured, that they nearly all started prematurely into fruit in the spring. You are aware that water evaporates into steam at 212 degrees Fah. and, consequently, the pipes cannot be heated to a greater degree. The difficulty in hot water is, that while in a severe frosty night, the external atmosphere is continually lowering, you cannot keep increasing the hot water to counteract its effects, without putting up nearly double the quantity of pipes that would be necessary under ordinary circumstances; when, with a well constructed flue, you could advance to any degree that might be required. Our houses are so contrived that we have full command of the internal air, without in the least distressing the flues in the most severe weather; and my foreman has repeatedly told me, that the only fire requiring attention more than once in the evening, is that attached to the hot water pit. I have offered him a man to assist him, but he has always refused, saying, he had no cause to visit the fires more than once in the evening, except in very severe weather. There are flues in the garden, erected before I came to Chatsworth, that almost burn one end of the house while the other is nearly cold; but these I do not now use for early forcing, and therefore have not altered them. All the flues I have built, give out heat in so uniform a manner, that there is no difference between one end of the house and the other; and by the plan of having an open canal of water at the front of the fires, to give out moisture according to the heat required, not the greatest action of the flue can in the least injure vegetation; being a self actor, it evaporates more or less as the decrease or increase of the fire becomes necessary. And on entering the house, after a severe frosty night, not the slightest unpleasantness is perceptible. This canal is made of block tin, and when properly painted will last a great number of years."

"Q. Do you mean then to discontinue hot water for forcing?"

"A. By no means; I have some alterations at present going on for improving it if possible; all I want is for it to stand on its own merits, and for all persons who give their opinions, to speak from experience."

We will close this article with a few brief remarks of our own. More or less heat is always expended in and about a fireplace, during the combustion of fuel. Of course it must be good economy, as a general rule, to construct a fireplace

within the apartment to be heated. A smoke flue is often pervaded by flame, as well as by smoke and hot air, for many feet from the furnace, and may be considered as a continuation of the fireplace, adding much to its power of heating. A hot water pipe placed on or in contact with a flue, receives heat from the latter and distributes it more equally, than could be done by the flue alone. This arrangement, together with a reservoir somewhat larger than the boiler, to make up in quantity what is wanted in temperature, may serve to equalize, or nearly so, the warmth of both ends of the house.

The boiler, flue, pipes and reservoir, are receivers, carriers, distributors and depositories of heat, and are all useful when judiciously employed.

There are three things to be desired in heating hot-houses, &c. A quick heat, which may be gained from brick flues or steam pipes. A durable heat, furnished by hot water pipes and reservoirs. And a moist heat, obtained, as mentioned above by Mr Paxton, by "open canals," or by any kind of open metallic vessels containing water and placed in a warm situation, or by perforated steam pipes and other modes now in use.

Mr Lowell's method of combining a quick with a durable heat, appears to us to be a great improvement, which might be advantageously used for many other purposes, besides heating horticultural edifices. Its value has been ascertained by the infallible test of experiment; and we think it will be embraced with avidity by European as well as American horticulturists.

We believe that the apparatus for heating by hot water, constructed by S. G. Perkins, Esq. and Col. T. H. Perkins, heretofore described in our paper, are perfectly in accordance with the latest English improvements in that branch of economy, and think their enterprise and skill deserve high commendation. Mr Lowell's apparatus, however, appears to us to be an improvement on the greatest advances of which we have seen any notices, in Great Britain or the United States.

CULTURE OF SILK.

MR FESSENDEN—I have seen the article in your last paper, of an unknown correspondent, calling on me to start associations of the State and Counties for the culture of silk, and offering assistance. In regard to this business, I am willing to do all that I can with safety, and have already proposed my views to one of the committee of agriculture in the House of Representatives. What seems to be most wanting at present, to encourage our farmers to raise silk, is that they should be sure of some fixed price for the cocoons, if it were not more than 25 cts. per lb. They would then go on with confidence, and set out mulberry trees and raise silk worms, knowing that if they could do no better with the cocoons themselves, they could at least sell them for that price. If the State Legislature or some association, would encourage a suitable person to give some standard price, for all the cocoons that were raised in Massachusetts for five years to come, there is no doubt but that an abundance of them would be raised, at the end of that time. The reeling is discouraging at first and is attended with some expense and waste; and without some aid, as above mentioned, from Government or an association, I fear that few individuals, if any, can be found to undertake it extensively. My opinion is, that the Governor, or the

agent of an association, should have power to contract with some responsible person to purchase all the cocoons, raised in this commonwealth, which might be offered to him for sale, and reel and manufacture them, or sell the raw silk at his own risk; and that a responsible person might be found to do this, for five years, at the rate of \$1000 per year. I have no doubt. This certainly would be a trifling sum for the State to appropriate to so useful and important a business, especially when it is considered what vast sums have been spent in other countries, to bring forward and foster this branch of domestic industry. I believe the manufacturing will go on without encouragement, but that it will not help the agricultural interest so much, while it is confined to the foreign raw silk.

Dedham, March 5, 1832.

J. H. COBB.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

MR EDITOR—I strongly suspect that it is not generally known that a great variety of trees, even the walnut or shag-bark, may be successfully grafted. The best kinds of the the plum tree will succeed well on the common plum stock. And although the pear will grow grafted upon the thorn, and the quince upon the pear, yet as a general rule, we think that they will flourish best upon their kindred stocks. The peach is an exception. It is the general practice in England, to graft the peach upon the plum stock; such ought to be the practice here—good reasons may be assigned. The plum tree is more hardy than the peach, will live twenty or thirty years, and is not so liable to be destroyed by worms at the root.—It is said that peach trees grafted upon plum stocks, will flourish thirty years, and are not so easily affected by our severe winters. If the latter remark be correct, and for the other reasons assigned, I advise all farmers disposed to cultivate this delicious fruit, to insert the peach scion upon the plum stock; some prefer budding—the experiment, should it fail, would cost but little. Peach trees ought not to be pruned at all, after the tree is well formed, or suffered to grow very high. Ashes round the roots are useful as manure, and to guard against worms. In this country I believe fruit trees generally are supposed to grow too high; they are more liable to be injured by severe and cold winds. The tops should be bent down and confined, or cut off, while the trees are young. This, I understand, is the common practice in the fruit gardens of England.

WILLIAM CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, N. H. March, 1832.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

The first knowledge I had of the virtues of the black currant, was from a paper written by the Rev. M. Cutler and read before the "American Academy of Arts and Sciences," and by them published in their first volume of "Memoirs" A. D. 1785. In that paper, a jelly or rob was recommended for sore throat, &c. I thought that if the currant possessed so many virtues, that the wine might be useful. Accordingly I made it, on a small scale, and found it exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

The shrub is as easily cultivated as any other currant with which I am acquainted; but the wine is not so easily made as other currant wines, on account of its pulp.

The currants should be fully ripe and collected

in dry weather, freed from leaves, webs of insects, and decayed or defective fruit. To a gallon of currants add a gallon of water; break the currants and press out the liquid by strong pressure, but in such a manner as to detain as much pulp as possible. To every gallon of liquid thus obtained, add three pounds of good clean sugar; one fourth of an ounce of alum, pulverized; and two gills of good brandy. Let the whole be well incorporated together, put into a clean vessel and placed in a cool situation, before the fermentation commences. Place the bung loosely in for a few days and then tighten it, leaving at its side a very small vent, which in a little time more may be stopped. All the utensils used in the process should be perfectly sweet and clean, and the business be carried on with expedition. The alum prevents a too rapid fermentation; it should be added in the beginning of the process and completely incorporated with the liquor, that its peculiar astringency may be lost in the compound, which is to be made by the vinous fermentation.

The above process, I communicated to Mr Otis Pettee of Newton. He has made the wine according to the rule above detailed. His wine, I understand, has found its way into the market, is much approved, and thought to be inferior to none.

R. GREEN.

Mansfield, Feb. 10, 1832.

MANURE.

Few farmers are aware of how much of the strength of manure is lost and carried off, by rains, from their barn yards; especially when situated on the road and descending towards it, as is often seen, and a stream the color of strong ley or brown stont, constantly running from it. My yard is about 60 by 40 feet, and dishing towards the centre—the cattle stalls under the hovel on one side, with a clay bottom, also descend without any obstruction to the same point. There is a wooden tank sunk at one end, which will contain eight puncheons, but no drainings can run into the tank, until it is over eight inches deep in the centre; and yet although the litter is generally a foot thick, such is the quantity of moisture which accumulates from the 1st of March to the 1st of July, that one rainy day that will fill a puncheon which receives a quarter of the rain which falls on the roof of a house 40 by 40 feet, fills the tank after saturating the litter. How much then would be lost from a level yard or from one descending toward the street? and how much the dung must be deteriorated, after having such a quantity of its strength carried off by every rain. This liquid is drawn up into a puncheon, mounted on a horse cart, thence conducted into a sprinkler, such as is used for watering the streets of cities, and driven over my grass lands nearest home until the grass is half knee high, after which it is drawn out of the cask in buckets and thrown on the compost heap, which is generally in the highest part of the field which is intended to be next ploughed or broke up. My hired man can, when he chooses, carry out and sprinkle the contents of the tank in half a day.

Perhaps some of your readers would like to know the dimensions, materials, and expense of the tank. Material, the heavy southern 1½ inch pitch pine, joined by a straight edge as if to be glued. Dimensions, 6 feet long, 4 wide, and 4 deep. I think this material will last as long under

ground as brick; it is covered with thick plank and we drive loaded carts over it. Whole expense, about thirteen dollars. It ought, however, to be larger, as it often runs over before we have an opportunity to carry it out. I think it has been perfectly tight from the first, as I have seen it stand full, within an inch, for many days.

An Irishman who lived with me, said he had lived in the neighborhood of a farmer who had a large one, and used to throw in every dead animal he could procure, and would run it over land drilled for potatoes, with as many tap holes in the cask, as there were drill rows under it. B.

Bridgeport, Feb. 6, 1832.

INJURY TO FRUIT TREES.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—As I am the first to announce the destructive effects of the past winter, upon every species of fruit trees, I am induced to hope that my suffering has not been extensively shared in other parts of the country. Having been applied to by several friends in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine and New York, for scions of the new varieties of pears, I was surprised and distressed to find that the shoots of last year were pretty uniformly destroyed. This led me to further examination, and I am grieved to state that, with me, the peach, the cherry, the pear, and even the apple, have suffered more severely, than within my memory, a period of forty-seven years, since my attention to these subjects. The whole of the last year's growth is destroyed, so far as the examination of fifty young and old trees in every variety of situation, enables me to judge. My friends who have requested grafts from me, will consider this as a general reply to all their requests. I have not been able to find one pear scion which I could send to a friend. Nor is this the worst part of the case! The injury to the trees will be far greater than if the scions had been removed by the knife. They will become diseased and one can scarcely tell where this disease will terminate. All my hope is, that I have been more severely visited than others. It will be time enough after we have settled the facts, to discuss the cause. I have no doubt that it is not to be attributed to the cold of the late winter, but I should rather look to the extraordinary and unnatural heat of the last summer, which enabled gentlemen to ripen the Black Hamburg grape, and even the Muscat, on open trellises.

I said to a friend, who showed me some of those tender grapes nearly ripened in the open ground, last year, "My friend, I have a deep concern at your success, because, if you live thirty years longer, you will never see the same success. It is a misfortune to you."

The sap continued up and not inspissated till the 30th of November. The severe, unusually premature severity of December, burst the vessels of the plants, filled as they were with a watery fluid. Such is my conjecture, but what are conjectures worth? The alarming facts are the most important to us. May these facts be limited in their extent.

Boston, March 9, 1832.

¶ We are fearful that the calamity described above, has been very extensive as well as destructive, within the limits of its visitations. We have heard from Maine and many parts of New England, and are told that many if not most of the

fruit trees have been seriously injured, if not utterly ruined.—*Editor of N. E. Farmer.*

DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I think it very desirable for the public to ascertain, from New Jersey and the middle States, whether the effects of the past winter and autumn, have been so severe on fruit trees there as in this section of the Union.

The damage done to the pear, cherry, peach and apple, (more particularly young trees) is inconceivable, in every part of New England, as far as can be learned. Many young trees that appear to be green and healthy at first sight, are found, on removing the bark with a penknife, to be black and dead. I lately examined a young orchard of forty trees, every one of which was injured more or less, many utterly ruined, with the exception of two or three native cherry trees, that had never been budded. It is desirable to know whether native fruits in general have escaped, more than foreign varieties. An intelligent farmer in a town in Middlesex county, where thousands of barrels of winter apples are frequently raised in a season, informed me, he feared they should not produce a barrel this year, nor a pint of cherries. As it will be a long time before the trees can recover from this shock, we may calculate on a great scarcity of fruit, for ten years to come. I hope your correspondents in various parts of the United States, will furnish information of the state of orchards in their vicinity, through the New England Farmer.

A. B.

Salem, March 12, 1832.

LARGE OX.

Mr Thomas T. Farnsworth of Worcester, Mass. lately slaughtered an Ox of the Durham short horn breed, originally owned by his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, which exhibited unequivocal testimony of the value of that race of animals. His weight was as follows:—

Alive,	2525;
Quarters,	370;
“	370;
“	380;
“	375;
Hide,	150;
Tallow,	118;
Total,	1763.

The Ox was five years old, only. He had no meal, except five bushels last spring, and twenty bushels of cob and corn meal since the commencement of autumn.

Barking the stems of Fruit Trees.—A writer for the *Gardeners' Magazine* says, in substance, that his gardener in Holland, at the winter pruning, given in that country in February, cuts off with his common pruning-knife all the outer bark, down to the liber, of his apple and pear trees, and vines, above eight or ten years old; not so deeply, however, with the young as with the old trees. This man's practice is said to have been always successful in producing larger and better flavored fruit, than can be obtained without that process.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are obliged to defer this week, the Proceedings of the last stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and many other favors.

HAMPTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of about forty gentlemen was held at Springfield, Mass. last week, in which suitable arrangements were made for organizing a Horticultural Society, to embrace members from any part of the County of Hampton. We hope the proposed institution will prove as flourishing as its object is laudable. The following gentlemen were chosen officers:—

ROBERT EMERY, President.

CHARLES STERNS, Vice President.

HENRY STERNS, Recording Secretary.

W. B. O. PEABODY, Corresponding Secretary.

ELISHA EDWARDS, Treasurer.

These, with the following named gentlemen, constitute the Executive Committee, to examine horticultural productions, award premiums, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD; THOMAS BOND;

SOLOMON HATCH; JAMES CHAPMAN.

Notice.

A collection of Seeds and Cuttings will be distributed at the Hall of the Mass. Hort. Society on Saturday 17th inst. March 14.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig *Cora* from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twenty-six pounds." They contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a splendid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

Isabella; Barcelona;
Catawba; Blands;
Constantia; Black Cape;

Black Hamburgh;
3 varieties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Spain, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 73 Congress street, for any quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. Z. COOK, Jr.
March 12, 1832. 5t

Durham short horn Stock.

FOR Sale, a few very superior half blood Durham short horn Cows, sired by *Admiral*,—who was presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin,—these Cows are all warranted in calf by *Young Court*, a full blood Durham short horn Bull, out of the imported Cow *Annabella*, presented by Sir Isaac to the same Society. *Annabella* has repeatedly given forty-eight pounds of rich Milk per day, from grass feed only. For particulars, inquire of Mr J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Seed store, Boston, or at the Farm of E. Herby Derby, Esq. Salem, where the Stock can be seen. Salem, March, 1832.

Farm for Sale.

A first rate Farm, laying in Dorchester, six miles from the old State House, containing 90 acres; consisting of mowing, pasture, orchard and wood; a few acres of it is salt marsh, situated at South Boston.

There is a handsome two story house, in good repair, finely situated on a hill, having a very commanding prospect of the country, handsomely finished; a large barn with an excellent cellar under it for vegetables, shed room, piggery, &c. &c.; a farm house, nearly new, and ice house—the whole combining as pleasant a situation for a gentleman, as can be found in the vicinity; the land is in good heart, and would make an excellent milk farm; 60 tons of hay was cut from it last season, and 10 cows kept on it; it is the farm formerly owned by John Gray, Esq. For further particulars, apply at the New England Farmer office. March 14.

Scotch Gooseberry Bashes, Dahlia Roots, &c.

THIS Day received by J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store, a choice collection of Large Scotch Gooseberry Bashes, Double Dahlia Roots, Tuberoses, Amaryllis, &c. Particulars next week. March 14.

Golden Leaf Tobacco.

SINCE noticing Golden Leaf Tobacco for sale, in the papers, I have received orders for it from different parts of all the northern and eastern States and their principal cities. Many inquire the profits per acre. I have just received offers from Albany, which enable me to say that the produce of first rate crops is worth from 200 to \$200 per acre, in that city. I have yet seed sufficient for 2000 acres, which, for my own and the public's benefit, I wish to dispose of on the terms in the former notice.

HIRSH MATTESON.

Matteson's Mills, Otsego Co. N. Y. March 1, 1832.
[T A few packages of the above seed for sale by J. B. Russell, Boston—\$1 per package.

Printers inserting the above, by sending me a paper, Matteson's Mill, Exeter, Otsego Co. N. Y. shall receive seed for their kindness. March 14.

Stallions.

THE following Horses are for sale or to let, the ensuing season,—if not parted with, they will stand for Mares at the farm of A. Dey, at Lodi, Bergen Co. New Jersey, near Newark bridge, under the care of Hosea Worthington.

PATH KILLER—chestnut; five years old; sire, American Eclipse; dam, Hyacinth, a pure thorough bred mare of the English race breed, whose pedigree is verified up to the original horses, more than a hundred years; his colts are remarkable for their size and bone.

NAVARINO—blood-bay; four years old; sire, Sir Harry; dam, Hyacinth.

HARPINS—beautiful blood-bay; upwards of sixteen hands high; sire, Hambletonian; dam, Messenger Mare; a great trotter, and his colts large and fine, well calculated for coach horses—for one pair of them, only 2 and 3 years old, \$400 was refused.

The above horses will stand at \$15, and the mare warranted with foal. If paid by the 1st of November, 1832, \$12.50 will be taken.

JERRY LEIGHORN—cream color; sixteen hands high; five years old; sire, imported horse Leighorn; dam, a Defiance Mare. This breed of horses has proved great travellers, and valuable as roadsters and for farming horses. Stands at \$8, and the mare warranted with foal—if paid by the 1st of November, 1832, \$6 will be taken.

Bulls.

TWO Bulls of the imported short horned Durham breed for sale, or to let the ensuing season. Enquire of A. Dey, No. 27, Nassau street, New York.
March 14, 1832. 3t

Evergreens, Silver Firs, etc.

THE subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine, and being agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.
Augusta, Me. March 14. 6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c. can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

WILL be sold or let, and possession given immediately, the Waterhill Farm, (so called), situated in Lynn, consisting of between 70 and 80 acres of as good Land as can be found in the County of Essex, with between 2 and 300 large Apple, Pear, and Peach Trees, two good Dwelling Houses, with ample Barns and out-buildings. Said Farm is most pleasantly located, between the Boston old road and turnpike, and only ten minutes' walk from the Hotel, affording an excellent opportunity for a Milk Farm or a Gardener.

For further particulars inquire of Mr Wiley, near the Lynn Hotel, or of the subscriber.

WM. B. BREED.
Lynn, Feb 16, 1832. 1t

Bees for Sale.

FOR Sale by Emory Wheeler, Brighton, about a dozen Swarms of Bees in Beard's Patent Hives, from \$8 to 15 each, including the hives.
March 14. 4t

Farm to Let.

A first rate farm of about 120 acres, well proportioned in mowing, tillage and pasturing. It is capable of maintaining 30 head of cattle, and is well calculated for a Milk Farm, for which purpose it has been used a number of years. There is also one of the best orchards in the State—a good dwelling house, and three good barns. For terms apply at 56, Commercial st. 4t March 14

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT valuable Farm, pleasantly situated in the North Parish of Andover, one mile from the Rev. Mr Loring's meeting-house and Mr Putnam's academy, on the road leading from said meeting-house to Andover bridge, and within half a mile of good Saw and Grist Mills, and Blacksmith's Shop—3 miles from the Theological Seminary, 4 miles from Methuen meeting-house and factories, and 12 miles from Lowell—all which places, together with a number of Factories in the vicinity, afford as good a market for produce as may be found in Boston.

There is on said Farm rising 300 Fruit Trees, half of which are young fruiting and grafted with the best kind of winter apples, and fall and summer pears—the residue furnishes a plentiful crop of fall and cider apples. The farm consists of 110 acres, more or less, of excellent land, conveniently divided into lots of tillage, mowing, pasture, rye-land and meadow, and well watered. The road passes through the centre of the farm, and is fenced on both sides with firm stone wall, most of the Farm being fenced with the same material. The buildings are convenient and in good repair—the house is nearly new.

The whole offers a desirable residence for a farmer, or a summer retreat for a gentleman who wishes to retire in that season of the year.

Purchasers are invited to call and view the premises. The terms will be made known by the occupant, JOHN ENDICOTT, or Dr J. KITTREDGE.

The above Farm, if not sold before the 25th inst. will be offered at Public Auction on Tuesday, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock.
Andover, (North Parish) March 6, 1832. 3t

To Let.

THE Farm on which the subscriber resides in Dracut, within about three miles of the Lowell market, containing about three hundred acres of cultivated land of various descriptions, and all fenced with a stone wall. The buildings are a good dwelling house, shed, cider mill, three barns 174 feet long, grain and ice house, and are all in perfect repair. The farm is productive, and will summer and winter 50 cows, and offers the best encouragement for carrying on the milk and vegetable business at Lowell. It will be let from one to five years, with the stock and tools, and immediate possession given.

B. F. VARNUM.

March 2, 1832.

4t

A Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best Farms in West Newbury, pleasantly situated near the Merrimack river, on the stage road from Newburyport to Haverhill and Lowell, containing about one hundred and fifteen acres, well divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage. An excellent Farm for Hay, having a large proportion of natural Mowing, and a fine young Orchard. The Farm is composed of three separate lots, and will be sold together or in lots to suit the purchaser. There is on the north side of the road about sixty-six acres, with a large two story House, a Barn, 104 feet by 30, Granary, Chaise-House, Sheds, &c. convenient, and all in good repair. One lot on the south side of the road, opposite the House, containing eighteen acres.

Also, another Lot on the same side of the road, about 40 rods distant, containing about thirty acres, having a good barn on the said side 51 by 28.

A good lot of SALT MARSH, about ten acres, very handy to boat, and of the first quality.

If said Farm is not disposed of at private sale, before Monday the 26th March next, it will be sold on the Wednesday following, at Public Auction, together with the Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils, about fifty Tons of English Hay, 20 Tons Salt Hay, 60 bushels of Red Top Seed, lot of Potatoes, and sundry other articles.

Sale will be positive. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or at No. 12 Essex street, Boston.

PAUL BAYLEY.

West Newbury, Feb. 20, 1832.

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences, can have young quicks about 34 feet high, for \$3 per hundred, and plants 24 feet high, for \$2.50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.

March 14.

MISCELLANY.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

GOING TO LAW.

It is strange that men, especially farmers, do not all see the folly of going to law to settle disputes between neighbors. The following article, from the Keene Sentinel, exhibits the foolishness of those who engage in lawsuits to adjust their difficulties, or rather to gratify their passions. A quarrel about three sheep, cost the plaintiff 400 dollars and the defendant 100 dollars, and they were finally necessitated to submit the cause to the decision of five persons in the neighborhood. They might have done this at first with little or no expense.

Beauties of Litigation.—A. sued his neighbor B. (both living in this county) for trespass, in taking three sheep from an inclosure, where a certain number belonging to the defendant, had been pastured through the summer. A. alleging that, to make up his number, B. had got part of his that had been pastured in an adjoining lot, and got mixed with the large flock belonging to different persons. The Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff. Defendant appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. The parties appeared with many witnesses at the January term, which was adjourned on account of the non-attendance, by reason of indisposition, of the majority of the Court. At the adjournment the case was argued, but the jury could not agree. The parties were then persuaded to submit the cause to the arbitration of five respectable individuals in the vicinity. The trial lasted three days, when the defendant obtained a verdict. The cost of this suit for the three sheep, we are told, amounts to nearly \$500—about 400 of which falls on the plaintiff.

A schoolmaster in Hampshire County, offered himself for examination, only three months ago, possessing the following rare qualifications:

1. He used very pure language. When told by the committee, that they should examine him in English Grammar, he said, "I am glad of that, for I am a horse at Grammar."

2. He not only used pure language, but was very accurate in his statements. When asked to bound the United States, he said, "they are bounded east by the ocean, and south by Florida, and west by the valley of the Mississippi." When told that the valley was part of the United States, he said, "I don't know, there is a *darn'd great chunk* of it off there."

His language and manners were in keeping with each other. In all the studies except geography, he was well qualified, but was rejected because he was a clown in language and manners. The committee thought the school might as well be without a teacher, as to have one who would set such an example.—*Hampden Gazette.*

Cultivation of the Mulberry tree.—We are glad to perceive that this important subject is likely to be taken into consideration by our Legislature, and that a bill was introduced into the Assembly on Friday last, by Mr Van Schaick of this city, to encourage the growth of the mulberry tree and silk worm in this State. This is a subject of great importance to the country, and is destined to add another branch to our great and growing system.

New York Advocate.

LABOR.

The value of labor.—A pound of iron in a crude state, is perhaps worth a cent. It is converted, we will suppose, into steel, and then into watch springs. Now, according to a calculation made in a work upon this subject, there are 7000 grains in a pound weight, and every watch spring weighs a tenth of a grain,—70,000 watch springs, worth, say, \$2 each, \$140,000 for the pound of iron, or rather the labor expended upon it.

Economy of labor.—The steam engines at work in England are equal to the united force of 1,900,000 men, and are managed by only 35,000 men.

Price of labor.—This depends upon principles which seem to defy the researches of the most scientific, the most philosophical minds. It cannot be declared by the quantity of coin, earned by a laboring man, since coin is only metal, with its weight and purity determined by the mint. The value is determined by the same principles that determine the value of other things.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—A correspondent at Baltimore, makes the following statement in regard to the railroad.

"A stranger would be surprised to witness the operations on our railroad, and see the amount of business transacted on the sixty miles already completed. More than 350 cars or wagons are now in operation, and this number is insufficient for the demand for transportation. The road is now completed into the heart of the city. During the first 16 days of this month, (February) there arrived and departed 1,733 wagons, loaded inward with flour, produce, &c, outward with merchandise. During the 16 days there arrived in the passenger cars 1,723 passengers. Among the articles which arrived on the cars during the 16 days alluded to, there were 14,288 bbls. flour, 61 tons iron, 490 tons wood, 195 tons granite, 900 bushels grain.

"Neither snow nor frost has obstructed the cars an hour this winter. The work progresses with great rapidity, and those who are acquainted with the country, believe it will be completed to the Ohio river within five years from this time."

Alpine Farmers.—The farmers of the Upper Alps, though by no means wealthy, live like lords in their houses; while the heaviest portion of the labor which is performed, devolves upon the wife. It is no uncommon thing to see a woman yoked to a plough with an ass, while the husband guides it. He accounts it an act of politeness to lend his wife to his neighbor who, is oppressed with work, and the neighbor reciprocates the favor when needed.

Nasturtium.—The blossoms of this plant have been observed to emit electric sparks towards evening, which was first noticed by the daughter of the illustrious Linnaeus, who could not credit the account until he had seen the phenomenon. It is seen most distinctly with the eye partly closed.

Retaliation.—When the late Marquis of Londonderry was Secretary of State, a friend one day, in familiar conversation, took the liberty of asking him why, in his official appointments, he did not promote merit? "Why," cried the Marquis, "why, because merit did not promote me, to be sure."—*London paper.*

The Horticultural Garden of the late Andrew Parmentier, is offered for Sale.



The reputation of this establishment is not confined to the vicinity of New York, but is well known throughout the United States, and different parts of Europe. It is situated two miles from the city of New York, at Brooklyn, Long Island, at the junction of the Jamaica and Flatbush Roads, and contains 24 acres. The Grounds are in a very high state of cultivation, and laid out with judgment and taste. The situation is very healthy and the view very extensive, commanding the bay, the city, &c. The Garden is enclosed by a pointed stone fence, and inside of that is a hawthorn hedge. The Nursery contains a fine and extensive collection of Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees; also, a splendid collection of Roses and Herbaceous Plants,—the object of the late proprietor having always been to collect every new variety.

On the premises are a Dwelling House, two Laborers' Houses, seven Cisterns, and a never-failing Pump of excellent water; four Green and Hot Houses, containing a rich variety of rare exotics.

The advantages to be derived by any person who wishes to engage in the occupation of Gardening, by the purchase of this property, are very great; the business already secured is very extensive, and the prospect of increased encouragement is such as to warrant the belief that the purchase of the property will amply repay the enterprise of the one who may engage in the business.

Terms will be made known by applying to Mrs PARMENTIER, on the premises.

N. B. — Any orders sent to Mrs P. will be promptly and carefully executed. 6t

Feb. 16.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR, 63, Broad street.

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 63 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned Jan. 1.

White Mulberry Trees.

WANTED, a few thousands of White Mulberry Trees, two or three years old. Any persons having them are requested to forward the necessary information, with the prices, to the New-England Farmer Office, post paid.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
 Albany—Wm. THORNBURN, 347 Market street.
 Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
 Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
 Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
 Fitchburg—N. Y. Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
 Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
 Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
 Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
 Newburyport.—EISENBERG STEINMAN, Bookseller.
 Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
 Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
 Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
 Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
 Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1832.

NO. 36.

ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

ANTS.

By the Editor.

These insects colhabit in numerous parties, and maintain a sort of republic, not unlike that of bees. Their nests are in the form of an oblong square and contain paths which lead to different magazines. Their method of constructing these habitations is truly wonderful. Some of the ants are employed in making the ground firm, by mixing with it a kind of glue, to prevent its crumbling and falling upon them; others may be seen gathering several twigs, which they use for rafters, by placing them over the paths to support the covering; they lay others across, and upon these, rushes, weeds, and dried grass, which they form into a double declivity, and thus conduct the water from their magazine.

For provisions they secure everything which to them is eatable, and we may often observe one loaded with a dead fly, sometimes several together with the carcase of a May-bug or other large insect; and, if they cannot transport it, they consume a part of it upon the spot, at least so much as may reduce it to a bulk adequate to their strength. They lay up hoards of wheat and other grain, and for fear it should sprout from the moisture of their subterranean cells, they gnaw off the end which would produce the blade. It is remarkable, that if one ant meets another which is loaded, it will always give way, or will help it if it is overburdened. Indeed, the strength of this little animal is astonishing, as one of them will frequently drag a burden many times heavier than itself.

On depriving a mouse or other little animal of its skin, and placing it on an ant hill in a little box perforated in several places, so as to admit a free passage for the ants, it will be found, in a few days, converted into the most perfect skeleton.

The ant deposits her eggs in the manner of the common fly, and from these eggs are hatched the *larvæ*, a sort of small maggot or worm without legs; which after a short time change into chrysalids, usually called ants' eggs.

The following are among the methods of destroying these destructive insects.

Forsyth says, "you may destroy many of them by mixing quick lime with soot, and laying it along their roads, where you see them thickest; but where you can come at their nests, the best way is to put a piece of quick lime into them and pour as much water over the lime as will slack it, the heat of which will destroy them—when you have poured in the water, cover the lime with a turf or a little earth, which will render it more effectual by confining the heat. You may slack the lime with a mixture of urine and soap-suds, which will render it still more effectual."

If the walls of an apartment are washed with a painter's brush, dipped in a solution made of four ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of water, both the ant and the red spider will be destroyed.

When you find their nests or other collections of them near home, you may pour hot water on

them. When a farmer manures his land, if he uses ashes, lime, or sea-sand, he may be sure of not being annoyed by ants.

An English publication asserts, "Ants that frequent houses and gardens, may be destroyed by taking flour of brimstone half a pound, and potash four ounces; set them in an iron or earthen pan over a fire, till dissolved and united; afterward beat them to a powder, and infuse a little of this powder in water; and wherever you sprinkle it the ants will die or flee the place."

Likewise, "corrosive sublimate mixed with sugar, has proved a mortal poison to them, and is the most effectual way of destroying these insects."

Another remedy is as follows: Make a strong decoction of tobacco and the tender shoots of elder, by pouring boiling water on them; then sprinkle fruit trees infested with ants or other insects, with this decoction, cold, twice a week, for two or three weeks, with a small brush; which will effectually destroy the insects and preserve the fruit and leaves.

To preserve dishes of meat in cupboards, &c, against ants, it has been recommended to take a wine glass well cleaned and place it in your cupboard or safe, upside down, and put the dish or plate which contains your meat, on it. It may be here balanced with the greatest safety, and it is said, will be preserved from ants, provided care is taken that the meat and dish be free from them when placed in that situation.

Ants are unjustly accused of damaging fruit trees, and are incorrectly supposed to be authors of mischief accruing from the depredations of aphides, alias plant lice, alias pucerons, alias *vine fretters*. The excrements of these last mentioned insects are sweet, and compose one kind of honey dew, called *suffusio melita*. Ants ramble over trees which are infested with these insects, for the purpose of feeding on this sweet substance, and are mistaken for the cause of honey dew, and the disease of the tree of which honey dew is a symptom. The aphides, too, are often but erroneously supposed to be the young progeny of ants, when in fact there is no affinity between these two species of insects. Still, as ants feed on fruits, it may be expedient to extirpate them by some of the above mentioned methods.

DWARF FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Observing in your No. 31 some queries respecting dwarf fruit trees, this may inform that I have seen a garden bordered with dwarf fruit trees, perhaps none taller than two and a half feet; the tops spreading very wide, and well loaded with apples, pears, and peaches, many touching the ground. The gentleman who planted them being dead, I obtained no account how the dwarfing was effected.

I have since been informed, through a channel worthy of credit, that the mode of making such dwarf trees is very simple and easy. On the limbs of fruit trees there are what I call forked twigs, (fruit spurs,) say two or three inches long, that bear fruit. Take and graft them into a piece of root; put on the wax, and plant it in the garden, and it will grow into a dwarf fruit tree.

I have only tried one experiment, by setting

such a forked twig in an apple stock. It grows slowly enough for a dwarf tree and produced apples. I am now too aged, feeble, and trembling with the palsy, to graft any more.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL PRESTON.
Stockport, Pa. March 3, 1832.

(CIRCULAR.)

Albany, Feb. 24, 1832.

SIR—You will perceive, by the pamphlet which accompanies this, that a State Agricultural Society has been organized, for the purpose of improving our husbandry, horticulture and household arts, and that you have been designated as one of a general committee, to aid in the furtherance of these objects of public utility.

Without presuming to dictate, or to limit the exertions of the general committee, I would respectfully suggest, that the following, among other subjects, will particularly merit their attention.

I. To encourage and promote the organization of county, or local societies, of agriculture and horticulture, as a means of exciting laudable emulation, and of promoting habits of industry, economy of labor, and improvement in the moral and social condition of society.

II. To add to the numbers and means of the State societies, by soliciting names to their constitution, and contributions to their funds. As the society pays neither salaries nor perquisites, its funds will be exclusively devoted to public and useful objects; and it is believed the members will receive an equivalent for their subscription in the publications they will become entitled to. The benefits which the society shall be able to dispense, will therefore be measured by the extent of its funds.

As one of the most effectual means of diffusing information, and thereby increasing its usefulness, the society contemplate the publication of a periodical work, devoted exclusively to improvements in the rural arts. The better to enable them to fulfil their wishes in this respect, permit me,

In the third place, to solicit communications, as well from others as from the members of the general committee, of well attested experiments and facts.

1. In *Stock Husbandry*—In relation to the breeding, management, habits, diseases and means of prevention and cure, of all kinds of domestic animals—methods of fattening, and choice of breeds.

2. In *Tillage Husbandry*—In relation to the cultivation of grains, grasses, field vegetables, and other useful products—manures and their application, including lime, gypsum and marls—rotation of crops; improved implements; new articles of culture; draining; fences, including live fences; the orchard, and manufacture of cider.

3. In *Horticulture*—In reference to the culture of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, and methods of propagating them; the diseases to which they are incident, and the insects which do them injury, and the methods of prevention and cure; culinary vegetables, and the flower garden.

4. In the *Household Arts*—Embracing household fabrics; rearing of silk worms; manufacture of butter and cheese; of domestic wines; the

preservation of fruits, and their various preparations in household economy, &c.

By collecting together the practical knowledge of our best farmers and gardeners, in their respective branches of labor, a very valuable fund of information will be obtained, which, while it impoverishes not the contributors, cannot fail to enrich, very greatly, the community at large. Such contributions, like the offerings of charity, are blessed to the giver as well as the receiver. It is a satisfaction, perhaps somewhat peculiar to the philanthropic tiller of the soil, that while he is improving by intelligence, skill and industry, his own temporal and moral condition, he is, by his example, benefitting those around him, and that his benefactions, in this way, are co-extensive with the knowledge and importance of his improvements.

Your name has been inserted on the general committee, under the impression that the society would find in you an efficient co-operator in their labors of usefulness. Should you, however, unexpectedly decline the duties which the appointment imposes, I beg to be notified thereof as early as convenient, that the executive committee may appoint another in your stead.

As the society propose to issue their first publication in the present year, it is desirable that communications intended for the publication, the invitation for which is intended to be general, should be forwarded to me as early in the autumn as convenient. Very respectfully,

J. BUEL, *Cor. Sec'y.*

ON PRESERVING CABBAGES THROUGH THE WINTER, &c.

To those who are fond of fresh cabbages at this season of the year, the following information may be serviceable. To preserve them, dig a trench about six inches deep, in dry ground and wide enough to admit the heads of the cabbage; lay two sticks parallel with each other on the bottom of the trench, for the heads to rest on, to keep them from the ground; place the heads on the sticks with the roots up, and surround them with straw; then cover them with earth six or eight inches deep, having the ground sloping to carry off the rains; they will come out in the spring sound, fresh and tender, as they were when gathered.

Is it known, generally, that the sap of the butternut tree is better and richer, than that of the rock or sugar maple? I confess I was ignorant of the fact till within two days past.

Two years ago last fall, I filled two flour barrels with fine winter apples of different varieties, packed in sand previously dried with a good deal of care in an oven, and set them away in a dry cool room, designing to keep them till spring; but long before that time, I discovered to my mortification, that my apples were nearly all rotten and spoiled. Will gentlemen, who have been successful in preserving them in sand or otherwise, be so obliging as to inform your readers of the precise method to be pursued?

I fear your printer has seasoned my hop beer rather too high with ginger, to make it a cooling drink for hot weather; it may be thought, perhaps, to be too nearly allied, in some of its properties, to that kind of drink for which it is recommended as a substitute—(instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. I said $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. which gives it an agreeable flavor.) You make me intimate that there are but two months in twelve, when it may be made. I said that it

should be made in June, and in July should be drunk, &c. It should be made one month, at least, before it is used, to give it time to ferment and lose that quality which makes it deleterious to many, while in a state of fermentation. I recommended to make it in June, that it may be ready for July, when farmers and farmers' boys (too many of them, at least,) think they must begin to drink rum, if they have not begun before; a practice which cannot be too severely censured or too quickly abandoned, as it has, in thousands of instances, been the very nursery of intemperance, that remorseless enemy of the farmer's hopes and interests, whose very touch is pollution, whose embrace is death. Yours very respectfully,

JNO. TOWNSEND.

Andover, Con. March, 1832.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

MR. EDITOR,

DEAR SIR—It is with much reluctance, that I again trespass upon the patience of your readers, (for they undoubtedly wish for something more instructive,) in giving my views in full, upon the first remarks I made, respecting premiums, &c. I cannot but think it of great importance to the future success of horticulture, that all difference of opinion, especially with those who are most particularly interested, should be as nearly as possible adjusted. It is only by the combined efforts of many, that our transactions can be brought to any good effect. But I am now induced to make the following remarks, on reading in your No. of the 22d inst. the communication of "A Cultivator," in answer to my first essay. As your correspondent says, he dissented very far from me in some points of facts, he has given it quite a thorough review, in the form of an examination. I am heartily glad he has; for I wrote, or at least it was not my intention to write, anything which would not bear the most severe scrutiny; and who is there better able to review such a communication, than "A Cultivator." I feel myself amply compensated for the little time I have spent; and certainly, I cannot but feel highly flattered, in receiving the early attention of "A Practical Horticulturist," and "A Cultivator," in answer to the few hints and suggestions which I advanced. Your correspondent admits, that he has no doubt I "was influenced by the best motives," and most assuredly I had no other; yet he says, that such "sweeping censure" is not particularly acceptable, to those upon whom he thinks it directly reflects; and accuses me of not proposing a "remedy" for the defects I discover—where, he says, in fact, there are none. After a long quotation from my communication, in regard to cucumbers, &c, he goes on to "deduce his inferences" and give us his objections.

All premiums, he says, "are but means to an end." First—to increase "certain skill" in the competitors, and produce an ultimate result. I admit it. But what is his ultimate result? The object of the articles enumerated on the premium list, he immediately says, is precocity of growth. And is this the result of "certain skill" in competitors? Is it the result of any skill? certainly not. "Precocity of season," is one thing intended, undoubtedly; but I would ask, if a person were to cultivate a cucumber, and produce it on the first Saturday in July, and it should be perhaps a small, half-grown, premature fruit of no flavor; would he be entitled to the "certain skill" of the one, who should present one on the second Saturday,

full grown, of good size and flavor, and beautiful color? Would the precocity of growth of the first, predominate over the "certain skill" of the other, who perhaps planted his seed quite as early, but was not favored with a piece of land particularly fitted for the growth of early vegetables? None would hesitate to say, he would not. The very quotation he has taken from a periodical, answers this question much more satisfactorily than I can. "The best dish of cherries gathered in July, perhaps, from standard trees planted twenty years ago, may imply but slender merit in the person who produced them." The good qualities of fruits and vegetables are what is mostly to be considered. As to bringing cucumber plants forward under a hand glass, so as to make a week's difference, it is a fallacy; they may be used to cover plants in chilly nights, or a few hoops with a cloth and a little straw covered over, may be used for the same purpose; but no other. The heat of the sun through the glass upon the plants, is of very little use, so early in the season, if there is not heat underneath. The idea is not in keeping with vegetable or animal nature. Would an animal (or vegetable) existence be kept in good health, would perspiration go on in its proper course, would not the whole system be vitiated, were one half of the body situated in the temperature of an ice cellar and the other in that of the torrid zone? I leave this for your correspondent to solve.

Perhaps I have been led from a proper course; and I shall go back to the first part of this communication. He says, that "although it is no very difficult matter to grow a beet, or a carrot, yet a novice would find something to do, to insure an early crop; and if pursued as an object of field culture," &c. Who is there who doubts that as an object of field culture for insuring large crops, and cultivating them as articles of food for horses, cattle, hogs, &c; who doubts the propriety of a premium? Who doubts the propriety of a very large premium? It is in this manner we find out who fills his land to the most advantage, and who is the most industrious farmer. But the Agricultural Society, if I recollect right, specifies no precocity of growth.

I come now to the most important part of your correspondent's communication; the part which, in fact, almost alone called forth my remarks at this time. That is, to show his love and desire for the future advancement of the distinguished science of horticulture. I could not have supposed, that there was to be found an individual who has any regard for that science, who wishes for its best interests and success, that would have indulged in such sentiments as "A Cultivator." We should soon go back to the primitive age from which we have been so rapidly emerging. If, by the beneficence of a Divine Providence, we live in a country blessed with health, wealth, and prosperity; if we live in a land where we never knew want, and have the assurance, that "seed-time and harvest shall never cease," where the beauties of spring revive in new splendor after bursting the icy fetters of winter, and the warm days of summer clothe our fields and forests with green, and scatter over the pastures a profusion of flowers of endless hues; where the fruits ripen in such abundance, nurtured without the hand of man; where we have all these in plenty in the natural season, can we say that we should dispense with all luxuries; can we say it is useless to have ripe mel-

ons in May, or cucumbers in March; can we say it is absolutely of "no utility?" I hope not. But what says your correspondent? "I should be glad to learn of what value to us here, is the skill used in forcing melons, that a high premium should be offered for it?" Of what use is horticulture? he might as properly ask. Dr M. A. Ward, in his excellent address before the Horticultural Society, has given a true synopsis of the word *horticulture*; and if your correspondent will turn to it, he will find it completely elucidated.

I would be one, to give the sum which is now offered as a premium for forced cucumbers, towards one of five or ten times the amount, to the individual who should produce the best melons, excelling in all qualities, during the month of May; or for a cucumber, a good bunch of asparagus, or a dish of strawberries by the first of April, all of good size and excellent qualities. Is it showing a love for improvement, to depreciate the raising of these at this season? I look forward to the time when we shall rival our transatlantic friends; to the time when every man who has amassed anything over the necessities and conveniences of life, will have his pinery, vinery, peach-house, fig-house, cherry-house, strawberry pits, melon pits, cucumber pits, and his aviary, apiary, park, lawns, &c. The work has begun, and we look forward with pleasing reflections, to the time when it shall be incorporated with all our necessities inducive to happiness.

As to the growing of grapes and the observations on flowers, he will find an answer (which it would be unnecessary to repeat) in my last, if it meets his eye. It is said, there is "no accounting for tastes," and perhaps it is well there is not. If he can make himself content by living on carrots, beets, and other vegetables, till the season for melons, cucumbers, &c. comes in, he has an undoubted right so to do; and without the thought of being "chilled." But your correspondent seems to comment very severely on the system which I proposed (he says, I did not), as a remedy; he says, "Is this the system we want? those who award the premiums must be incorrigibly stupid, if they do not go right with this luminous system." What system? What system is he speaking of? Certainly I do not understand him, unless he means the one I recommended. He has thought, he says, that it was rather difficult to decide correctly on premiums, because he read in a late number of *London's Magazine*, that some society had adopted general rules. This is all true. But are we advanced far enough to decide in this manner? Indeed I think not. And in particular, if we should follow his directions, we should never find one capable of telling the qualities of a forced melon from a pumpkin.

I should not have gone at such length in my remarks, were it not for the reasons stated; and the only apology I have to make is, that in what little I have written, I have not conveyed my ideas so minutely, as your correspondent's "essay" required.

Yours with much respect,

Cambridge, March 7, 1832. RUSTICUS.

Boxwood a substitute for Hops.—M. Du Petit lately stated to the Philomathic Society of Paris, that more boxwood than hops was employed in making almost all the beer brewed in Paris. Boxwood contains a powerful sudorific principle, with a bitter taste, which has lately been separated and is known under the name of *buxina*.—*Bull. Un.*

Gardening and Gardeners in America.—A writer for the *Gardener's Magazine*, who signs "R. C. near Philadelphia," says, "It is no less strange than true, that we have few or none of our natives, gardeners. Even when brought up in our gardens, they almost invariably prefer the plough and farming work, and have a strong dislike to weeding, &c., &c. They are generally very dextrous and handy with tools, and can do almost anything required in the use of them. On the contrary, the European gardeners who come here, are generally unaccustomed to any tools but the spade and hoe, and care but little to learn the use of others. If any alteration is required or mending wanted, they immediately require the assistance of the carpenter or the smith for trifling things, that one of our boys could do with a hatchet and knife if he could not procure other tools. This helplessness renders them the laughing stock of our workmen; particularly when they assume such importance, and consequential airs, as they most generally do on their first arrival here. A few years since, a young gardener arrived here from Ireland, without a friend or acquaintance, and having paid his last guinea for his passage, I gave him employment until I procured a very good situation for him, at one hundred and eighty dollars per year, and board and lodging. His employer was a quaker gentleman, who was much pleased with him and treated him very kindly. His only care was a small vegetable garden for the use of the family; and indeed it was the only branch of gardening for which he was competent. Unfortunately a tavern was too near, and here liquor is too cheap; he soon began to tittle and neglect his work. He had soon accumulated a hundred dollars; and had a crop of fine early potatoes, amongst other things in his garden. Some friends having arrived to dine with his employer, the gardener was requested to dig a few of his fine potatoes for dinner, as the boy was absent. The gardener replied, swelling with indignation, "Is it me, Sir, a thorough bred gardener, that you would ask to dig potatoes?" "Surely friend," replied his employer, "have thee toiled to raise them, and it can be no disgrace to dig a few for one dinner; however, give me the hoe, and I will dig them myself." The next morning he paid him off and discharged him. This, Sir, is the manner in which many of your gardeners conduct themselves, on their arrival here; and they are very frequently ignorant of their business. Still we are very far behind you in gardening, and willing to learn all we can from such as come here. In this country, no white man calls another "master,"* and land is so cheap that a few years' wages is sufficient to purchase a snug farm and stock it. The natural love of independence and comfort, carries nearly all the good gardeners to the western country, where they settle as farmers.

* In mentioning this term "master," which is obsolete here, I may remark, that I never knew a native American who was a livery; nor could extra wages induce them to put it on. I have frequently made the inquiry, but always found that those in liveries were foreigners. Neither are there in America any stageage passengers in the packet boats; there is one cabin for the ladies and another for the gentlemen, in which all, whether master or servant, mix on a footing of perfect equality. It is the same as to stage coaches, which have only one fare, and neither the coachman nor any of the servants at the inns, receives a farthing from the passengers or customers.—All that takes place between man and man in this country, is on the principle of equitable exchange; there is considered to be no obligation on either side.

From the *Gardener's Magazine*.

CAUSE AND CURE OF THE AMERICAN BLIGHT; IN ANSWER TO JUDGE BUEL.

SIR—Your respectable correspondent, Jesse Buel, Esq. treating of trees and their diseases, solicits information respecting the causes of these diseases and their cures. He says, "We have lost many of our pear trees, by what is termed the blight." Now, what our English gardeners describe as the "American blight," and which here particularly affects apple and pear trees, is evidently the larvæ of some insect, enveloped in a substance like white cotton; by which larvæ, I suspect, are the consequence and not the cause of the disease he writes upon; that is, I believe the blight never fixes, except upon parts of the tree where the sap has exuded through or under the bark, or where the tree has been cut or bruised, and has put on the appearance he describes, viz. 'the bark becomes dead in irregular blotches, contracts, and ultimately separates from the wood.' He says, farther, 'anything you can offer on the subject of the preceding remarks, will be particularly interesting to your American readers.' This leads me to mention, that about twentyfive years since, I planted on the east border of my garden, which was newly-raised land, a row of apple and pear trees, chiefly the former; and found that they all soon became affected with the disease above described. The subsoil being, particularly in winter, a morass, I planted the trees as high as possible; but some plants of the same kind and from the same nursery, planted in another and drier situation, being exempt from the disease, I considered that the other trees had become infected, from the absorption of the roots of too much moisture. To obviate this, I planted within three or four feet of them a row of willow stakes, which soon became bushes and now are trees. I could in a short time trace the roots of these willows, completely under the fruit trees, and as thick, generally, as a mat. I began, consequently, to fear that they would ultimately destroy them; but I was agreeably surprised by finding, from the period the roots became intermixed with those of the apple and pear trees, that this disease in the fruit trees gradually and I may say entirely disappeared; and for the last twenty years they have borne plenty of fine fruit. Now, as Judge Buel considers his trees to be thus diseased, from the elaborated sap, and to be most prejudiced in wet seasons, I think I am justified in supposing we both allude to the same disease, and I shall be happy if the remedial hint here given, should prove successful in America. ROBERT CAMELL, M. D.

Bungay, Sept. 20, 1832.

The Wire Worm.—A writer for an English paper, called the *Country Times*, states in substance, that he has ascertained by repeated experiments on a large scale, that by raising a drilled and hoed crop of white mustard seed on a field infested by the wire-worm, and keeping the ground clean by hoeing, the insect may be extirpated.

The conductor of the *Gardener's Magazine*, says, "The reason seems to be, that the wire-worm cannot eat the roots of the mustard, most probably from their acridity; and there being no other roots in the soil for them to live on, and no weeds or other plants than mustard, permitted to grow during the season, the insects necessarily die of famine."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

An account of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at the stated meeting, held at the hall of the Institution, on the 3d and adjourned to the 10th inst.

REPORT

Made by ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. 1st Vice President of the Society.

Since our last stated meeting, nothing important has transpired, that claims our particular notice at the present time. The intermediate portion of the year that has revolved since our last periodical interview, being unsuited to rural employments, furnishes little that is interesting to the general cultivator; but we may look forward with pleasing anticipations to the season that is advancing, when our hall shall again become the resort of the scientific and the practical, as well as of the beauty and taste which have on former occasions, been drawn hither to witness and to admire the display of the riches and the luxuries of Flora and of Pomona, which have afforded gratification to the visitors, and a becoming pride to the skilful and tasteful cultivator.

We have the satisfaction of knowing, that our institution is highly favored by the approbation and support of an enlightened and liberal community. We are stimulated by the public voice, and by an increasing love for horticultural employments to go onward; to render our institution what its early progress indicated, and its maturer usefulness has so preeminently disclosed. We could promise at its commencement, but little, for it was an experiment requiring time to develop its resources and our facilities. As an experiment, it was submitted to the consideration of our fellow citizens, to be cherished and fostered, if it should be found to merit their support and countenance. Of its ultimate triumph and acceptableness, the ardor and zeal of its friends was a sure and certain pledge. How that pledge has been redeemed, and how far those expectations we entertained, have been realized, are no longer problematical. We have laid its foundation broad and deep, and upon that we have reared a superstructure which we have good reason to hope, will be enduring and beneficial.

It is a source of grateful pleasure, that nothing has intervened to disturb the harmony nor mar the prosperity of our association; that differences of opinion upon subjects of minor importance, have become merged in the considerations of its vital interests, and that all are united in contributing individually and collectively, their skill and industry in the promotion of its common objects; improvement in the art of culture, the diffusion of scientific and practical knowledge, and the promotion of a taste for the delightful employment, which have a tendency to make mankind the lovers of peace, rather than of contention.

I cannot omit this opportunity to congratulate you, upon the prospect that the coming season promises, of the realization of hopes long entertained, of the establishment of a Garden of Experiment at Mount Auburn. That which the united efforts of many have hitherto in vain attempted, is now, by the influence of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, about to be accomplished, and this success is attributable to its original founders and to them should the praise be rendered. A cemetery and a garden. A sacred and

a delightful association. There, in its sequestered and silent avenues, "the broken in spirit" may retire, to mourn over the spot which affliction and friendship will consecrate, as the resting place of the loved ones that sleep beneath the umbrageous foliage, with which nature has beautified that unrivalled combination of "valley and hill." And there too is the garden, in which the taste and ingenuity of man will be exercised, the flowers of every clime and of every hue will be collected, to furnish forth a treat hitherto unequalled in the annals of our country.

I have received letters from individuals upon whom the Society has conferred the title of Honorary and Corresponding Membership, which are herewith communicated.

1st. A letter from Madam Martha Johannot, the lady of George Johannot, Esq. of Salem, a gentleman to whose skill and assiduity, in the cultivation and agency in the origin of three valuable varieties of pears, the community are greatly indebted.

SALEM, Dec. 19th, 1831.

SIR—Gratified by the honor of being elected an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, permit me to say, that at an earlier period of life, it would have led to exertions that might have been acceptable. I can now only offer my sincere wishes that every hope and anticipation of the Society, may be realized.—With thanks to them for their marked attention, and to you in particular, for the politeness with which it was conveyed,

I am with respect, yours,

MARTHA JOHANNOT.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. Esq. Dorchester.

2d. A letter from William Shaler, Esq. Consul General of the United States for the island of Cuba, residing at Havana. The recommendation of his distinguished friend to the honors of the Society, has been promptly attended to, and at a recent meeting of the Executive Council, Don Raman de la Sagra was elected an Honorary Member; the Society's diploma and the several addresses, with the rules and constitution of the institution, have been transmitted to him, accompanied by a letter informing him of his election, which follows in its proper order.

HAVANA, Jan. 20, 1832.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication of the 16th ultimo, announcing that the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts, had done me the honor to elect me one of its Corresponding Members, together with my diploma, the constitution of the Society, and addresses delivered before it at its second and third annual festivals. I am duly sensible of the honor conferred on me by this election, and shall ever be happy to concur by any means in my power, in promoting the beneficent views of the Society. I am, however, bound in candor to say, that these are subjects with which I have but a limited acquaintance. Correct information as to the botany and rural economy of this fine island, being of unquestionable importance to the Society, I take the liberty, in this view, of respectfully recommending the election, as a Corresponding Member, of my friend, Don Raman de la Sagra, director of the Havana Botanic Garden, who is a man of talents and great zeal in the pursuit of science. Don Raman has requested me to present to the Society, in his name, a copy of his Statistical History of Cuba, which I have the honor to transmit herewith. And I am, with very great respect, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

WM. SHALER.

TO ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. Esq.
1st Vice President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

BOSTON, Feb. 22d, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Our mutual and highly respected friend, William Shaler, Esq. Consul of the United States, residing at the city of Havana, has transmitted to me your valuable publication upon the statistics of the island of Cuba, to be deposited in the archives of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and in the name of that institution, I take leave to return you my thanks for the same.—Mr Shaler also took occasion to recommend to the Society, the propriety of conferring upon you the title of

membership, and I have now the honor to inform you, that at a meeting of the Executive Council, held a few days since, you were admitted an Honorary Member of said society; and the present occasion is improved to forward you its diploma, with the accompanying pamphlets, being the constitution and by-laws, with the addresses delivered at the commemoration of the second and third annual festivals, the edition of that pronounced at the first being wholly exhausted, which I very much regret, as it was a performance of high character and would have afforded you much pleasure in its perusal.

It will afford me much gratification to hear from you whenever it may suit your convenience; and if any of the plants, shrubs, or other productions of this section of the United States, would be deemed acceptable to you, be pleased to advise me, and I shall promptly forward them. I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

With great respect, your very obedient servant,
[Signed] ZEB. COOK, JR.

DON RAMAN DE LA SAGRA, HAVANA.

3d. A note from John W. Boot, Esq. accompanied by a package of seed of the *Pinus Deodora*, Roxburg, received by Mr Boot by the ship Dover from Liverpool. The following description of the tree producing the seed, accompanied the package:

"A most gigantic tree of vast dimensions, properly a species of cedar and very closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon; native of the elevated mountains, confining the Henecelayo to the northward; the wood exceedingly fragrant and durable. The seeds were brought from India by the Honorable William Leslie Melville, and some presented by that gentleman to Doctor Wallich.—Very many of these seeds have already sprung up at the Horticultural Society's garden (at Chiswick,) at Lori Grenville's, &c."

4th. A letter from John Howland, Jr. Esq. of New Bedford, addressed to Samuel Downer, Esq. with a bundle of Missouri grape cuttings.

The seeds and cuttings were ordered to be distributed among the members on Saturday, the 17th inst. at the adjourned meeting.

The following were admitted members of the Society: Hon. Charles F. Mercer of Virginia, Honorary; Hon James L. Hodges of Taunton, and Mr Howland Cowing, Jr. of Roxbury, subscription members.

All which is submitted.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.
1st Vice President.

NEW-ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND OTHER WORKING-MEN.

It may not be generally known, amongst our farming brethren, that a delegation from several towns and five different States, composing a body of nearly one hundred, were lately assembled at the Marlboro' hotel in Boston, who have announced their doings under the imposing name of the "New-England Association of Farmers, Mechanics, and other Working-men."

Mr Tillinghast, a respectable mechanic from Fall-river, presided; J. Frieze and G. W. Light, secretaries. Before the adjournment, a permanent organization was effected, and Dr Charles Douglass of New London, Connecticut, elected president.

The immediate object of the convention, appears to have been an improvement in the condition of men, women and children, who are engaged in the various manufacturing establishments, throughout New-England. I do not feel competent to judge of the propriety or of the practicability of all the measures proposed. So far, however, as they may operate to the benefit of work-

ing men, women, or children, if it is to be hoped they may succeed; since no permanent benefit can be bestowed on that class, without an ultimate gain to their employers, and an increase to the general happiness of both.

Another meeting is appointed to be held in September next in this city, and associations of farmers and mechanics throughout the New England States, are invited to send delegates. It being the wish of the convention that the whole laboring population of New-England, should be immediately represented: and, as far as may be, by those who can exhibit with other required credentials, that sign of industry which never lies, the *hard hand of labor*.

It has been said by an intelligent Englishman, well acquainted with the boasted free institutions of his own land, and with our republic of half a century's duration before him, that "the *natural right* of every individual to a share of the earth on which God has placed him, (the people's farm, as it is sometimes called), has never been practically acknowledged, insisted on, or enjoyed by any people. On the contrary, there has always existed, in every country, on one hand a party exercising an exclusive *de facto* property in the land; and on the other, the bulk of the people, who must *obtain leave to cultivate it*, or starve."

Perhaps we are entitled to some exception from a declaration so sweeping and so truly melancholy, yet I cannot avoid quoting a few lines from a letter now before me, fresh from the hand of a wise and good man and a practical farmer, which certainly goes far to sustain its application here.

He says, "There is no class of men of equal intelligence, who study their own interest so little as our farmers. The encouragement given to their labor is all-important; it in fact *regulates the wages of all other classes*. The most alarming symptom of the times is, that the title to real estate is passing out of the hands of those who work upon it. The whole economy of the government goes to depress it. I could point out many ways in which this is done, and unless relief is administered soon, we shall have a miserable and degraded tenantry after a while. At present, they can run away to the new countries, but the same causes will follow them there, and in the existing circumstances there is to be no rest for the sole of their foot. The real estate is now but a bob to the kite of a factitious credit currency," &c. &c.

I am not prepared to say, that this view of the state of our farming interest is entirely correct; yet the writer's intelligence, sound judgment, and disinterestedness, entitle it to serious consideration. No man however, among us, who will cast his eyes abroad, can fail of observing that throughout New England, the good land, indeed all the valuable property, both real and personal, is falling into comparatively few hands; and all of it, perhaps, by *legitimate* conveyance; yet much of it, by process that is considered ruinous and oppressive by many good men and sound lawyers, who are familiar with its operation.

The old saying is in every man's mouth, who has been fortunate in acquiring property,—that any one may get rich, who will be prudent and industrious. I have some doubts on this point, yet trust that all men will agree with me so far: that there are many industrious men and excellent citizens, in every part of New England, who are seduced into liabilities, and by degrees led through the process of mortgage, foreclosure and eject-

ment; and finally degraded at home, or driven in despair abroad, that under more indulgent provisions, might continue valuable members of society. I will close my too greatly extended remarks on this subject, by repeating the boast of a trader from a town in the new State of Vermont, who declared that he had, at successive intervals, held the title and possession of every farm in the town where he traded, *three times over*. He may tell us that this was all done strictly and according to law; but I think all my honest fellow citizens will unite with me in saying, that it might be profitable to submit such law to a revision.

There are many good men who feel deeply for the interests of the whole people; but reform or improvement, to be effectual or permanent, must proceed from the people themselves; and their will must be expressed in a manner more direct and less equivocal, than in that shape which prescription sanctions by the reverential character of *legitimacy*.

Frequent political excitements are salutary, and only to be dreaded when set on foot by the ambitions and designing. It may be useful, however, at all times to bear in mind the excellent caution of our immortal Washington:

"The *real people* occasionally assembled in order to express their sentiments on political subjects, ought never to be confounded with self-appointed societies, *usurping the right to control the constituted authorities*, and to dictate the public opinion."

Receipt for making Tomato Sauce.—Take tomatoes when ripe, and bake them till they become quite soft, and then scoop them out with a teaspoon, and rub the pulp through a sieve. To the pulp put as much Chili vinegar as will bring it to a proper thickness, with salt to your taste. Add to every quart, one ounce of garlic and one ounce of shallots, both sliced very thin. Boil it one quarter of an hour; then strain, and take out the garlic and shallots. After standing till quite cold, put the sauce into stone bottles, and let it stand a few days before it is corked up. If when the bottles are open, the sauce should appear to be in a fermenting state, put some more salt and boil it over again. The sauce should be of the thickness of rich cream, when poured out, and is, in my opinion, far superior to the famous Bengal chutney, to which it bears considerable resemblance.

Gardener's Magazine.

Economical Fuel.—A good fire on a winter day, at a mere trifling expense, is of importance to a poor man. One penny worth of tar or rosin water, will saturate a tub of coal with triple its original quantity of bitumen (the principle of light and heat), and of course render one such tub of three times more value, than it was when unsaturated.

—*English Newspaper.*

We believe that the additional value said to be acquired by coal, prepared as above mentioned, must be greatly exaggerated. "Bitumen" is not the only principle of heat and light; it furnishes more flame but less heat in proportion to its weight, than some of the harder sorts of coal, of which carbon is the principal constituents. But something may be gained, and we wish the experiment may be tried and its results made public.

Editor of N. E. Farmer.

Leaves of the Hawthorn as a substitute for Tea.—Mr R. Abbey has lately taken out a patent (in

England) for preparing the leaves of the hawthorn so as to make them a substitute for tea, and gives the following directions for the process. "Rinse the leaves in cold water; steam them till they change from green to olive, and dry them on hot plates." The conductor of the *Gardener's Magazine* says, "We should think sloe leaves would answer much better purpose than hawthorn leaves, on account of the prussic acid contained in the latter."

Light arable soils may be too much pulverized.—A writer for the *Gardener's Magazine* says, "I quite agree (from experience) with Mr Wallace (vol. vii. p. 36,) in thinking light soil sometimes injured, rather than improved, by too much digging, &c. I have for some years adopted the plan, of sowing August turnips on ground hoed and raked, in preference to digging; provided the ground be in good heart and not too much bound. I find the seed vegetates much sooner and is less infected with the fly; and, as the plants grow faster and bid defiance to the fly, they make less top but better roots."

Potatoes planted whole.—A writer in the *Gardener's Magazine* for Dec. 1831, states, "I quite agree with Mr T. A. Knight, in planting potatoes whole. As a testimony, I will state an experiment of mine: I planted four potato slips, containing two eyes in each; and four, the crowns containing, perhaps, four or five eyes each; four small whole ones; four large whole ones. The produce of the first four roots weighed eight pounds; of the second four, eleven pounds; that of the third four, sixteen pounds. I think this will make it clear to any one, that the reverse of what is generally followed ought to be practised, namely, to plant crowns or whole potatoes in lieu of a plant with two eyes. This is even the second trial I have made, and found it the same; but I was not so particular in the first experiment as in the second, having determined by my eye that the difference was so obvious. This is of the greatest importance to the agriculturist. If it holds good for an acre, what a difference in the produce!—The difference of a little extra seed bears no comparison to the extra produce; and besides, the labor of cutting is saved."

Magnificent Cypress Tree.—In the gardens of Chapultepec, near Mexico, the first object that strikes the eye is the magnificent cypress, called, the cypress of Montezuma. It had attained its full growth, when that monarch was on the throne, (1520,) so that it must now be at least 400 years old; yet it still retains all the vigor of youthful vegetation. The trunk is forty-one feet in circumference, yet the height is so majestic as to make even this enormous mass appear slender. At Santa Maria de Tula, in Oaxaca, is a cypress 93½ English feet in circumference, which yet does not show the slightest symptom of decay.

Ward's Mexico.

Lime-water for destroying Worms.—The use of Lime-water for destroying worms, was lately discovered in a garden near Edinburgh, by the overflowing of a brook, strongly impregnated with alkali from the refuse lime of the gas-works.—Wherever the soil of the garden was reached by this water, it threw up myriads of worms, which never returned again to their holes.—*Scotsman.*

From the Augusta Journal.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

We would call the attention of those interested, to the article on our last page, from the New England Farmer, (N. E. F. page 254,) in relation to the use of Liverpool salt. The views there taken of its qualities, appear to be corroborated in the experience of our farmers in other parts of the country. The Portsmouth (N. H.) Herald says,

"Last week we were told by a gentleman, who lives in the interior of the State and who makes several hundred pounds of butter every year, that this season he had been very unfortunate in the manufacture of his butter. He said that his family made and packed it down as usual; but that, for the first time, they used Liverpool or blown salt. Although the same care was taken in manufacturing and packing the butter, it was of no inferior a quality, that he did not think it expedient to bring it to market. This gentleman attributes his loss to the Liverpool salt.

From the above, as well as from what we have previously communicated, it would seem that the salt in question, has not those antiseptic properties which it has hitherto been thought to possess—and upon further investigation, if this should prove to be the case, it will be perceived that there is great risk in using it in the manufacture of cheese also, as is now the custom with many of our farmers; nor would it be safe to use it in packing beef, pork, &c, because it will prove wholly inadequate to the preservation of these important articles of food from decomposition, and thus render them unfit for domestic consumption or shipping.

We have been induced to bring this subject again before the public, at the suggestion of a wholesale grocer in this town, who says that the difference between butter put up with this salt and with the natural crystallized salt, is so great, that he can generally distinguish it at once, by the odor, on piercing or opening a firkin. We should be glad to receive the opinion of some scientific gentleman, who has facilities for analyzing Liverpool salt and who can best judge of its antiputrescent qualities, when compared with salt brought from the Bahamas, Isle of May, Portugal, and the Bay of Biscay."

TEMPERANCE.

"Temperance!" says one, as he casts his eye upon this title, "yes, that's a good subject; I wish our newspapers would say more upon it. The little that has been said for three or four years past, has done a great deal of good. There is neighbor Slackhand, (he has lately altered his name to *Up-and-doings*), three years ago, his buildings were going to decay and his farm running to waste, the sun looked into his bed-room in the morning and found him asleep, and nine o'clock at night, which should find honest men at home, found him at the tavern. Things were going on badly, and but for a little stir about temperance, he would have been a dead man before this time. Yes, and his family would have been upon the town.

"Three years ago, there came a man into our village and gave notice that he would deliver a temperance address. A temperance address! It is a new thing. A temperance address! what's that? said one and another,—and they all went. Mr Slackhand among the rest, for he did not like to stay in the bar-room alone. The stranger portrayed the evils of intemperance, in the blackest

colors. He said that the country was in danger, and every man ought to turn out and fight the monster. Intemperance, he said, was the great Goliath, and he had become so strong and so bold, that, every day, he appeared on the roof of a dram shop and dared the armies of the temperate, to send out a man to meet him in single combat, and they stood aghast and fled before him. He took up the case of Slackhand, and told how he first began his downward course and how it would end—in the drunkard's grave. Mr S. was alarmed, and passed by the tavern that night, without stopping. He thought of his ways, and resolved that whatever his companions might say or do, as for him, he would leave off drinking; and to back up his resolution, as it were, with an oath, he dashed his rum-jug against the stone wall, and turned over a new leaf. It was wonderful to see how soon the faces of his wife and family began to brighten up. The broken windows were mended, the house newly painted, the garden fence repaired; and now the corn waves in his field, and the flocks and herds graze upon his hills, and peace and plenty crown his days. His wife holds up her head again; and the children, neat and clean, are among the first scholars in the village school. Who has wrought this wonderful, this almost miraculous change? It was not RUM. Rum and prosperity never yet were joined together. Or if prosperity may have been sometimes drawn, unwittingly, into the alliance, the partnership was of short duration; for he soon found that his partner, Rum, was a spendthrift, and drew out of the common stock faster than he could put in.

"Temperance!" others may say what they will, but I say it is a good thing; and for one, I am ready to hear what the man has to say upon the subject."—*Dedham Politician.*

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.

If you would avoid the disease which your particular trades and work are liable to produce, attend to the following hints:—

Keep, if possible, regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine o'clock in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin when he was a printer, pure water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking, or snuffing, you spend money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother, or dependent sister; or if married, to buy your wife a frock, or get books for your children. You also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health; bring on headache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times sleeplessness.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean by regular washing of your hands, face, and mouth, before each meal, and of your whole body at least once a week; and by combing and brushing the hair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room in which you work, but not so that you shall be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible, and always in the evening or towards sundown, for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect, and exercising your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is the purest.

If confined in doors, let your food consist in a

large proportion, of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once in a day.

Emigration to Oregon Territory.—It is stated, that a detachment of a long contemplated emigrating party for Oregon, is to leave New England the last of March; and march by land to the banks of the Columbia river.

The U. S. Telegraph remarks on this greatest of modern humbugs:—

"Of all the Quixotic expeditions ever set on foot, we consider this the most Quixotic. Those who know anything of the character of the Indians, who range the country between St Louis and the mouth of the Columbia, know that it will be impossible for the party to reach its destination; and those who know anything of the fur trade of the Rocky Mountains, know that those who now have possession of that trade, will not permit a rival interest to grow up, without purchasing their location at the cost of an Indian war. To suppose that a colony composed of emigrants, not one of whom knows, personally, anything of its inhabitants; without capital, and without the protection of Government, can maintain themselves at the mouth of the Columbia, is to anticipate a degree of Divine interposition in their behalf which requires an unexampled credulity—a delusion the most extraordinary."

Lace Work.—An establishment called the Rhode Island Lace School, has commenced at Newport. Notwithstanding its recent origin, no less than 700 females are actively employed by its proprietors. The style of lace work is said to be the most ingenious of its kind, and of that particular description with which the English dealers in lace have had to supply themselves in France, in consequence of the superior excellence of execution of their Gallic competitors. Several Englishmen are now settled in France, where they employ people to work upon lace for the American markets, and it is calculated that the people of the United States pay foreigners in this way, not less than 6 or \$700,000 annually, for what can as well be performed by themselves. A regular and habitual occupation in these delicate fabrics, must evidently lead to that beautiful state of perfection at which they have arrived in France, and some of the females engaged in the lace school have already attained a high degree of excellence.

The Washington Globe states, that by accounts from several of our vessels of war on foreign stations, it appears that more than half their crews have voluntarily relinquished ardent spirits, and accepted the commutation money allowed by the government.

The Philadelphia papers state, that two ladies belonging to highly respectable families in South-west, died 7th inst. supposed from eating butter colored with some poisonous substance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We received, too late for publication this week, a letter from Springfield, giving an account of the dreadful destruction of fruit trees in that quarter—as far as we have yet learned, the destruction has been great in every direction.

ERRATA.—In our last, page 274, column 2d, line 6th, from the bottom, for "first" read *last*. Page 275, column 2d, line 25th, from the top, for "Apanticea" read *Opunticea*; line 30 of the same column, for "in" read *on*—page 260, 2d column, line 7th from the top, for "top" read *top*.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.

FOR Sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including Wilson's Superior, Gemma Keen's Seeding, &c.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnut, Mountain Ash, Gum Acaia, Three Thorned Acaia, Butternut, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elm, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, &c. &c. Honeyuckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c. &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

White Mulberry Trees by the 100 or 1000—for plantations.

Isabella Grape Vines, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, Newton, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the Trees, &c. for themselves, and make their own selections.

Trees, &c. will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in mats with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. March 21.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

Flushing, near New York.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their new Catalogues, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceed all former periods; and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their *personal attention*. To nurseries they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. As many persons are agents for different nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof of origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced.

Their Treatise on the Vine, describes 280 kinds of Grapes and their culture.—Their Treatise on Horticulture contains descriptions of a great variety of Trees and Plants, and directions for cultivating them; and their Pomological Manual, or Treatise on Fruits, contains full descriptions of above 1000 varieties of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Almonds, and other fruits, so that all persons can make their selections, with a knowledge of the qualities.

Their new Catalogues will be sent to all applicants, and orders sent to them per mail, will receive the most prompt attention, and all letters desiring information, will be replied to by the first mail. 4w. March 21.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig *Cora* from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twenty-six pounds." They contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a splendid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

Isabella; Barcelona;
Catwaba; Blands;
Constantia; Black Cape;
Black Hamburgh;
3 varieties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Spain, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress street, for any quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention.

Z. COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1832. 5t

To Let.

THE Farm on which the subscriber resides in Dracutt, within about three miles of the Lowell market, containing about three hundred acres of cultivated land of various descriptions, and all fenced with a stone wall. The buildings are a good dwelling house, shed, cider mill, three barns 174 feet long, grain and ice house, and are all in perfect repair. The farm is productive, and will summer and winter 50 cows, and offers the best encouragement for carrying on the milk and vegetable business at Lowell. It will be let from one to five years, with the stock and tools, and immediate possession given. March 2, 1832. 4t B. F. VARNUM.

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED, a young single man to do the work on a small place, 3 miles from Boston; no one need apply unless he can produce good recommendations for his homes, try and industry. Inquire at this office. 3t. March 21.

Farmer Wanted.

A steady, faithful man is wanted, to take charge of a garden and small Farm in Dorchester; take care of a horse, cow, &c. and make himself useful on the place. An American would be preferred. Apply to No. 173, Washington street. March 21.

Notice to Gardeners and Nurserymen.

THE Subscriber being anxious to change his employment, wishes a person to take his place, and buy out his interest in the Garden and Nursery of Samuel Downer, Dorchester. For particulars please apply to Rufus Howe. 4t. Dorchester, March 17.

Gardener Wanted.

A Man is wanted to manage a common Kitchen Garden, about 20 miles southeast from Boston. He must be temperate, industrious, disposed to advance his employer's interest, and have a thorough knowledge of his business. To such good encouragement will be given. An American would be preferred. Apply at the N. E. Farmer office. 3t. March 21.

Farm for Sale.

FOR Sale, a small and productive Farm in Roxbury, containing 22 acres of Prime Land, in a good state of cultivation; it is well watered, and is calculated for raising early Vegetables for the market, being but 5 miles from State street,—it has a large and thrifty orchard, a good house and barn, and out buildings. Apply at the Farmer Office. 3t. March 21.

White Mulberry Trees.

1, 2, and 3 years old, for Sale. Inquire of Benjamin Burbank, East Parish, Bradford. 3t. March 21.

Durham short horn Stock.

FOR Sale, a few very superior half blood Durham short horn Cows, sired by *Admiral*,—who was presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin,—these Cows are all warranted in calf by *Young Comet*, a full blood Durham short horn Bull, out of the imported Cow *Annabella*, presented by Sir Isaac to the same Society. *Annabella* has repeatedly given fortyeight pounds of rich Milk per day, from grass feed only. For particulars, inquire of Mr J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Seed store, Boston, or at the Farm of E. Hersy Derby, Esq. Salem, where the Stock can be seen. Salem, March, 1832.

Farm for Sale.

A first rate Farm, lying in Dorchester, six miles from the old State House, containing 90 acres; consisting of mowing, pasture, orchard and wood; a few acres of it is salt marsh, situated at South Boston.

There is a handsome two story house, in good repair, finely situated on a hill, having a very commanding prospect of the country, handsomely finished; a large barn with an excellent cellar under it for vegetables, shed room, piggery, &c. &c.; a farm house, nearly new, and ice house—the whole combining as pleasant a situation for a gentleman, as can be found in the vicinity; the land is in good heart, and would make an excellent milk farm; 60 tons of hay was cut from it last season, and 10 cows kept on it; it is the farm formerly owned by John Gray, Esq. For further particulars, apply at the New England Farmer office. March 14.

Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, Dahlia Roots, &c.

THIS Day received by J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store, a choice collection of Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, Double Dahlia Roots, Tuberoses, Amaryllies, &c. Particulars next week. March 14.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by
ALBERT FEARING & CO

Farm for Sale or to Let.

WILL be sold or let, and possession given immediately, the Waterhill Farm, (so called,) situated in Lynn, consisting of between 70 and 80 acres of as good Land as can be found in the County of Essex, with between 2 and 300 large Apple, Pear, and Peach Trees, two good Dwelling Houses, with ample Barns and out-buildings. Said Farm is most pleasantly located, between the Boston old road and turnpike, and only ten minutes' walk from the Hotel, affording an excellent opportunity for a Milk Farm or a Gardener.

For further particulars inquire of Mr Wiley, near the Lynn Hotel, or of the subscriber.

WM. B. BREED.

Lynn, Feb. 16, 1832.

1t

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT valuable Farm, pleasantly situated in the North Parish of Andover, one mile from the Rev. Mr Loring's meeting-house and Mr Putnam's academy, on the road leading from said meeting-house to Andover bridge, and within half a mile of good Saw and Grist Mills, and Blacksmith's Shop—3 miles from the Theological Seminary, 4 miles from Methuen meeting-house and factories, and 12 miles from Lowell—all which places, together with a number of Factories in the vicinity, afford as good a market for produce as may be found in Boston.

There is on said Farm rising 300 Fruit Trees, half of which are young, thrifty and grafted with the best kind of winter apples, and fall and summer pears—the residue furnishes a plentiful crop of fall and cider apples. The farm consists of 110 acres, more or less, of excellent land, conveniently divided into lots of tillage, mowing, pasture, rye-land and meadow, and well watered. The road passes through the centre of the farm, and is fenced on both sides with firm stone wall, most of the Farm being fenced with the same material. The buildings are convenient and in good repair—the house is nearly new.

The whole offers a desirable residence for a farmer, or a summer retreat for a gentleman who wishes to retire in that season of the year.

Purchasers are invited to call and view the premises.

The terms will be made known by the auctioneer.

JOHN ENDICOTT,
or Dr J. KITTREDGE.

The above Farm, if not sold before the 25th inst. will be offered at Public Auction on Tuesday, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Andover, (North Parish) March 6, 1832.

3t*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 500 Beef Cattle (including 155 unsold last week,) 14 pair Working Oxen, 11 Cows and Calves, and 400 Sheep. About 145 Beef Cattle unsold at the close of the market. There are also about 225 left within a few miles of the market; making in all at Brighton and within one hour's ride, about 370 unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—Market completely "glutted;" sales were very uneven, and prices, particularly for the milking and poorer qualities, reduced. We quote extra \$5.88 a 6, prime 5.25 a 5.62, good 5 a 5.35, thin 4.50 a 4.75. One yoke was taken at 6.25 and one at 6.17.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$5.25, 55, 60 and 63.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$19, 24, 27 and 32.

Sheep.—Dull—a very few lots only were sold. We were not able to obtain the price of a single lot. Two lots were driven out of the market unsold.

The non-appearance of our report last week in season, was occasioned by the carelessness of the person who was charged with it from Brighton to Boston.

New York Cattle Market, March 16.—In market this week, 800 Beef Cattle; 100 Milk Cows and Calves, and 300 a 400 Sheep. There has been quite a decline in the prices of Beef Cattle, sales not averaging over \$6.50. One yoke of extra fine cattle, fattened by Mr Isaac Peck, Westchester co, sold at \$9; we quote sales from 5.50 a \$7.25 a 30. Sheep—Prices very high—sales at 5, 7.50, and 8.

¶ In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

From the Springfield Gazette.

A VETERAN IN THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

There is now living in M—, a few miles from this place, a man who is almost ninety-six years old; and who has never, as he can recollect, drank a drop of spirit, wine, or cider—even the smell of them is sickening. He has been sick only once or twice in his life, and that since he was seventy years old. He says he has done more work, or worked more hours, than any man living. He has always been well and able to work, and has loved it. He has not only labored by day, but by night. A man employed him to mow twenty days; the weather was fair, and he mowed every day till night, then walked home two and a half miles—and during the twenty night, he saved from the hours of sleep, time enough to hoe two acres of corn, to make a hundred rods of three pole fence, and to pull flax enough to make a hundred pounds when dressed. This was not a very uncommon thing with him. He knew nothing of fatigue, until he was more than fifty years old.

In consequence of his total abstinence from ardent spirits, he has not only been remarkably healthy, but remarkably strong. When upwards of sixty years old he was at an oil mill, where a load of flaxseed was being unloaded; on the cart was a sack which all agreed they could not carry; the old man said he could carry it; he stepped to the cart, took it upon his shoulder, carried it into the mill and deposited it safely on the floor of the second story. The sack contained seven bushels, weighing, I suppose, about four hundred and fifty pounds. Since he was ninety-five, he has carried a bushel of rye meal a mile upon his shoulder, and he says he can do it now. He says, he has not mowed much for a year or two past.

His hearing is very good; eye-sight, much impaired. He never used glasses, and has been able to read till within three or four years. He was not when young near sighted, which circumstance renders the continuance of sight more wonderful. His memory is considerably impaired. He is seldom thirsty; has lived upon milk very much, and remembers going a month frequently, without drinking.

The good effects of total abstinence are very manifest in this old man's health, strength and industry. Were all men as temperate, there can be no doubt that a gigantic race of Methuselahs would spring up, and fabulous deeds of valor would become sober realities.

The old man says, when he was young, work was done principally without rum,—some farmers would purchase, perhaps, two quarts for the haying season. Buildings were generally raised without rum.

FARMING.

Many thousand farmers in New England, rear large and respectable families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, and live independently, well clothed, and comfortably housed and provided for, and lay up money—on farms of fifty acres. The idea is, that these people labor severely. This is a great mistake. They have much, because they waste no time. With them, there is "a place for everything, and everything in its place." Their horses and cattle, tools and implements, are attend-

ed to with clock-like regularity—nothing is put off till tomorrow which can be done today. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a hurry, except in harvest time. And in long winter evenings or severe weather, which forbids employment out of doors, one makes corn-brooms; another shoes; a third is a carpenter, cooper, or tailor; and one woman spins; another weaves; a third plait "Leghorn bonnets;" and a fourth makes lace. Little children, and the aged and infirm, knit stockings! And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy and cheerful in the world. It is easy with them to reduce their wishes to their means, if inconvenient or imprudent to extend their means to their wishes. These are the "sort of people" who fought at Concord and at Bunker's hill, Bennington and Saratoga. Two hundred yankee fire-holders were on board the frigate Constitution, when the flag of the enemy descended in homage to her power.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A subject for reflection.—Agreeably to a memorandum kept by the Rev. Dr. Catchcraft of York, Pa. it appears that one hundred and nine murders were committed in the United States, within the year 1831. Some of these were of the most appalling kind, such as parents by their children, children by their parents, husbands by their wives, and wives by their husbands, &c. Almost all of them are regarded as the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent spirits.

The Book of Glory.—If we judge from history, of what is the book of glory composed? Are not its leaves dead men's skins—its letters stamped in human blood—its golden clasp, the pillage of nations? It is illuminated with tears and broken hearts.—*London paper.*

The Horticultural Garden of the late Andrew Parmentier, is offered for Sale.



THE reputation of this establishment is not confined to the vicinity of New York, but is well known throughout the United States, and different parts of Europe. It is situated two miles from the city of New York, at Brooklyn, Long Island, at the junction of the Jamaica and Flatbush roads, and contains 24 acres.

The Grounds are in a very high state of cultivation, and laid out with judgment and taste. The situation is very healthy and the view very extensive, commanding the bay, the city, &c. The Garden is enclosed by a pointed stone fence, and inside of that is a hawthorn hedge. The Nursery contains a fine and extensive collection of Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees; also, a splendid collection of Roses and Herbaceous Plants;—the object of the late proprietor having always been to collect every new variety.

On the premises are a Dwelling House, two Laborers' Houses, seven Cisterns, and a never-failing Pump of excellent water; four Green and Hot Houses, containing a rich variety of rare exotics.

The advantages to be derived by any person who wishes to engage in the occupation of Gardening, by the purchase of this property, are very great; the business already secured is very extensive, and the prospect of increased encouragement is such as to warrant the belief that the purchase of the property will amply repay the enterprise of the one who may engage in the business.

Terms will be made known by applying to Mrs. PARMENTIER, on the premises.

N. B.—Any orders sent to Mrs. P. will be promptly and carefully executed. 6t

Feb. 16.

Bees for Sale.

FOR Sale by Emerson Wheeler, Brighton, about a dozen Swarms of Bees in Beard's Patent Hives, from \$8 to \$5 each, including the hives.

March 14.

4t

A Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best Farms in West Newbury, pleasantly situated near the Merrimack river, on the stage road from Newburyport to Haverhill and Lowell, containing about one hundred and fifteen acres, well divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage. An excellent Farm for Hay, having a large proportion of natural Mowing, and a fine young Orchard. The Farm is composed of three separate lots, and will be sold together or in lots to suit the purchaser. There is on the north side of the road about sixty-six acres, with a large two story House, a Barn, 104 feet by 32, Granary, Chaise-House, Sheds, &c. convenient, and all in good repair. One lot on the south side of the road, opposite the House, containing eighteen acres.

Also, another Lot on the same side of the road, about 40 rods distant, containing about thirty acres, having a good barn on the same, 31 by 23.

Also, a Lot of SALT MARSH, about ten acres, very handy to boat, and of the first quality.

If said Farm is not disposed of at private sale, before Monday the 26th March next, it will be sold on the Wednesday following, at Public Auction, together with the Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils, about fifty Tons of English Hay, 20 Tons Salt Hay, 60 bushels of Red Top Seed, lot of Potatoes, and sundry other articles.

Sale will be positive. For further particulars inquire of the sub-erher on the premises, or at No. 12 Essex street, Boston.

PAUL BAYLEY.

West Newbury, Feb. 20, 1832.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr., 65, Broad street.

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1832.

NO. 37.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE PLANTER AND FARMER:

A CONTRAST.

The traveller in passing through the eastern, middle, and southern States, cannot but notice the different modes of cultivating the soil, in the southern and northern region. The planter and farmer, though engaged in the same employment, are as distinct classes in our community, as any amongst us. This is doubtless owing to a variety of causes, some of which I will endeavor to point out in this communication. The northern and middle States were originally laid out into farms, of from one to three hundred acres each; and these were transmitted to their children; were frequently divided into fifties, and in some instances, of late years, (more especially in the neighborhood of the large cities,) subdivided into smaller ones of from ten to thirty acres. In all these changes and mutations, one thing is extraordinary; the income of these small farms, by a different mode of culture, frequently exceeded that of the large ones, and instances have occurred, where less than ten acres, devoted entirely to fruit and vegetables, have yielded a greater net income than three hundred acres as formerly cultivated. In the southern States, plantations were laid out from five hundred to three thousand acres each, and with slight and unimportant variations, remain the same at the present day. This circumstance alone, in my opinion, will account in a great measure for the difference of the two classes. The former course produces a dense population, the latter a sparse one. Towns, villages, and hamlets grow up with the former; everything progressing; not a year passes without its improvements; the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the tradesman, are continually employed; look where you will, and you will discover the marks of vigor and enterprise. A scattered population is the mark of the latter; plantations, perhaps a mile apart, which remain the same from generation to generation, the same round of tillage and old fields, and with little variation, the same succession of crops—if growing tobacco or indigo—impoverishing and exhausting the soil.

And now let us take a bird's-eye glance of the inhabitants of these two regions. The planter has much of the polish of refined life; he may justly pride himself as a descendant of British ancestors. In the main, he is liberal, intelligent, high minded; in many instances, possessed of a graceful eloquence, and ever delighting in generous emotions and in acts of hospitality. In acquisitions, too, he is respectable, as he has generally a private or a classical education.—The farmer has the roughness of the unwhewn granite; from his boyhood to old age, his delight has been to till the soil with his own hands; labor has made him robust and given strength and energy to his character; he has little of the refinement of courtly manners, but he needs it not, as he has that which is more substantial, an honest simplicity and sound common sense. Located amidst schools, education is a part of his ordinary pursuit; and to read, to write, and to cast accounts, is not only the privilege of the farmer,

but is gratuitously bestowed upon every poor child of the community. Here, I am sorry to say, with many, education stops. The higher order of sciences, a taste for reading and polite literature, are confined to a few; yet these few, when found among the mechanical or agricultural part of the community, are the pride and ornament of the East. From such cottages spring the Websters and the Adamsons of New England. O.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17, 1832.

MR FESSENDEN—I have recently examined my fruit trees, which I was induced to do, on reading a communication from Hon. John Lowell, in the last New England Farmer, upon that subject, stating that he found the last year's growth, on the ends of the limbs, dead and unfit for grafts. If that should prove to be the extent of the injury done by the last winter, to Mr Lowell's trees and to the fruit trees generally, in the vicinity of Boston, you may consider yourselves peculiarly fortunate. I have this morning been with several of my friends and examined hundreds of fruit trees in various orchards and gardens, and in different situations, and the result is disheartening in the extreme. The Indian cholera has not been one half as destructive in any part of the world, where it has prevailed in the most malignant form, to the human species, as this cholera or disease has been or will be to our fruit trees, judging from our examination, thus far. But the injury here is on the body of the tree. Many trees, the limbs of which and buds, were green and apparently in good health, on cutting away the bark to the wood I find the inside bark, the growth of last year, turned to a brownish color and in many instances entirely detached from the wood. On many trees in this situation the scions of last year's growth are green, and I have no doubt would grow, if inserted into good healthy stocks. I should think, from present appearances, that I should lose from two to three hundred of the choicest varieties of the peach, nectarine, apricot, pear, cherry, plum, and apple trees, that have been growing from four to seven years, luxuriantly; and many of them have yielded their fruit for several years. I fear, that in most of our gardens and fruit orchards in Springfield, there will not be one tree in ten alive, in 1833. I think most of them will leaf out, blossom, and perhaps bear some unhealthy fruit, the coming season; but I have no more hopes of their recovering or surviving, than I should have if they were all beewn down and cast into the fire.

The damage and disappointment to horticulturists is incalculable; five hundred dollars would not make good my loss in a pecuniary point of view, and money could hardly pay for the disappointment and vexation. The conjecture of Mr Lowell, as to the probable cause, I hope will prove true, and as far as my limited experience and observation extends, I think it will. The trees continued to grow till late in the fall, and the sap or juices remained up till the first of December, at which time the cold commenced with uncommon severity and continued through the month, and caused the veins of the bark, which were filled

with the juices that had not become sufficiently inspissated, to burst and diffuse their contents throughout the stem of the tree, which will prove as certain death to it, as the bursting of numerous blood vessels around the heart, would to animal life.

There were from two to three hundred fruit trees, various kinds, destroyed in this town the winter before this last, by the same disease. I lost nine, and one gentleman lost nearly a hundred fine healthy trees, that had been growing several years; he thought some enemy had destroyed them by applying oil of vitriol, or some acid, to the bark. If this disease is not caused by the uncommon wet and heat of the last summer, together with the severity of the last winter, horticulturists have much to fear in future. I hope the nurseries in the vicinity of Boston and at Long Island, are uninjured, so that we may obtain a new supply of healthy trees.

Respectfully, your friend, &c,

E. EDWARDS.

BOTTOMS OF CORN STALKS FOR MANURE, COMPOST, &c.

Almost every farmer draws together the bottom stalks of Indian corn, with his harrow in the spring, gets them into heaps and burns them, and scatters the ashes, what little there is of them, though very trifling. Others draw what they can upon the head lands, and perhaps throw some of them into the road and some into their neighbor's field, where they remain, an excellent nursery for weeds, and the remainder is scattered by the harrow and hush, over the oat and barley ground; where remains of them may be seen for three years after; which gives the impression that they will never rot. But this is a mistake, they will rot in a barn yard under cattle, as soon as straw.

I get out the contents of my yard as soon in the spring as the ground is thawed. I cast in and litter my yards with the bottom stalks obtained from five to seven or eight acres, which, with the trampling of cattle, (which are not driven out of the yard to water,) get broken up and saturated with dung, during the rest of the spring and summer nights, while the cattle are out of pasture, by October or November, so that they may be carted out and stacked, and the yards relittered for the winter; and the stalks thus stacked in a manure bed, will be rotted and fine enough to plough in the spring following. And why should not the stalks thus rotted with the dung of the barn yard, be good manure? It is only the rind that resists decay, and that does not resist long, when combined with the contents of the yard; all the inside is like a fine sponge, which when green was filled with saccharine matter. When the rind is broken by the cattle's feet, the spongy inside will absorb a large quantity of juice, which for want of some such absorbing substance would be carried off by rains. They are very good for littering sheep folds, when levelled off and covered by a thin coat of straw, as the weight of the sheep will not break through them; and their lying so open admits the rain and leaves the surface dry.

It behooves us to use every means in our power

to increase the quantity of manure. Every blade and stalk which a farm produces and is not consumed by some animal, should be returned to it again in shape of manure. Our oat and barley straw are eaten by some portion of the stock, instead of hay. Some of our rye straw we cut to mix with other provender, and the remainder is all wanted for littering stalls. We must find some substance with which to litter our yards, for which purpose potato vines and the weeds growing among them, if their seeds are green, must not be forgotten. Instead of carting it out again, I only use dry vegetable substances, as the loam can be added in the compost bed. The sides of fences, where sheep have lain about the farm, and under trees, in situations which would not benefit any crop, may be ploughed up, drawn into heaps with a hoe or shovel and left to ferment till the grass roots are dead, and then spread on grass lands immediately after mowing; or carried immediately to the compost bed, together with similar scrapings of turf and wear from the roadside, with peat and pond mud. Mix as much yard dung with these scrapings, &c, as will ferment and ripen, which Mr Phinney says, and I think, correctly, "should be one load of dung to two loads of the other materials. The different kinds should be dropped from the cart, as near together as convenient, and mixed together as they are shovelled into the bed, four feet thick and covered over level, or hollowing, with another foot thick of mould. From many pasture grounds, three or four ox-cart loads of mullens might be pulled while in bloom and full leaf, with distles and poke weed in full growth, and worked into the compost heap at its first turning, in June. I had it done last year, and four weeks afterward, such was the heat of the half decayed stalks, that they burnt the hands of the person who was turning them. B.

Bridgport, Conn March, 1832.

THE LATE WINTER.

MR FESSENDEN—The past winter has been long and cold. It commenced the last of November. December was colder, in the aggregate, than any previous one within the recollection of any man with whom I have conversed on the subject. From the first to the last of the month, excepting the 24th, there was a continued frost. On the 24th, the thermometer stood, at sunrise, at 25 degrees above zero, and at 12 o'clock a little thawing took place for two or three hours, and some rain fell in the meantime. According to my thermometrical register, there was, during this month, more severely cold weather, in the whole, than in any winter since 1823, before which, I kept no accurate account of heat or cold. January was a cold month. February was comparatively mild. March commenced cold, but soon moderated. During the winter, snows were frequent but small. From November 28th, 1831, to February the 28th, we had twenty-four snows, say from one inch to six inches in depth; one in November, nine in December, six in January, and eight in February.

Whenever the mercury stands at or below zero, the weather may be considered severely cold.—The following table will show the very cold days during the past winter, and the coldest part of the day observed:—

1831, Dec. 8, sunrise	2	degrees below zero;
11, " "	2	" "
13, " "	4½	" "
15, 10 P. M. 6	"	" "

1831, Dec. 16, 5 A. M.	6½	degrees below zero;
18, sunrise	0	" "
22, 9 P. M. 5	"	" "
23, sunrise	2	" "
31, " say 10½	"	" "
1832, Jan. 2, " 2	"	" "
23, " 0½	"	" "
26, 10 P. M. 7½	"	" "
27, sunrise	12½	" "
28, " say 10	"	" "
Feb. 6, " 4½	"	" "
11, " 0	"	" "
17, " say 0	"	" "

It has been said, that the latent fruit of the peach, cannot endure the cold so intense as to sink the mercury eight degrees below zero. Although my peach trees promised much last autumn, yet, as far as I have examined, the fruit is completely destroyed.

For several years past, the greatest degree of cold in this vicinity, was as follows:—

In 1828, 1 degree above zero. Peaches abundant and fine quality.

In 1829, 6½ deg. below zero. Peaches, none.

In 1830, 10 deg. below zero. Peaches, none.

In 1831, 6 deg. below zero. Peaches very few and poor quality.

A few days of warm weather in December or January, may cause the buds to make an effort to evolve; in which case, a less degree of cold might destroy this delicate and delicious fruit.

Mansfield, March 16, 1832. R. GREEN.

Since the above was written, I have seen the alarming account of the damage done by frost to fruit trees, by the Hon. Mr Lowell, whose observations are always correct, and to whom we are greatly indebted for his liberality and exertions to extend useful information. I much regret his loss. On examination, I find that the last year's growth of my young and thrifty fruit trees, although at first view appear to be healthy, yet, are seriously injured, if not completely destroyed. On removing the cuticle, the true bark is found, more or less, black and dead. Those trees, whether peach, cherry, pear, or apple, which were the most thrifty and promising, have suffered the most severely. Apple trees have suffered less and peach trees more, than those of the cherry or pear. Two pear trees, trunks two inches in diameter, are nearly killed from a little above the surface of the earth to the limbs, which are yet alive. One of these, last year, was very thrifty and has received the greatest injury. I observed one very sound and thrifty tree, trunk five inches in diameter, seriously split by the frost and probably ruined. Several valuable plants which have withstood the severity of frosts in former winters, in open ground appear now to be dead. Rose-bushes appear to be more injured, than at any previous time within my recollection.

March 20, 1832.

R. GREEN.

INJURY TO FRUIT TREES.

MR RUSSELL—On examination of the fruit trees in this vicinity, I find the injury much more serious than was anticipated, in Mr Lowell's communication. Not only the last year's growth is dead, of young trees, but a great part of the bearing trees in this vicinity, appear to have no life in them. On cutting into the inner bark, on the trunk of the tree, I find the greater part of the albumen has turned black, in some places this is

the case when the limbs are green and fresh. I wish to inquire, if it would not be advisable where trees are young, to cut them down to the ground and train up new shoots? If the trees are suffered to stand and the sap should ascend in the sap wood, as the bark being dead, it would possess no channel to return to the root, whether the tree would not die, root and branch? I have not examined any old trees that have come to their growth, and feel encouraged that they are not injured; but if the winter has been as fatal to fruit trees in all parts of the country, as it has in this vicinity, the injury is incalculable; and those who have spent the morning of their lives in cultivating trees, in hopes of reaping the fruit in their declining years, have met with a loss which can never be replaced. Yours, with respect,

B. WHEELER.

Frammingham, March 24, 1832.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE SWEET POTATO.

MR GOODSPEED—I have noticed in several numbers of your paper, some observations on the cultivation of the sweet potato, none of which meet my ideas of the correct mode. Having lived a number of years in the State of Georgia, and being conversant with the cultivation of that vegetable, experimentally, I am induced to give you some observations adapted to this climate, which, if followed, I am persuaded will be attended with full success.

About the 20th of March, make a hot bed in the usual form, about four feet square, in which plant your sweet potatoes about three inches apart; let them be treated as hot-bed plants during the month of April, keeping on the sash, and no matter how irregularly compressed within the frame, provided they are kept warm and in a growing state.

About the first of May, take a piece of ground well ploughed and prepared, make hills about three feet apart in the row, and the rows about three and a half or four feet apart; then take off your sash from the hot-bed, and cut the vines about twelve inches from the root, leaving the root in the bed; remove the vines to your prepared ground, and cut them into lengths about fifteen inches long; take one piece of the vine, wind the middle about the fingers so as to leave both ends out, plant the middle about three inches deep, leaving the ends about two inches above the ground, to each hill about five pieces of vine in open order; in about ten days they will have taken root, and about the first of November will have filled the hills with large potatoes.

Then take the seed potatoes out of the hot-bed and plant one or two in the middle of each hill, not in the same hills where the vines are planted, but in separate hills. About the middle of June the vines will have run a considerable distance, when they may be cut again and planted in a similar manner, in hills freshly prepared, for seed for the next year. By this method, the southern planters often raise from four to five hundred bushels to the acre, from the first planting, of large and fine potatoes for use; and from the last planting, which is usually done by them about the first of August, they get plenty of small ones for seed, which they call slips. It is very rare they plant more than a quarter of an acre with seed, depending chiefly on planting the vine, which if done by the 10th of June, is pretty certain to yield a large

crop, and will furnish vines sufficient to plant, at least, five acres.

To keep them over winter, or for any length of time for use, they should be packed in such manner as not to touch each other, being very liable to heat like corn; and kept secure from frost. As good a way as any is to set them about half an inch apart, covered with dry sand, in a warm dry cellar.

By observing the above directions, I have no doubt, they may be raised with great success in this climate. A sandy soil or loam is best adapted to their cultivation, but any dry muck soil will answer very well. I remain, &c,

R. M. WILLIAMS.

Middleser, Jan. 30, 1832.

From the New York Memoirs of Agriculture.

ON SWINE.

Little is necessary to be said on this subject, as probably no branch of husbandry is better understood in this State, than the raising of pork. As the old thin long-legged breed still prevails in various quarters, the sooner another is substituted for it, the better; besides, it is a gaunt, voracious animal, difficult to fatten, and having too large a portion of bone.

In breeding, the sow should be selected with great care: broad and straight backed, with wide hips; a great many teats; short legs and fine bone. Farmers differ much in their plans of raising stock for pork; some permitting their shoats to run at large eighteen months, till they are penned up to fatten, this is the most troublesome and least profitable way; others give them a range in clover pastures and begin to fatten them earlier. I apprehend there is a much more profitable way and attended with less trouble, for those who have the right breed. According to the quantity of pork wanted, should be the number of breeding sows kept over, and there should be no other hogs on the farm, but the breeding sows. These, when they pig the latter end of March, should be fed in the most attentive manner with swill and shorts. The pigs, from a full grown sow, will generally be twelve in number; these should be thinned to eight; as soon as they begin to feed freely out of the trough, should be weaned, and afterwards fed regularly with green tares, clovers, boiled potatoes, ground peas, unmerchanted corn, or any other nourishing food; turning them out every day into a small yard, where there is a shallow pond for them to lie in. A remarkable breed of pigs which had been treated pretty much in this manner, were exhibited at the last Duanesburgh Fair: when eight months old, one of them was slaughtered, and weighed exactly three hundred and eleven pounds; they attracted universal attention, and I certainly never saw such animals before. This method is attended with little trouble, and leaves so small a quantity of stock on hand to winter over, appears to me to be more economical in every point of view, than any other which is practised.

From the Journal of Health.

CHOCOLATE.

The editor of one of the eastern paper expatiates, in the most eulogistic strains, in favor of chocolate. "The laboring man," he remarks, "and particularly he who is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, will find it not only a comforter, but the firm ally and supporter of his

strength. He will find it to be worth all the grog ever distilled; more powerful and bracing than the strong waters of Cogniac; more nourishing than the rich wines of Madeira and Champagne. It gives strength and action to the stomach, when distilled spirits have no power to aid either; and then it brings no evils in its train; it engenders no evil feelings, beats no wives, starves no children, and makes beasts of no husbands or fathers. Unlike cold water, it does not chill the vitals and send the blood in a torrent back to the fountain of life, often producing spasms and sometimes death itself. Drink it then, ye that are wise, and be happy."—All this is very well said, and what is far better, it is generally true. There can be no doubt as to the nutritive and wholesome qualities of the cocoa nut, and of its being far better adapted to support the strength of the laboring classes, and to enable the system when exposed to the weather, to resist the effects of cold and fatigue, than either tea or coffee. To the traveller, a bowl of good chocolate and a slice of bread, before setting forth on his journey of a cold morning, will really produce all the good effects which have been erroneously attributed to ardent spirits, or to wine.

It is really a subject of regret, that the price of good chocolate could not be so far reduced, as to place it within the reach of every poor family. It has been calculated that one ounce of it, in substance, affords equal nutriment with one pound of meat. This is probably, however, overrating its value as an article of food. Nevertheless, when properly prepared, particularly when a large portion of milk is added to it, it is equally pleasant to most palates as coffee or tea, and affords what the latter does not, a solid support to the system.—From the very circumstance of its nutritive properties, it should be taken with bread, either at breakfast or at dinner, and but seldom in the evening. It is, also, a more appropriate food for those engaged in active pursuits in the open air, than for the sedentary, or those confined within doors. It should especially be avoided by those of full habits and those who are inclined to an excess of fat.

The best way to prepare chocolate for persons of delicate habits, or valetudinarians, is to boil it in water, and allow it to grow cold; then to take off the fat which forms on the surface, to reboil the chocolate, and to pour it on cream and sugar—made in this manner, it is much lighter and more generally agrees with weak stomachs, than when prepared in any other.

Some persons with very weak digestion, make use advantageously of the shells of the cocoa, boiled in milk, or even in water, if a still lighter beverage be wanted.

From the American Farmer.

ON PACKING ACORNS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

MR SMITH—I take the liberty of proposing to you, the publication of the following addition to a piece signed "Jesse Buel," in the American Farmer of the present year, No. 26, page 208, the necessity of which, that gentleman probably overlooked. It is, that in order to secure the growing of acorns sent abroad, they ought to be packed in sand, moss, or any other substance likely to keep them from drying, and this ought to be done very soon, say within two or three weeks, at farthest, after they have been gathered. Without this precaution, not ten in a thousand will vegetate. This

is the case with many other kinds of seed, such as chestnuts, walnuts, and other oily nuts. For want of attention to this object, the kind intentions of many persons are very frequently defeated.

Yours, with respect,

N. H.

ELASTICITY OF FEATHERS.

The elasticity of feathers was well illustrated by an experiment lately performed in the library of the Royal Institution, London, of immersing feathers, rumpled and bent in almost every direction, in boiling water, and on withdrawing them they were seen to have resumed their regular and natural form. This was accidentally discovered by a specimen of a foreign bird, the plumage of which had been very much rumpled, falling into some hot water, which restored it; and the process appears to be one that may prove of much advantage to the preservers of those beautiful animals.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

From a series of observations made on the diseases of domestic poultry, Mr Flournois makes the following conclusions:—

1. In these animals, cold exercises a constant and determinate action on the lungs.
2. The effect of this action is the more rapid and more severe, the younger the animal is.
3. When cold does not cause acute and speedily fatal inflammation of the lungs, it produces a chronic inflammation, which is pulmonary consumption itself.
4. Heat always prevents the attack of pulmonary consumption; when the latter has taken place, heat suspends its progress, and even some times arrests it entirely and effects a complete cure.
5. Pulmonary consumption is never, in any stage, contagious; fowls affected with that disease were not only all day long with the healthy fowls, but at night roosted in the same places, without communicating their disease to them.
6. Lastly, The action of too long confined air exposes these animals to abscesses of the cornea, and inflammation of the ball of the eye. These abscesses and inflammations are also caused in a still more cruel manner, by cold, especially when accompanied with moisture.—*Annales des Sciences Naturelles.*

Prevention of the Mildew on Peach and Nectarine Trees.—The following preventative of mildew on peach and nectarine trees, has simplicity, as well as the experience of many years, to recommend it: Take of sulphur and rain or river water, in proportion of two ounces of sulphur to every four gallons of water; put the quantity which may be required, into a copper or boiler, and let it (after it commences boiling) boil for half an hour; after which, it may be taken out, or suffered to remain until it becomes of a tepid state, when it ought to be applied to the trees by means of the garden engine or syringe, as in a common washing with water. The time for applying it, annually, as soon as the fruit is set and considered out of danger.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

If you do not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.

Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

HORTICULTURE.

The following extracts, on the subject of Horticulture, were embraced in a letter which appeared some time since in the New York Farmer, from Mr Alexander Walsh of Lansingburg, to the corresponding secretary of the Albany Horticultural Society, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, by constituting him one of its committee of correspondence :

"The knowledge acquired by individual horticulturists in our country, is undoubtedly considerable. There is, however, wanting a combination of action and correspondence of sentiment, so essentially necessary to general intelligence and utility. It is not only the highly cultivated mind that can bestow interest on the subject ; we are all laborers in the great garden in which wisdom, more than human, has placed us; the humblest digger in it may possibly add something, although but a mite, towards the maturing of nature's plan, the perfection of a science indispensable to human happiness, so supereminent that professions claiming superiority, are in many respects, dependent on it. The healing art owes no small share of its power, to the laborious research of the botanist; the gardener and farmer are the pioneers of the mineralogist; the sacred desk finds, in the reflections that arise in the cultivation of the earth, materials to enforce and elucidate sacred truths.

"The portion of knowledge conferred on the brute creation, as necessary to their support, was given at once, and admits of no improvement. The house of the beaver has undergone no change in its architecture ; it is now, as at first, unchanged in shape, size, or convenience. Man alone has the capacity to improve and to alter everything, so as to suit every change and purpose. The capability to improve is then worthy of man's special regard, and is more particularly the concern of those engaged in the raising of plants and the sowing of seeds ; for these pursuits are not only the most natural, but also the most necessary.

"Our country is comparatively new, its resources and capabilities but imperfectly explored or unknown ; even the immediate tiller of the soil knows not the wealth that its surface produces, or is capable to sustain. For this there is a remedy within our reach, and it is worthy of the citizen and the philanthropist to apply it.

"It will not derogate from us as a nation, to take lessons from other countries, where there is ought worthy our imitation or adoption with which we are unacquainted, or which we have not practised ; it will do us honor if we come up to them in skill ; it would be still more to our honor, should we outstrip them by our improvements.

"The Horticultural Society of London is a remarkable instance of industry and intelligence. The British people, on other occasions, sufficiently tenacious of personal rank and distinctions, have on this, submitted to the equality which nature recognises ; rank, wealth, and talent, the lord, the mechanic, and the laborer, unitedly, constitute more than three thousand members. By their members and agents, almost every portion of the globe contributes to increase the stock of plants and seeds : these are cultivated in the grounds of the Society and distributed throughout the island and the colonies, and with an honorable liberality, sent into various foreign nations ; our own partaking of this noble generosity. While we should be grateful for such and all similar kindness, it is sufficiently evident that the benefit to be thus derived, must continue too limited for our wants and too slow in its progress. We must set ourselves to

work at home, if we would arrive at any extensive degree of usefulness.

"The cultivation of indigenous plants, deserves a first place in the consideration of every people. The principle applies forcibly to our country, where, owing to its great extent, variety of climate and general fertility, the diversity of products is so extensive. The great facility of communication daily on the increase, removes every difficulty that nature would oppose to the transmission of plants, flowers and seeds, to any of our horticultural societies, where a scientific examination of their quality, or a practical experiment of their growth and produce, could best decide on their value and the propriety of recommending their general cultivation. This should not, however, be acted on to the exclusion of exotics, few of which of any country would not find a congenial soil and climate in the United States. No country has an opportunity equal to ours, for collecting valuable exotics at so cheap a rate ; our commerce is co-extensive with every sea ; our merchants are so intelligent and enterprising, that no port or haven is left unvisited by their ships.

"What multitudes of sources have we to transplant to our country, whatever is valuable in other climes ? Every merchant should be united to our associations, every commander of a sea vessel, whether national or private, and be an actual honorary member of our societies ; through them, in a few years, could be collected such a variety of exotic plants, vegetables, flowers, fruit, and seeds, as no one nation ever owned ; and that no nation but ours is capable of collecting and naturalizing. Horticulture and Botany should in some degree enter into the education of children, in all our primary schools ; where practicable, small allotments of land should be attached, that boys might have practical illustrations of the theory. By parceling the ground among the young students, and holding out premiums for superior cultivation and produce, a most useful rivalry might be excited. One or two hours thus daily occupied, would soon tend to the promotion and preservation of health, and usefully relieve the tedium of unvarying application to letters.

"Every college and extensive seminary should have its professorship of agriculture, horticulture, and botany, with its garden for practical illustrations and experiments.

"Among our periodical literature, we have the New York, New England and the Genesee Farmers, and the Southern Agriculturist ; all of which are doing much towards increasing a taste for the cultivation of the soil, but their circulation is too limited, and measures should be taken to have them better known ; our horticultural and agricultural societies ought to pay part of their premiums in these valuable publications.

"To complete the great scheme of improvement, an annual convention to consist of County delegates, should be held alternately in each of the four great districts of our State ; it would be in the power of such an assembly to provide for a State school, where horticulture in all its departments, would be taught theoretically and practically.

"Out of such a system a taste for the useful and the ornamental would gradually grow, until not only the gardener and farmer, the professional florist and the nurseryman, but even those, who like the writer of this, are engaged in different pursuits, would become from choice, or perhaps,

because it was the fashion, gardeners and botanists ; until every dwelling would have its garden, its parterre, and its nursery ; until our country would present but one general scene of all that would be agreeable to the taste, or fascinating to the eye."

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

We annex a part of an article from the New England Magazine, which is worthy of the consideration of our friends in the country.

Our houses are too large for comfort, convenience, or beauty. The consequence of erecting them of such dimensions is, often, that they remain unfinished and incomplete ; and, instead of the neat rural villa, which almost every farmer might own and enjoy, we see huge houses, the original cost of erecting which, too often, has entailed upon its tenant a load of debt which he can never remove during his life ; and he lives on toiling to keep down the accumulating interest of the money thus expended, for what he cannot enjoy ; with a consciousness every year, that his chance of redemption is becoming less, and that his children must, ere long, yield their paternal acres to some stranger, who will enter to enjoy it, if he can, the mansion for which the tenant has sacrificed the best years of his life and the best hopes of his family.

This weakness is, if we mistake not, a peculiarity of New England and New England men. We should look in vain for such an idle expenditure of money, among the thrifty descendants of the Dutch and Germans, in New York or Pennsylvania. They understand these things better. Whatever they expend in the way of buildings, is put to actual use. They have large barns and large granaries, because they can fill them, and if they know not the luxury of a fine house, they know the comfort of a full and warm one ; and never think, while thus enjoying ease and competence, of voluntarily becoming the tenants of a gripping landlord, and paying rent in the form of interest, for money expended in enlarging their dwelling houses, and contracting their means of enjoyment.

It has so often been our misfortune to trace the progress of a farmer or a mechanic, who has, indiscreetly, run into debt to build or purchase a larger house than he has had occasion to put into actual use, that we can almost infallibly tell at the first sight, the precise stage of his career of ruin. Here might very easily be formed a pretty accurate scale, by which we could determine the condition of a stranger by the external marks, that meet the eye of a traveller while passing by his dwelling house. If we see a large house, with here and there a tattered garment to supply the places of broken panes of glass, we expect soon to see the shingles and clapboards loose, the doors with broken hinges, the fences broken down or carried away for fuel ; and we soon look for the last step in his downward scale, a sheriff's flag hanging from the premises, to tell the passers-by that the tenant's equity of redemption in those premises, is about to be sold to pay a store debt or settle a tavern score. We might point out, too, the marks of this progress of poverty, with the doors of such an estate ; but, the dwelling soon becomes too desolate, and the wife and children too strongly marked with the seal which ruin has set upon them, to make such a spectacle anything but painful and melancholy.

Let no man imagine that this is a fancied picture. It may be seen in almost every town in New

England. Go with to the registry of deeds of any county in Massachusetts, and, we doubt not, we can point to instances, in every volume of its records, of mortgages of estates made to secure the payment of money, borrowed to renew or enlarge the buildings on those estates, and where the whole has been forfeited by the borrower, who, otherwise, might have been the independent tenant of the acres he had purchased or inherited.—Of the propensity to which we have referred, though it is the besetting weakness of our men of moderate fortunes, it is difficult to trace the origin or the cause of this general prevalence. We are willing to ascribe it to honorable and praiseworthy considerations, but we think them unfortunate and indiscriminate.

There is a feeling of independence and of republican equality among our citizens, which, if properly directed, makes them the best citizens in the world; but which, if misapplied, makes them the veriest slaves. And this feeling may be traced in the style of our farm houses, as well as in objects of luxury or convenience. No man is willing to be outdone, if he can avoid it, by his neighbor. In the consciousness of acknowledged equality, he cannot bear, with patience, to be surpassed in the externals of style or independence. Instead of converting this feeling into an incentive to greater exertions, gradually to attain an actual equality with his more fortunate neighbors in wealth and the means of display, too many begin with assuming the appearance of this equality which they cannot sustain, and thereby take a load upon themselves that sinks them to the dust. Fashion in this thing is a tyrant, to whom they blindly submit, even with all their high notions of independence which spurn every appearance of control. They are dazzled by the hugeness of the idol they worship, and lie down to be crushed by the wheels of his car, the willing victims of their own idolatry. We have, again and again, seen families of limited means, forego the very necessities of life in order to keep up the appearance of being able to enjoy its luxuries, and this, because they were unwilling to be seen inferior to those with whom they have been accustomed to associate in life.

The folly of an individual who has blundered into a fortune, or acquired it at the sacrifice of all pretensions to taste and refinement, often operates in this way to the lasting injury of a country village. His extravagance gives a tone to the fashion of the place; and the dimensions of his house, as well as his style of expenditure, become a sort of standard for others; and many is the village we could name, where a false style has thus been introduced in the construction of their dwelling houses, in which comfort, and fitness, and neatness have been sacrificed to a false and ill-grounded jealousy or pride. The active capital that gives life to business, is hereby absorbed or withdrawn from general use, by being thus converted into what cannot be profitably improved; and how often, where we see the marks of dilapidation and decay in a village, may be traced to an injudicious and misapplied expenditure of the wealth of its inhabitants in idle and useless show.

We might dwell upon this part of our subject, and show by abundant examples, how this foolish fashion of extravagance in building houses, which prevails in New England, tends to private suffering and to public loss. But enough has been said, and the observation of every one would, of itself,

be sufficient to illustrate the truth of the proverb, that "fools build houses, and wise men live in them."

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE SWEET POTATO.

The sweet potato was successfully cultivated perhaps more than thirty years ago, by SAMUEL FALKENBURG, of Romulus, Seneca county.—The only difficulty he found, was in preserving the "slips" through the winter; and when these perished, in procuring others from the south, in time for planting. Since those days, however, the facilities of intercourse with distant places, have greatly increased.

I had long wished to cultivate this plant, but had failed in some attempts to procure the "seed." Most unexpectedly, last spring, G. T. of Owasco, generously sent me a supply. Without delay, I placed them in a hot-bed; and by the time the warm season was confirmed, I had sprouts in plenty for my purpose. My success has been very encouraging. On opening a hill at the request of a friend, he exclaimed, "This sight is worth five dollars! I am now satisfied that we can raise our own sweet potatoes." One weighed twenty ounces.

The soil in which these grew is not such as I prefer; and I have been much gratified with the still better success of my friend, Dr S. Mosher, of Union Springs. In his garden, one slip produced eleven pounds. The largest potato weighed two pounds ten ounces, and another two pounds six ounces. The soil is a sandy loam, which was dressed with well rotted manure in the spring.

Muck from the woods, mixed with common earth, in equal portions, forms a very light rich soil; but in this, the sweet potatoes though numerous and well shaped, were small. Unquestionably, a sandy soil is the best.

The red sweet potato is the kind we have both cultivated; but I observe that H. G. Spafford, in No. 6 of his Journal, says, "The white are the earliest and best for our climate." Again, in No. 18, he adds, "Two years' experience satisfies me that the white sweet potato is preferable for this climate and my soil. The crop here is double in quantity, and the potato no way inferior in quality." Dr McChesney prefers the red and yellow to the white; but the climate of his residence varies considerably from ours.

D. T.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

The following, from a correspondent, is a deserved tribute to the character of the respected citizen, recently elected President of the New York State Agricultural Society:—

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT.

In noticing the proceedings of the recent convention in this city, which has resulted in the formation of a State Agricultural Society, I am gratified to observe that a venerable citizen of Jefferson county, James Le Ray de Chaumont, has been elected president of the society. This selection is a sure guaranty of the future usefulness of the new Institution, for Mr Le Ray may be expected to devote himself to the duties of his station, with a zeal and experience possessed perhaps by no other individual.

The father of this gentleman, early embraced the cause of the American Revolution, and with his bosom friend, La Fayette, was among those

who at the French court gave the first impulse to public feeling, which led to the alliance of France with the United States in achieving our independence. His doors were open to all Americans; his house was the home of the American ministers, and his fortune was devoted to the cause of America, in the purchase of some of the earliest supplies of the munitions of war which came to our relief.

The early years of Mr Le Ray were spent in the society of Franklin and Adams. In the year 1785, at the age of twenty-five, he emigrated to the United States; in 1787 he became a naturalized citizen, and few have fulfilled the duties of citizenship with more fidelity.

Soon after his arrival in this country, in 1785, in the spirit of enterprise which has distinguished him through life, he conducted the first settlement of the county of Otsego. In 1799, Jefferson county became the scene of his useful labors, and all his energies have from that time been devoted to the improvement of the country. To the opening of roads, the construction of bridges, mills, and public edifices, his time and fortune were devoted with a liberal hand. Operating upon a country of great natural capability, his labors were crowned with success, and he was soon surrounded by an active and intelligent population. In 1817, two years before legislative aid was extended to county agricultural societies, the efforts of Mr Le Ray were successfully directed towards the formation of Jefferson County Agricultural Society, which, under his superintending care, as its president, has sustained itself to this day, surviving the withdrawal of legislative aid seven years. The influence of this society upon the agriculture of the county is obvious to the most casual observer. It has excited emulation among farmers in regard to modes of tillage, in the construction of fences and out-buildings, and in the selection of stock; the finest animals of the finest breeds being universally sought for; and bringing farmers into habitual intercourse with each other, it enables them to form a more just estimate of their value in the scale of society.

Universally beloved and respected by the people among whom he resides, the selection of Mr Le Ray as president of the State Society, will be hailed with delight by the county of Jefferson, and will afford an assurance of the practical usefulness of that institution.

A CITIZEN OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE FLORIDAS.

Mr Audubon, the naturalist, who is pursuing his researches in the Floridas, gives a very different account of the face of that country, from his predecessors. In the Philadelphia Gazette, is an extract of a letter written by him and dated "U. S. schooner Shark, 100 miles up St John's river, bound upwards, Feb. 17, 1832," he says:—

"I have only time to say we are all well. A dreadful accident to one of our sailors, (the shooting off of his hand,) gives me an opportunity to send this to St Augustine. We have here a continuation of the poorest country on earth, with the exception I suppose, of the deserts of Arabia.—No birds; no plants that are worthy of attention. Never was a person so deceived as I have been by the accounts of the Floridas; not even a view worthy of the pencil, has yet been observed; nothing but the pine barrens, poorer and gloomier than those on the Atlantic shore of the southeast Jersey. If we shoot ten birds in a day, of the

most common sort, we look upon it as an achievement bordering on the wonderful. Not a shell have I seen since I left the St Johns. Alligators, it is true, are fully abundant; we have twentyfive or thirty, alive, on board to experiment upon.—How far we shall be able to proceed up this chocolate colored river, I do not know; but I feel as if to return to its entrance was the best occurrence that could happen. It would take about five years to inspect what I call the Floridas; and after all, the report would be, '*Alas, poor Yorick!*'"

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, March 28, 1832.

BUTTER.

A writer for the Genesee Farmer observes, that the quality of butter would be much improved if purchasers were willing to make a difference between a good and a bad article. "If housekeepers would attend more to the purchasing of their butter, making more difference in price according to quality, we think it would have a very good effect."

ASHES FOR SHEEP.

Mr T. Stanton, in an article published in the Genesee Farmer, says, "In consequence of the long and severe winter, my sheep, especially the last spring lambs, became diseased, costive, and undoubtedly affected with the worm in the stomach, and were rapidly dying off. I then tried, and with complete success, giving them ashes mixed with a small portion of salt, and immediately perceived an improvement in the health of my flock. Within fortyeight hours the alteration was evidently for the better; since which, I have scarcely suffered a single loss. The mixture may be one fourth salt—feed twice a week."

PINE ROUGHS OR TAR FOR SHEEP.

Dr Deane observed, that "When sheep have colds and discharge mucus from the nose, good feeding, together with pine boughs given them occasionally, will cure them; or tar spread over a board, over which a little fine salt is strewed, will induce sheep to lick up the tar, and this will cure a cold."

DEAD ANIMALS.

Good meat and drink are not more necessary to health and good living; than good air. You may as well take noxious substances into your stomach as into your lungs. You will therefore please to omit a practice of some, who are more properly *cumberers* than cultivators of the soil, who hang dead lambs, cats, &c, on fruit trees, or expose them about their premises, to generate poisonous and pestilential effluvia. Rather than suffer such nuisances to annoy and defile your homestead and neighborhood, you should cover all dead animals with five or six times their weight of earth, (if mixed with about a sixth part of quick lime the better,) and the whole mass in process of time, will become excellent manure.

CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT AS REGARDS ANIMALS.

Cleanliness is favorable to health, by promoting perspiration and circulation. Animals in a wild state, attend to this part of their economy themselves; but in proportion as they are cultivated, or brought under the control of man, this becomes out of their power; and to insure their subservience to his wishes, man must supply by art, this, as well as other parts of culture. Combing and

brushing stall-fed cattle and cows, is known to contribute materially to their health; though washing sheep with a view of cleaning the wool, often has a contrary effect from the length of time the wool requires to dry. This often brings on cold, and aggravates the liver complaint so incident to those animals.

COMFORT.

An animal may be well fed, lodged and cleaned, without being comfortable in every respect; and in brutes as well as men, want of comfort operates on the digestive powers. If the surface of the stall on which an ox or horse stands, deviates much from a level, he will be continually uneasy; and he will be uneasy during the night, if the surface is rough, or if a proper bed of litter is not prepared every evening for him to repose on.—The form of racks and mangers is often less commodious than it might be. A hay rack which projects forward, is bad; because the animal in drawing out the hay, is teased with the hay seeds falling into its eyes and ears; and this form, it may be added, is apt to cause the breath of the animal to ascend through its food, which must after a time render it nauseous.

The gentleman who signs "*Curiosity*," and adverts to certain eminent statesmen, who were at a loss to know the difference between "*Beef Cattle*" and "*Stores*," as used in the technical phrases of Brighton market, is informed, that the former term means cattle fattened and fitted for the slaughter house; the latter is synonymous with cattle to be kept a while on hand, or in store for milk, butter, beef, &c, as the case may be.

NEW SCIONS.

MR J. B. RUSSELL,—

DEAR SIR—When I sent the fruit scions to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, last spring, I did not doubt but that the three old favorite and celebrated Montreal apples, were in your vicinity, having seen an account in the New England Farmer, of the exhibition of the *Fameuse* before your Society; but I was informed by Mr Curtis, last summer, that those apples were taken from this place by him, and that he was certain the other varieties had never been introduced into that part of the country. I therefore have the satisfaction of forwarding them to you, for the Society, and hope that they will prove an acquisition.—No. 1, is the *Pomme Gris*, our best keeping winter apple. No. 2, is the *Bourassa*, also a winter apple.

Yours truly, HENRY CORSE.

Montreal, March 15, 1832.

The above scions are deposited at the Horticultural Hall, and will be distributed next Saturday.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Lilly & Wait have just republished the 32d No. of this able work, which contains article on the following subjects: *Memoirs of Madame Junot*—*Origin of the Latin Language and Roman People*—*Condition of the Laboring Classes; Wiltshire Emigrants to Canada*—*Results of Machinery*—*State and Prospects of Ireland; Irish Poetry*—*Tithes*—*Works of Beranger*—*History of English Dramatic Poetry*—*Tour in England, Ireland, and France, by a German Prince*—*Progress of Misgovernment*. Published quarterly, at \$5 00 per annum.

Several communications received.

CHURN.—INQUIRY.

MR EDITOR—Having accidentally met with a churn, some years since, which was worked by means of a weight, I am desirous of knowing where they can be obtained; as, also, the opinion of those of your correspondents who may, by experience, be acquainted with their merits. From all the personal inquiries I have hitherto made on this subject, I have not been able to obtain any information whatever, respecting them. Probably, to many of your correspondents, these churns may be quite familiar; and from such, I should be obliged to be favored with a communication relative to them, through the medium of the New England Farmer. Very respectfully, yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Near Yonkers, N. Y. March 17, 1832.

GARDENERS' WORK.

Lettuce may be sowed in the open ground as soon as frost will permit. It may be sowed between vacant rows, intended for other plants, and pulled out for use before the other plants are large enough to be encumbered by it. Early peas cannot be planted too soon after the ground is thawed. Radishes may be sowed as soon as the seeds can be raked in. Low cabbages, cucumbers, melons, cauliflower, squashes, &c, in hot-beds, under glass, &c. Dig up vacant ground, applying manure. Dress borders, and clip edges of box. Clean, relay, or make new gravel walks. Attend to and turn over compost beds. Dress asparagus beds or make new ones, the latter part of this month or the beginning of April. Select from your cellar the best cabbages with heads, and set them in some proper place to stand for seed. Set the different kinds remote from each other, to prevent their mixing at the time of blossoming. Likewise, set some of your best cabbage stumps for early salad and greens.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held at their hall on Saturday, the 24th inst. GEORGE RUSSELL, M. D. of Lincoln, and THOMAS WILET of Charlestown, Mass. were admitted members of that Institution.

From the American Farmer.

LARGE PRODUCT OF A GARDEN.

MR SMITH—The following is the product of about half an acre of ground. The garden whence the produce was obtained, although comprising an acre of ground, yet the grass walks, slopes, &c. occupy at least half an acre, so that we may fairly estimate the year's crop, as being produced off the quantity of ground above mentioned.

Exclusive of carrots, radishes, cabbages or greens, lettuce, parsnips, and celery, the quantity of these not being ascertained, I gathered:—cymings, 442; cucumbers, 53; potatoes, 1110; ears of corn, 548; beets, 108; citrons, 7; green globe or cardoon artichokes, 12; green peas, 3½ bushels, being the produce of fiftyfive circles; snap beans, &c, 1 bushel and a peck; tomatoes, 1247; pods of fall peas, (green) 1219.

Having for the first time last year, tried the method of planting peas in circles, I find it to answer fully my expectations, the increase being greater than could be obtained in any other way, on the same complement of ground. J. F. B. Annapolis, Md. March 1, 1832.

Land for Sale in Milton.

A very valuable tract of Land in the centre of the town, containing about 120 acres, located on the north side of the old road leading from Boston to Taunton, and opposite to the seat of Francis Amory, Esq. consisting of mowing, tillage, fresh meadow, and wood land, well watered. It is very pleasantly situated for improvement, and is of a superior soil, well adapted to the cultivation of fruit. The above will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers. It is well worthy the attention of gentlemen of taste, enterprising mechanics or farmers; being near the meeting-house, and literary institution, and within eight miles of the city of Boston. The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to

NATHANIEL TUCKER,

SAMUEL ADAMS, or

ISAAC GULLIVER, near the premises.

Milton, March 26. 6w

Valuable Farm in Brookline.

On Wednesday, the 4th of April next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. On the premises,

BY a license granted by the Court of Probate, in the county of Norfolk, the subscriber will offer for sale a public auction, forty-five sixty-fourth undivided parts (belonging to the five minor children of *Elissa Pennyman*, late of Brookline, merchant, deceased,) of that valuable Farm and premises, which was formerly owned by Gen. Isaac S. Gardner, situate in Brookline, on the road to Brighton, containing about 70 acres; of which 61 are tillage, and 9 of well watered pasture land. The fences and buildings are in excellent order—the fruit trees numerous and very thrifty, and the land under the best cultivation. Upon the premises are a commodious Dwelling-house, two Barns, one 45 by 65 feet, built about two years since; the other 36 by 50, with shed, wood-house, two wells, &c. Also, the right, title and estate of the same minors, being 45-64 undivided parts of a parcel of Land, with a Barn and Corn-barn thereon, adjoining the estate of Benj. Gulik, Esq. in said Brookline. This latter parcel of land will be sold on the premises on the same fourth day of April, at half-past three o'clock, a. m.

For further particulars, recourse may be had to the subscriber, on Front-street, in Boston. The terms of payment will be made convenient and advantageous to the purchaser.

CHARLES HEATH.

March 5, 1831.

N. B.—The owners of the remaining nineteen sixty-fourths of the said Farm and parcel of Land, will dispose of their shares in conjunction with the 45-64 above mentioned at the same sale.

March 28. COOLIDGE & HASKELL, Auctioneers.

Double Dahlia Roots, etc.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a fine collection of Roots of the Double Dahlia, or Georgina, viz. Double Scarlet, Red, Dark Crimson, Dwarf Red, Dwarf pale Purple, Yellow, Nankin, Black, Dark Purple, Curled Purple, and Black color, at 75 cents each. Also, Tube Roses and Anemones, 25 cents each. Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, \$1 50, and in six rows of different sorts—with the greatest collection of Flower and Garden seeds. March 28.

A Stud Colt, and North Devon Bull.

A beautiful Colt, near three years old, dark Bay with black mane and tail—being the first Colt got by the celebrated Horse *Barfoot* in this country, and from a superior and large native mare—price 250 dollars.

A North Devon Bull, near 9 years old; was imported by the subscriber from England, and is a fine animal.—This breed are always in color dark red, therefore easily matched for working cattle and are quick travellers, is a sure Calf getter, in good health and condition, but from his age will be sold for \$50.

Several superior Cows from the best imported stock, partly *Holsteins*, *Alderney*, and *Durham* short horns, have Calves, or near Calving, by the North Devon Bull; from 35 to 50 dollars. Apply to JOHN PRINCE, Jamaica Plain, March 27, 1832.

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed store, 50 North Market-street, by J. B. Russell.

100 lbs. large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Baga, of the first quality, European growth; 100 lbs. large White Flat English Field Turnip; 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color. March 23.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50 North Market-street, by J. B. Russell:

A fresh supply of Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, so valuable on thin soils for either a hay crop or for grazing. Col. TAYLOR, a distinguished farmer, says of it, "It is the hardest grass I have ever seen; and bears drought and frost, and heat and cold, better than any I have ever cultivated. It keeps possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, and in drought, than any grass known to me; and if cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as pleasant and nutritive to stock, as any grass known to me."—See also the opinion of Mr. PRINCEY, a most judicious farmer, in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 300.

Also,—Lucerne Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Fowl Meadow, Barley, Buck Wheat, Spring Rye, Spring Wheat, Broom Corn, Seed Corn, &c. March 28.

New American Gardener, sixth edition.

This day published by J. B. Russell and Carter & Hendee:

The New American Gardener, a treatise on the culture of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Asparagus, &c. &c. By T. G. Fessenden, assisted by several gentlemen. Sixth edition. Price \$1 00.—This we think may be considered the most popular and practical work on Gardening, extant. March 28.

Howard's Improved Cast Iron Plough.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market street—a complete assortment of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs. There was sold last season, upwards of 300 of this kind of Ploughs, which gave universal satisfaction, and are highly recommended by our best farmers, for doing the work in the best manner, and with less team than any other ploughs now in use.

Farmer Wanted.

A man with a family is wanted, to take charge of a farm in Salem, on shares, or as may be agreed on. None need apply who cannot produce good recommendations. Apply at the Farmer Office. March 28.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig *Cora* from Hiss, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twenty-six pounds."—by contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a spid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

labella; Barcelona; atawba; Blands; instantia; Black Cape; black Hamburg;

31eties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Sp, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or person-alication at his office, No. 74 Congress street, for quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet prompt attention. Z. COOK, Jr. Feb 12, 1832. 51

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED, a young single man to do the work on a small place, 3 miles from Boston; no one need apply unless can produce good recommendations for his honesty and industry. Inquire at this office. 31. March 21.

Farmer Wanted.

A steady, faithful man is wanted, to take charge of a garden and small Farm in Dorchester; take care of a horse, &c. and make himself useful on the place. An African would be preferred. Apply to No. 173, Washington street. March 21.

Notice to Gardeners and Nurserymen.

THE subscriber being anxious to change his employment, wishes a person to take his place, and buy out his interest in the Garden and Nursery of Samuel Downer, Dorchester. For particulars please apply to Rufus Howitt. Dorchester, March 17.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	4 50	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	120 00	125 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 50	11 00
prime,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	18	19
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
skimmed milk,	"	3	
FLAXSEED, Baltimore,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 50	5 75
Genesee,	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	85	90
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	75	80
Rye,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	1 12	1 20
Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	9 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	11 00	12 00
LIME,	cask	1 12	
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 37
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navv mess,	"	13 00	4 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 38	2 50
Red Top, northern,	"	70	87
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	9 00	9 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	55	58
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	60	65
Merino, 3/4ths, washed,	"	48	50
Merino, half blood,	"	43	45
Merino, quarter,	"	40	42
Native, washed,	"	38	40
(Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	52	53
2d,	"	38	40
3d,	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	48
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	6	10
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	20
lump, best,	"	18	20
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	1 17	
Indian, retail,	"	1 00	
POTATOES,	"	37	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 410 Beef Cattle, 26 pair Working Oxen, 23 Cows and Calves, 175 Sheep, and 300 Swine. About 50 Beef Cattle and 100 Sheep were reported last week; 60 Beef Cattle unsold. Of the number left within a few miles of the market, 100 have been sold or driven to other markets, the remainder are included in the whole number.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—A little better prices were obtained on some qualities as will be perceived by quotations. We quote one yoke at \$6 50, and one yoke at 4 25 a 5, 6 prime 5 50 a 5 75, good 5 25 a 5 50, thin 4 25 a 5.

Working Oxen.—We noticed six yoke from Shrewsbury, driven by Mr WYMAN, sold at the following prices, viz. \$125, 105, 93, 82, 75, 70; also sales at 54, 57, 63, 65, 80.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$18, 21, 23, 27, 30 and 31.

Sheep.—We noticed the sale of about 100 at \$4 25.

Swine.—In good demand; lots of 50 to 100 were taken at 4 1/2 c. for Sows; and 5 1/2 for Barrows; at retail, 5 c. for Sows and 6 c. for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From the Nashville Herald.

LETTER FROM A TENNESSEE SCHOOL-MASTER.

The present winter will long be remembered on account of the intense, and hitherto unparalleled, severity of the weather. All the concentrated frosts of the icy Poles, have been let loose upon us, and have played such fantastic tricks with our Italian atmosphere that a Russian or a Norwegian might here have fancied himself some twenty degrees north of his accustomed latitude. We have, indeed, had winter and summer in delightful contact. One day oppressively hot; the next as cold as if the sun had been instantaneously annihilated.

What think you, courteous Bostonian, of twenty degrees below zero, here in Nashville, forty miles nearer the equator than sultry Algiers? The 25th of January was the coldest average day we ever experienced anywhere. We were nearly frozen in riding a quarter of a mile on horseback. And our juvenile groeklings looked so, that we could not find in our hearts to scold them for not threading the mazes of Euclid or Euripides. By the way—Old Nick was a fool, or he would have made Job a schoolmaster; and then, if he had not triumphed, we are no conjurors.

That our winters are gradually becoming milder, and that our climate is ameliorating, we utterly disbelieve. The clearing of our dense forests will render the seasons more inclement and uncertain. Our own experience satisfies us that the cold is greater on this side of the mountains, than in the corresponding parallels of latitude along the Atlantic coast. Tennessee is most unfortunately situated. It is liable to all possible changes; to late frosts in spring and to early frosts in autumn; to blasting heats by day and to chilling damps by nights; to every form and type of the torrid and frigid zones, at all times and seasons.—Nothing here ever reaches perfection. We have no good fruits; no good melons; no good sweet potatoes, (nor Irish either); no good wheat, beef, mutton, fish, fowl, or venison; no good garden vegetables; no good butter, cheese, nor pumpkin pies;—nothing but cotton, tobacco, corn, whiskey, negroes and swine, and these not worth the growing. Everything degenerates in Tennessee. Doctors are made by guess, (anatomical dissection is a penitentiary offence); lawyers by magic; parsons by inspiration; legislators by grog; merchants by mammon; farmers by necessity; editors and schoolmasters by St Nicholas, to do penance for the sins of their youth; mechanics are too cunning to live amongst us. We cannot naturalize a shoemaker or a tailor. We import our ploughs and saddles, bags. We send to England or Barbary for our horses, and to Mexico for our asses, (a work of supererogation in all conscience). We get our notions from the Yankees; our fashions from travelling milliners and pedlars; our flints, clocks and nutmegs from Connecticut. Our colleges and schools are like fires kindled upon icebergs, their light is scarcely visible before they are extinguished. All the world here is migratory, and fitful, and chaotic, like the climate. We have players, buffoons, jugglers, rope-dancers, harlequins, giants, pignies, caravans of wild beasts, circus-riders, dilders, tumblers, fire-eaters, steam-doctors, picture-venders, tooth-makers, panaceists; all sorts of

lions, stars, showmen, lecturers, teachers, and hold-ers forth;—but they are birds of passage; they pocket our cash, and then are off by the first steamer. We are fleeced by all the charlatans, and necromancy, and impudence, and craft, and knavery, and cockneyism, which can muster the locomotive ability to teach this most gullible, tropical, polar, non-descript and uniformly variable territory of ours—whereof, Nashville is and ever will be, the splendid, golden, august, munificent, refined, literary, freezing and boiling metropolis.

A PEDAGOGUE.

HISTORY OF GEORGIA.

The Charleston Evening Post, gives the following information on this subject:—

"The first newspaper published in Charleston was commenced in the same year that Gen. Oglethorpe established his settlement, 1732, and its numbers contain a connected account of events in the early history of Georgia. Files of this paper were obtained by Mr Benjamin Elliot, from the descendants of Justice Lamboll, and are deposited in the Charleston Library. The first newspaper published in Georgia was established in 1763, edited by James Johnston, probably a descendant of one of the first settlers, as the first Anglo-American female born in Georgia, was named Johnston. It is worthy of remark, that at the end of the first century from the settlement of that State, the population of Georgia was double that of the population of the whole United States, at the end of the same period after the first settlement."

The Horticultural Garden of the late Andrew Parmenter, is offered for Sale.



THE reputation of this establishment is not confined to the vicinity of New York, but is well known throughout the United States and different parts of Europe. It is situated two miles from the city of New York, at Brooklyn, Long Island, at the junction of Jamaica and Flatbush Roads, and contains 24 acres.

The Grounds are in a very high state of cultivation, and laid out with judgment and taste. The situation is very healthy and the view very extensive, commanding the bay, the city, &c. The Garden is enclosed a pointed stone fence, and inside of that is a hawthorn hedge. The Nursery contains a fine and extensive collection of Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees; a splendid collection of Roses and Herbaceous Plants; the object of the late proprietor having always been to collect every new variety.

On the premises are a Dwelling House, two Labr's Houses, seven Cisterns, and a never-failing Pump, excellent water; four Green and Hot Houses, containing a rich variety of rare exotics.

The advantages to be derived by any person who wishes to engage in the occupation of Gardening, the purchase of this property, are very great; the trees already secured is very extensive, and the prospect of increased encouragement is such as to warrant belief that the purchase of the property will amply pay the enterprise of the one who may engage the business.

Terms will be made known by applying to PARMENTER, on the premises.

N. B.—Any orders sent to Mrs P. will be promptly and carefully executed. 6t

Feb. 16.

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

THE subscriber being engaged in the Seed Iness, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees and Evergreens from Maine, and being agent J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be filled to without delay. Particular directions for taking and packing is requested. WM. MN. 6t

Augusta, Me. March 14.
A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c. can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Stallions.

THE following Horses are for sale or to let, the ensuing season,—if not parted with, they will stand for March at the farm of A. Day, at Lodi, Bergen Co. New Jersey, near Newark bridge, under the care of Hosea Worthington.

JATH KILLER—chestnut; five years old; sire, American Eclipse; dam, Hyacinth, a pure thorough bred mare of the English race breed, whose pedigree is verified up to the oriental horses, more than a hundred years; his edis are remarkable for their size and tone.

NAVARINO—blood-bay; four years old; sire, Sir Harry; dam, Hyacinth.

MARTINUS—beautiful blood-bay; upwards of sixteen hands high; sire, Hambletonian; dam, Messenger Mare, a great trotter, and his colts large and fine, well calculated for coach horses—for one pair of them, only 2 and 3 years old, \$400 was refused.

The above horses will stand at \$15, and the mare warranted with foal. If paid by the 1st of November, 1832, \$2.50 will be taken.

JERRY LECHON—cream color; sixteen hands high the years old; sire, imported horse Lechdon; a fine Mare. This breed of horses has proved great travellers, and valuable as roadsters and for farming purposes. Stands at \$8, and the mare warranted with foal.—If paid by the 1st of November, 1832, \$6 will be taken.

Bulls.

TWO Bulls of the imported short horned Durham breed for sale, or to let the ensuing season. Enquire of A. Day, No. 27, Nassau street, New York.

March 14, 1832.

3t

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, JR, 65, Broad street.

Ammunition.

Of the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

S. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned. Jan. 1

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences, can have young quicks about 34 feet high, for \$2 per hundred, and plants 24 feet high, for \$2.50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.

March 14.

Farm to Let.

A first rate farm of about 120 acres, well proportioned in mowing, tillage and pasturing. It is capable of maintaining 30 head of cattle, and is well calculated for a Milk Farm, for which purpose it has been used a number of years. There is also one of the best orchards in the State—a good dwelling house, and three good barns. For terms apply at 56, Commercial st. 4th March 14.

Bees for Sale.

FOR Sale by Emerson Wheeler, Brighton, about a dozen Swarms of Bees in Bead's Patent Hives, from 8 to 15 each, including the hives. 4th March 14.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1832. NO. 38.

ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

MR FESSENDEN—I have made a small experiment the past season, to ascertain the damage, if any, that results to the corn crop, from topping the stalks in the usual way. And, influenced by the request of several individuals and the thought that, perhaps, it might lead to a better knowledge of this important branch of agriculture, (the growing of corn,) I am induced to forward the particulars to you for publication. Although I am aware that *guessing* enters largely, and perhaps necessarily, into the calculations and business of the farmer, I am also aware that experiment cannot be conducted with too much precision; indeed, that experiment to be relied on, must be conducted entirely without guessing. Therefore, I have been somewhat particular in conducting this. And lest some of your readers may be a little sceptical in regard to the result, and perhaps unwilling to allow that the course which has been pursued by our ancestors, from time immemorial, is not the best course, I will give the details; and if an apology be deemed necessary for being so very minute, I am merely say, that as the experiment seems to me so deeply to involve the interests of corn growers, it may be well to give a detailed statement of the case, so that any interested may be able to draw their own inferences. And if, in your opinion, it is worthy a place in your useful Journal, or likely to promote the interest of New England Farmers, you are at liberty to publish all, or a part, as you shall think best.

For a few years past, I have not cut my corn stalks until the corn was harvested, *guessing* that it was a course preferable to the one commonly pursued in this part of the country, of topping the stalks while in a green state. But for the purpose of settling this point more clearly and with as little trouble as the case would admit, I selected, about the 5th of September, a row of corn in a field of about five acres, intending to take one that would average in quality equal to the field throughout, that I might at the same time be able to ascertain with tolerable certainty, the product of the whole field. The manure having been spread on the surface of the ground and harrowed in lengthways of the furrows, and the corn planted across the furrows, made it apparently less difficult to select an average row. On this row I cut the stalks from half the hills; beginning at one end and cutting the first hill, then leaving the next uncut, and so proceeding alternately, cutting one and leaving the next uncut, through the row. I had intended to confine the experiment to this row, but finally was led to extend it so far as to include four rows, and numbering them agreeably to the order in which they were standing in the field, this row may be called No. 2. There were ninetytwo hills in the row and the stalks were cut from forty-six hills, all of them in the manner that is here termed jointing, (i. e.) cut off between the ear and the first joint above the ear. I thought they were somewhat more ripe than is usual at the time of cutting; a few of them were nearly dry. The soil was a sandy or gravelly loam, anciently covered with pine, oak, and chesnut. In hoeing the corn

no hills were made, but some care was taken that the surface of the ground should remain as level as possible, through the season.

My estimate of the number of hills on an acre, was made in the following manner, and if I am wrong in my calculations, I shall be corrected by some of your readers:—

In an area of 200 feet square (or 40,000 square feet,) there were sixtytwo rows with fiftyfour hills in a row, making 3348 hills. This is equal to 3646 hills per acre, each hill occupying nearly 12 square feet of surface. There were about four stalks of corn in a hill. In estimating bushels, I have allowed the lawful weight of fiftysix pounds to the bushel.

At the time of harvesting, the corn was husked in the field. The forty-six hills from which the stalks had been cut, gave fortyeight and a half pounds of ears; and the forty-six hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave sixtytwo pounds of ears. The number of ears in the two cases was about the same; those from the uncut hills were evidently the best filled out and the most hale, on a large proportion of them the kernels were so closely wedged in, as to make it difficult to bend the ear at all without breaking it. There was very little mouldy corn in either case, a few ears were gathered, mostly from the cut stalks, but the whole quantity was so small as to make it questionable whether cutting the stalks had much effect in this particular.

Both parcels were carefully laid aside in a dry chamber for about six or eight weeks, at the expiration of which time they were again weighed, and the parcel of ears from the uncut hills had lost in drying, about two per cent. more than the other; affording some evidence that the sap continued to circulate for a greater length of time, in the uncut than in the cut stalks. The uncut hills gave 42 lbs. 8 oz. dry shelled corn, equal to 14 oz. 12½ grs. per hill, or 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre. The parcel from the cut hills gave 33 lbs. 7 oz. equal to 11 oz. 10 grs. per hill, or 47 bushels and 18 pounds per acre. Making a loss of 12 bushels and 46 pounds per acre, by cutting the stalks. Conclusive evidence, that while the sap is in circulation, nature does not assign the stalks an unprofitable office. The product of this whole row, taken together, cut and uncut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 41 pounds per acre.

The product of row No. 3, taken by itself (containing ninetytwo hills, on one half of which the stalks were cut on the same day the others were,) would not show the practice of cutting stalks quite so destructive in its effects, as that exhibited in row No. 2, its whole produce was 77 lbs. 9 oz. dry corn, equal to 55 bushels and 10 pounds per acre, or 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre more than row No. 2.

Not satisfied with resting the experiment here, I gathered the corn on the rows Nos. 1 and 4, (i. e.) the rows each side, next adjoining No. 2 and 3, and on which none of the stalks had been cut. These rows, taken together, contained 186 hills, and their product of dry shelled corn was 171 lbs. 13 oz. equal to 14 oz. 12½ grs. per hill, or 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre, precisely the same average yield as that part of row No. 2, on which

the stalks had not been cut; this *exact* coincidence, however, I think may be numbered among those cases which rarely happen.

The difference between the two rows on which half the stalks were cut, and the two rows on which none of the stalks were cut, was 5 bushels 38½ pounds per acre. If this difference arose from cutting half the stalks (and I know of no other reason,) then cutting the whole, would have reduced the crop 11 bushels and 21 pounds per acre, or from 60 bushels and 8 pounds to 48 bushels and 43 pounds per acre.

To recapitulate row No. 2, on which the experiment was commenced, taken by itself, is as follows, viz. 46 hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave 42 lbs. 8 ozs. dry shelled corn, equal to, per acre, 60 bush. 8 lbs. 46 hills from which the stalks had been cut, gave 33 lbs. 7 ozs. dry shelled corn, equal to, per acre, 47 " 18 "

Loss by cutting the stalks, per acre, 12 bush. 46 lbs.

The four rows, taken together, stand as follows: Nos. 1 and 4, on which no stalks were cut, gave an average of, per acre, 60 bu. 8 lbs. No. 2 and 3, from which half the stalks were cut, gave an average of, per acre, 54 " 25½ "

Loss by cutting ½ the stalks per acre, 5 bu. 38½ lbs. on cutting all the stalks, would make a loss, equal to, per acre, 2 " 11 bu. 21 lbs.

The difference in the result of the two cases, is 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre; or, in the two experiments (if it may be so termed,) there is an average loss by cutting the stalks, of 12 bushels 5½ pounds per acre; a loss quite equal to all the expense of hoeing and harvesting, especially when we consider that in hoeing, the labor of making hills was dispensed with.

If I had cut all the stalks and obtained a crop of fortyeight bushels to the acre, the very fact of having fortyeight bushels, would, I think, be considered by farmers generally, in this section of the country, as proof positive that the stalks were cut without injury to the crop. Or if I had gone one step farther and made large hills, at an additional expense of one dollar per acre, and thereby reduced the crop to fortyfive bushels per acre, the fortyfive bushels would be considered sufficient proof, that making hills (which, by the way, are usually made equally large and high on wet or dry land, without regard to soil or situation,) was labor well laid out. For although you occasionally give us a large corn story, swollen a little, perhaps, by *guessing* it off in baskets; yet, judging from what we see and know about raising corn, we call fortyfive bushels per acre, a good crop.

A measured bushel, from the cut hills, weighed 57 lbs. 6 ozs.—one pound less than from the uncut; the shrinkage being very near equal to the whole loss in weight.

If this experiment is a fair test, it seems that about twenty per cent. or one fifth part of the crop is destroyed, by cutting the stalks in the way they are usually cut. If further experiment should estab-

lish this fact, I think there are few farmers that will hesitate long in deciding which is the most valuable, one acre of corn or five acres of top stalks. But this twenty per cent. is not saved at the expense of losing the stalks, they are worth as much and I think more, all things considered, after the corn is harvested, than they are, gathered in the usual way. If after being bunched up in a green state, they heat or become mouldy, (a case of frequent occurrence,) they are utterly worthless except it be for manure; I know of no animal that will eat them. But after they have once been dried by the frost and wind, a subsequent moderate degree of mouldiness, seems to be no injury.

The course which I have pursued with them, and for the present I know of no better, has been as follows: In the first place, they are cut off near the ground, and for this purpose a short scythe is found the most convenient instrument. The expense of cutting in this manner, however, is but a mere trifle, if any, more than cutting the stub stalks in the spring, and may with propriety be entered as an item of expense against the next crop, for which it is preparing the ground. After cutting, they are gathered into bunches of suitable size for binding, and three good sheaves of rye straw, if wet, will be sufficient to bind a ton. In gathering them up and laying in bunches, an active boy will do as much as a man. In this way, the whole expense of gathering, binding and loading, will not exceed 75 cents per ton. As they are very bulky, for want of barn-room, I have them stacked near the barn-yard; and I think I may safely say, that my cattle eat more pounds of stalks from an acre gathered in this way, than they would from the same acre, if gathered in the usual way. It may be objected to this, that they are not as good and nourishing as others; as to that matter, I am not able to say; but if the cattle are good judges in the case, (and I think they ought to be admitted as such,) they are quite as good and quite as nourishing, for they are eaten, apparently, with quite as good a relish. In addition to this, they are obtained without breaking off ears, or breaking down hills in hauling out, occurrences quite frequent in the other case. They also furnish more than double the quantity of bedding for the yard, an item of no small moment in the list of "creature comforts," during our cold winters. And last, though not least, they make more than double the quantity of manure, the value of which will be duly appreciated by every good farmer, without argument. It may be said that the butt stalks can be gathered after harvest, and furnish the same quantity of litter and manure as in this case; that is true; but the expense of gathering both parts in that way, from the butts being so short and inconvenient to bind, would be three times as much as it is to gather them whole.—Thus viewing the subject in various points, I think this method of managing corn stalks is much better than the old one; and that a little observation and experience will convince the most sceptical, that this branch of agriculture is not yet brought to a state of perfection, that there is yet room for improvement.

In passing through a field of corn, about the first of September, I noticed that my clothes contracted a strong smell of smut, and not being aware that I had come in contact with any smutty ears, I was led to examine a little to ascertain the cause. I found many of the corn leaves nearly

covered with rust (something similar to that observed on the stalks of English grain, preceding a blight,) and intermingled with the rust, was an abundance of very minute blisters of smut or something which had the appearance and smell of smut. As I had never observed anything of the kind before, and smut is said to be injurious to cattle, I have thought that something of this nature might have occasioned the difference of opinion, entertained by some of your correspondents, last fall, in regard to the utility of feeding milch cows with green corn stalks. Feeding cows with smutty stalks, even if "fed to the full," would probably tend to dry them up; while feeding them plentifully with healthy stalks in a green state, would undoubtedly increase their milk.

In conclusion, I would inquire, if you can (through the columns of the Farmer) give us the detail or result of any experiment made to ascertain the damage sustained by pasturing or feeding English grain on mowing land. I think this an important subject of inquiry to every New England farmer, and submit it for the purpose of obtaining information. That good crops are sometimes gathered after feeding, is well known; but facts are wanted, which will fairly exhibit the effect of feeding those lands. Although this practice is handed down to us with the claims of ancient usage for its support, and perhaps might have been expedient in former days, yet, from some years' observation, I have little doubt that accurate experiment, particularly with English grain and young clover, will prove it to be a species of farming similar to that of topping corn stalks, and equally disastrous in its effects.

WM. CLARK, JR.

Northampton, March, 1832.

STONE BUILDINGS.

MR FESSENDEN—In compliance with your request, in the New England Farmer of the 7th inst. I shall offer the following remarks respecting stone buildings. The advantages of them are their great durability; their seldom wanting repairs; their greater security against fire; and their offering to the owners places of abode of greater comfort, both in cold and shot weather. Being more solid and compact than wooden houses, the inside of them is less affected by the changes of the weather, and I conceive, on that account, better calculated to protect the health of their inhabitants. In the countries where none but stone houses are used, there are various ways of erecting the same, accommodated to the nature of the materials most within reach of each particular spot, and of the pecuniary circumstances of individuals; I shall briefly state them, as follows:—

No. 1. Are houses suitable for wealthy individuals, the walls of which are raised altogether with slabs of hammered stone, from the ground to the roof; the foundations (being the walls of the cellar) built in all cases with promiscuous stones, well laid in mortar.

No. 2. Are houses, in the building of which, hammered stones are used only for a basement about two feet high, as a course next above the soil, all round the house; then for the four corners of the house, the whole height of the building, in slabs of various dimensions and so interlaid that the longest of them, say about two and one half feet, or more, should answer the purpose of binding the work together; then round the doors and round the windows, being eills, and caps, and side

stones; the main body of the walls to be raised with promiscuous stones, chosen, to be well suited for laying a face wall, and the stones to be carefully pointed between; for the beauty of such walls, it will be desirable to have the stones, as much as possible, of a uniform color.

No. 3. Are houses built as above, with slabs of stone split straight, but not hammered, and the main body of the wall built with promiscuous stones, but not suitable for a faced wall, and covered over with a rough cast of strong mortar.

No. 4. Are houses built without any slabs at all, but altogether, with promiscuous stones well chosen to lay strong work, reserving the stones of the best shape and dimensions for the corners of the building and to go round the doors and windows. If the stones should be uniform in color, they might be laid for pointing between, and if not, then the whole wall should be rough cast.

No. 5. Are buildings erected as No. 4, but with less choice for the materials and always rough cast, suitable for inferior houses and for barns.

The following remarks are applicable, equally, to all styles of houses of the foregoing denominations:—

1st. On the top of the walls are to be laid suitable plates of timber, for the roof to be framed upon.

2d. The stone work round the doors and windows must be laid in such a manner, that the door and window frames may be placed and fastened, back of the said stone work.

3d. Central division walls for the formation of the rooms may be built on piers for the support of the flooring timbers.

4th. The inside of the walls of the building may be laid carefully and even, so as to be suitable to be plastered upon, for the finishing of the rooms, which is the general method in old countries; and the plastering performed with the plaster of Paris, of a good quality and fresh burnt, which will make the handsomest and most durable work.

5th. The inside divisions for the rooms may be performed partly by walls, and partly by joist and boards, lath and plaster.

6th. On the outside of the windows, holes should be drilled in the stone for the hooks of the blinds; the holes should be a little wider at the bottom part, than out, and the iron hooks fastened by running in some melted lead.

The power of the frost is so great and the changes in winter so sudden, in our climate, that it is most essential that the whole work should be performed with mortar of the strongest kind; the best lime should be used, and coarse sand of an even grit and perfectly clean. When extra strength in the mortar is required, it may be procured by mixing with it a due proportion of iron filings, which in our days may be easily procured from the machinist's shop in every factory; this kind of mortar is very superior and desirable for pointing.

A great part of the cost of a stone building is the expense of collecting the materials; therefore, the first inquiry of the builder should be, after that kind of stone most abundant near the spot where he wishes to build. Granite is a superior stone, and if in suitable blocks and good to split, is all that a builder could wish.

Ledges of shelly stone would be very suitable; sand stone of a mild soft grit, is very desirable,

because it may be sawed by water machinery; such was the red sand stone from Connecticut river, which some years ago was much used in Boston, and which has been superseded, in some measure, by granite. Rocks of any kind, blown by gunpowder, would also answer the purpose; and in fact, any stones that will lay a strong field wall, may be made to answer a useful purpose for building with mortar, if not a handsome house, at least, a solid and lasting one.

If the materials should be collected in winter, or at any leisure time, and be handy to the spot, it is presumed that the cost of a neat and handsome stone house, would not exceed much, if any, the expense of a wooden building, when the timber and the boards are to be purchased and carted from some distance.

I have endeavored to collect, as above, the result of my observation and the reminiscence of younger days, to satisfy in some measure, as you wished, the inquiries of your friend; from practical men he could obtain more precise and minute information. A fact is evident to us all, which is, that almost all over New England, the traveller sees vast quantities of *building stone*, and almost none but *wooden buildings*. Another fact, equally certain, is, that the buildings in England, France, and I believe the whole continent of Europe, are *tiled*; we have good clay almost all over New England, and yet our buildings are almost all *shingled*.

Respectfully, yours, &c, J. M. G.
Weston, March 26, 1832.

INJURY TO FRUIT TREES.

T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—Noticing several communications from different sections of our country, announcing the dire effects on fruit trees, caused by the past winter, I have made it a point to examine its effects on our nurseries and on the orchards of this vicinity, and the result of these investigations has proved the injuries to be so trivial in extent, that I have thought it well to communicate the facts. Peach and apricot trees are generally deemed the most susceptible of injury by cold, but I have not seen a tree of either species, among all that are standing in our nursery rows, that is injured; and even some peach trees, the roots of which were buried in trenches last autumn, have only about a third part of the blossom buds killed, the others being green and perfect when cut open, although on the outside they have the appearance of being somewhat affected. I particularly examined the buds of apricots, which had been inserted by inoculation the past season, and found them perfectly alive and uninjured. I have seen no plum or apple trees the least injured. In regard to nectarines, the same remarks will apply as made above in regard to peaches. Cherries have in a few instances been injured at the extremities of the young shoots, where the trees are young and the growth has been rapid; but of the thousands in our grounds, I don't think there are two hundred which have been injured, and those to so small a degree as to be unimportant; and on no tree over two years from the inoculation, have I seen even a branch affected. Pears have withstood the winter remarkably well, and although we have more than forty thousand that are of two or more years' growth from the inoculation, there is not a single tree of them that is injured in the least. The only instance of any injury is about fifteen trees of one year's growth, that stand in a shady location exposed to the north,

where the wood did not become well matured. Quinces are entirely uninjured, but they appear to possess, naturally, a very hardy character. Almonds are also free from injury, except a few of the tender twigs of the more delicate species. Of the *hibiscus syriacus*, or the *althæa frutex*, no varieties are affected except the double white and double deep blue, and these but partially so; and the varieties which we have originated here from seed, appear to be exceedingly hardy. But what surprises me most is the *morus mulicaulis*, which, contrary to my expectation, has not been injured; this species, it is well known, continues to vegetate to a later period in autumn than most other trees, and it is thence to be inferred that the late formed shoots are more susceptible of injury, but even these appear to have been sufficiently matured the past season, to withstand the rigor of our winter.

I can only account for the small extent of the injury sustained by the different species of trees in our nurseries, on the ground of location; the land being mostly elevated and exposed to all winds; to those from the ocean, on the south; to those from the sound or East-river, on the north; and to those of Flushing bay, on the west. From this free and open exposure, the wood becomes more fully matured during the summer, and acquires a degree of hardihood which renders the trees more capable of supporting the rigors of winter, and when thus hardened by nature, they are found extremely eligible for removal to colder latitudes. I am therefore of opinion, that elevated situations are decidedly to be preferred for nurseries. Taking into consideration the frequent variations from the extremes of cold and warmth, which have distinguished the winter just passed, I consider it the most trying one, in its influence on trees and plants, that I have ever experienced.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden, March 24, 1832.

POULTRY.

MR FESSENDEN—Allow me to make a few remarks upon poultry yards. Poultry are very profitable incumbents of a farm, but not unless considerable care is devoted to them, for if left to take care of themselves, they are the most vagrant and vexatious creatures living. Now I say, the art of keeping them to advantage consists in having for them a proper and convenient yard. In the first place it should have a pleasant southern aspect; they will not thrive in a severe exposure, for if it is placed as it frequently is, on the north side of a barn or in some cold situation, that it may not occupy a choice spot or be in the way, the poultry suffer, do not thrive, and when let out for recreation, will not return. In our severe winters, hens are sometimes frozen, and as the most profitable kind (a mixture of a small and the large English) are somewhat delicate, from not being quite hardened to our climate, care should be taken that the yard be in a warm situation, which they so much prefer, that they will lay, thrive and flourish, sufficient to repay the expense of the situation.

Next, a poultry yard should be in a dry situation, and for the simple reason that a damp and wet place is also generally cold, and fowls are fond of light and fresh air. But I would observe, that they should always have clean and fresh water, by

which a much greater number of eggs will be produced, and the fowls themselves be in better condition for eating.

Next, the yard should be large; well and high fenced, of course. The size must depend upon the discretion of the raiser; I should say, the larger the better; it would depend upon the quantity of space to spare, and the number kept. If it is large, it will admit of many conveniences which could not be afforded in a small yard—for instance, a part should be supplied with gravel, lime from old bricks, rubbish of that kind and clean shells, which fowls convert to their use. A part should be occasionally turned over with the spade, a few minutes labor, and which furnishes much food; there might be a few bushes or shrubs planted in a part, as fowls are fond, in a sultry day, of reposing in their shade, and the many insects creeping about them, serve for a ready food—all this would not require much space, though the more the better. I would say concerning the poultry house, which should open upon the yard, that the principal thing to be attended to is, that it be kept as clean as possible; or the hens will wander, if possible, and prefer the sweet scented hay-mow for their purposes. There is a double profit in keeping the house clean, as the fowls not only thrive better, lay a greater number of eggs easy to be got, but the contents when swept out, are the most useful of garden manure. The poultry house, if in a conspicuous situation, might be of a fanciful and tasteful form.

These remarks are the result of some experience, and are suggested on the consideration of the high price of eggs in the market, generally, and more especially the past winter, and of the high price of fowls, when well raised and well cooked.

W.

THE SEASON.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Johnstown, N. Y. March 23, 1832.

We have had, thus far, a very severe winter with us. The snow fell here on the 21st day of November last, and the ground has not been bare since. The snow is now on an average in the wood about us, three feet deep, and the sleighing very good. A gentleman who has been careful to measure every snow that has fallen since November last, tells me that we have had more than twenty feet of snow. The thermometer in December was at eight degrees below zero; in January, at twentyfour degrees below zero; in February, at twenty degrees below zero; and in the present month of March, at sixteen degrees below zero. This will give you rather a frightful picture of the severity of our climate. Yet, the snow having fallen early, there is but little frost in the earth; and many tender plants, to wit, the polyanthus, carnation, magnolia, and China roses, in the open ground, will have escaped uninjured from the severity of the frost.

Yours, &c, T. A. STOUTENBURGH.

Fruit Trees.—The editor of the Worcester Spy says, from some observation and inquiry, there is good reason to believe, that that vicinity has almost entirely escaped the evil which seems to have fallen on other parts of the country. In many orchards and nurseries, the trees look remarkably well, and there is no reason to suppose, that, throughout the country, they have suffered more in the average, than in common seasons.

* From one part of our nursery grounds, the rocky palisades of the Hudson are plainly visible.

Horticulture.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE ISABELLA GRAPE.

N. GOODSSELL, Esq.—In your paper of the 31st of December, I notice, under the signature of "Uhuus," some comments on the Isabella grape, connected with a quotation from the "Treatise on Horticulture," published by my father, Mr Wm. Prince, in 1828.

My father received the scions of this vine in 1816, from Mrs Isabella Gibbs, lady of George Gibbs, Esq. (not Col. Gibbs,) then residing at Brooklyn on this island. That lady stated that she obtained it from North Carolina, her native State, and that it was originally brought from Dorchester, in South Carolina. It being deemed a highly valuable variety, and no similar one having been previously noticed as cultivated in the gardens of our country, my father gave it the name of "Isabella grape," after the lady from whom he received it. His impression, as well as that of every other person who then examined the fruit, derived from the fact that no such variety had been previously described, and the improbability that so valuable a fruit would, if cultivated in other gardens, have remained unnoticed, was, that no similar vine then existed under culture in any of our gardens. That opinion was (in the absence of all proof to the contrary,) entertained by myself, until the autumn of 1830, when a vine was described to me as identical with the Isabella, which had been growing for thirtythree years in a garden at Newport, Rhode Island. Some of the fruit had been presented to me, previously to the statement of the particulars relative to the vine that produced it, which I pronounced at once to be the Isabella. Being desirous to act cautiously, in every point connected with the nomenclature of our fruits, I declined commenting upon the circumstance until I should receive *proof incontrovertible*, not only as to identity, but as to the *age* of the vine. In consequence, I visited the garden the past season and examined the parent vine, together with several of its progeny, growing near it. The appearance of the old vine comports with the age awarded to it; the circumference of the main stem is ten and a half inches. It is located in a spot unpropitious to its development, being shaded by large trees that appear to correspond with it in age. I made notes of many other particulars, but I cannot at this moment find them; the investigation, however, convinced me of its identity with the Isabella grape, and I have hitherto deferred publishing the facts, only from the hope of attaining some additional light expected on the subject. The former occupant of the ground, states, that he planted the vine in 1798, and that he received it from New York. I am investigating the latter point, and the result of such investigation, as well as the contents of the notes above referred to, shall be made public hereafter; it having been the constant desire of my father and self, to shed all possible light on horticultural subjects. The inconsiderate practice of adopting foreign titles for our native productions, has already caused much inconvenience; and I hope there is no American so miserable a sycophant, as to suppose that any product of our country, can be enhanced in its value, by the application of a foreign title.

The Winne grape of Albany, was announced two years since in one of the publications of that

city, as having been brought from Bordeaux, when investigation has shown it to have been brought from Pennsylvania. The Troy grape is generally there called the Hamburg; and we are now told, that Mr Vernet, a French gentleman, resident at Norwich, called the Isabella "*the Lisbon grape*," and that it "was supposed to have been brought by Mr V. from France or Cuba, where he had a plantation." And these claims to foreign origin are attached to productions as strongly and indelibly marked with the characteristic distinctions of *natives*, as are the indigenous monarchs of our forests or the untutored aborigines of our wilds and prairies. But there is another circumstance that places the native origin of the Isabella, &c, beyond the reach of cavil. It is the *acknowledgment* of the fact by foreign nations themselves. Whosoever they have been introduced to other climes, they have failed to be claimed as natural productions, or even as old acquaintances. And the country of their origin has been acknowledged in the publications of their horticultural societies, and in all others I have perused, save one, which being an amusing exception, I cannot fail from adverting thereto. In a catalogue of one of the most extensive collections of grape vines in France, the Isabella is not only enumerated as one of those producing the choicest wine, but has an additional note attached, which I translate literally: "Isabella, a variety newly introduced to Europe, and which is said to afford the most excellent oriental wine; it also produces extraordinary crops."

Your correspondent, Uhuus, states that he does not believe the Isabella "is a native of our country, of original stock, as all the indigenous grapes" that he has "ever yet seen, possesses the same acid, hard pulp, and thick leathery skin, of the ordinary Fox or Bullet grape," referring, evidently, to the varieties of *Vitis labrusca*, which are common in this State. In reply, I will simply remark, that the varieties of *Vitis astivalis*, which are far more rarely met with in our State, but abound in Maryland and Virginia, have a much thinner skin and far less pulp; and some of the varieties of this and other species which grow abundantly further to the south, such as the Bland, Beavertdam, &c, have *as thin a skin as the foreign varieties*; and the Bland, White Scuppernon, Catawba, and many others, are *devoid* of the acid, hard pulp. In regard to native grapes, there exists, perhaps, in our vineyard, at the present period, a greater number of varieties, originated from seeds we have sown, than have been obtained by a similar process in all the gardens of the Union, and the friendly tributes of our fellow-citizens, have concentrated in the collection thus formed, the natural products of every section of our country.

It may be well here to remark, that the Troy grape appears to me to approach the Isabella, in character, more nearly than any other variety that has met my notice. And in concluding these remarks, I have to state, that I fully agree with those of my fellow citizens who deem pomological investigations, as regards our natural productions, to be yet but in their infancy; and while in common with others, I tender a few crude ideas on such subjects, I view and intend them as germs of information, which by the investigation of more intelligent co-laborers, may attain to an ample development. Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden,
Flushing, N. Y. Jan. 1832.

Remarks of the Editor of the Genesee Farmer.—We are much gratified with the communication from Mr Prince, concerning the Isabella grape, as called forth by *Uhuus*. From the frank and gentlemanly manner in which he communicates whatever relates to American Pomology, which comes within his knowledge, and from his untiring zeal in collecting and digesting such information, the public will receive great benefit.

As the cultivation of the grape is now becoming, not only a matter of private interest, but of national importance, tending to render us more independent of other nations, and also more temperate within ourselves; we believe that whatever relates to their history or cultivation in these United States, will be interesting to most of our readers. As the Isabella grape ranks with the best of our indigenous varieties, which, by general consent, are allowed to be superior to foreign ones for vineyards, in point of profit, its correct history is desirable, more especially as some have been disposed to consider it an exotic.

That it may have been brought into notice at some particular place, by being imported from a foreign country, we will not deny; but that its general characteristics are truly American, we have no doubt. That our native grapes were early taken to England, the following descriptions, taken from *Parkinson*, will plainly prove. The author published this work on plants, in 1640, which has been considered one of the early standard works of England. He arranges grapes under five different heads, viz.

1st. "*Vitis Vinifera*. The manured vine," (meaning the cultivated.) Under this head he enumerates many of the European grapes, which are cultivated at this time, and says, they are so variable that he cannot describe them.

2d. "*Vitis laciniatofolia*. The Parsley vine, or grape with thin cut leaves. The grapes of which are white and green, are like unto the White Muscadine grape."

3d. "*Labrusca*, or *Vitis Sylvestris Europea*. The wild vine of Europe. "The wild vine in regard it is natural, and therefore neglected, lyeth for the most part on the ground, and thereby is made less fruitful, unless it meete with some hedge or tree, whereon it may cline, and then spreadeth as the manured, (cultivated,) being both in branches, leaves, and tendrils like unto the manured vine."

4th. "*Vitis Sylvestris Virginiana*. The wild vine of Virginia. "This one sort of vines of Virginia, like all other wild sorts, runneth on the ground and taketh hold of whatsoever it meeteth with, being in all things like the former wild sorts, but that the grapes are small and white, and with little sappe or juyce in them, and the kernell twice as bigge as others. There is another sort that hath bigger blew grapes, and sower in taste. A third they call the Fox grape, and hath a regged bark, a very broad leafe, without any division almost, but dented, and the grape is white, but smelleth and tasteth like unto a foxe."

5th. "*Vitis Sylvestris trifolia Canadensis*. The wild vine of Canada. "This wilde vine of Canada groweth like unto other wilde vines of those parts, with slender reddish branches, climbing where it can get whereon; but the leaves on them being little more than half so large as the manured vine, hath only three partitions in every leafe, but each cut is deepe, even to the long smoth stalk whereon they stand, making them seeme as three

leaves, which are of a dark green colour, and somewhat thicker also, the fruit is like the other wild sorts, having more skin and kernel than substance or juice."

Thus it appears that Parkinson enumerated four different species of American grapes, which had been introduced into England at that time, corresponding with the number of species as laid down by Mr Prince, in his Treatise on the Vine. Is it not possible that the Isabella was among those, enumerated by Parkinson?

DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES.

In another part of this paper we have inserted a letter from John Lowell, Esq. in relation to the damage which fruit trees have sustained during the winter just passed. We have been led to make particular examination of the orchards and nurseries in this vicinity, and have ascertained to our great regret, that our neighbors have suffered in a similar manner. Of twenty-eight twigs, cut indiscriminately, from four different nurseries, from the apple, pear, peach, cherry, and quince, twenty were killed. The bark on some trees, several inches in diameter, appears to be killed nearly or quite to the ground. When cut open with a penknife, it appears of a dark color and nearly rotten. The growth of last year has been most injured. We cannot but hope, that trees which grew but slowly, having short shoots which usually bear blossoms, may have escaped the general destruction, and will yet give us some fruit.

The causes of this great calamity—for it is estimated that millions of money will not repair it—have been hinted at. Last year was one which produced an abundant growth of every kind of vegetable matter. Trees grew with an astonishing rapidity; and they grew tenderly. The cold winter came suddenly and severely, and found the trees filled with sap. They froze and burst the vessels containing the sap, which is supposed to have killed the trees.—*Concord Gazette.*

MICE IN THE MEADOWS.

We are told, the short-tailed field mouse, has made destructive ravages in the meadows. Whole acres are ploughed up, the roots of the grass destroyed; and the trees, wherever there happen to be any, are divested of their bark in a most workman-like manner. In consequence of the snow falling before the soil froze, they formed habitations above ground and have multiplied in prodigious numbers during the past winter, in proportion as three to one in ordinary seasons. These mice are usually food for foxes, the weasel, the long-tailed mouse, and often, when provision is scarce, eat each other with avidity. They are often most destructive to fields and fruit trees, eating up everything around them, existing in such prodigious numbers as to defy all possible precautions. Should the meadows not be inundated this spring, and the mass of them drowned, we fear their ravages will be seriously felt by our frugal husbandmen, the ensuing summer.—*Northampton Gazette.*

THE CHOLERA.

The following article, which we extract from a late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, would seem to indicate that a disease, very nearly approaching the Indian Cholera, formerly existed in New England.

"In the history of disease in this country, we

recollect but one that appears to bear any analogy, either in its general mode of attack, its great fatality, or the means most clearly indicated in its treatment, to the present Cholera of Europe.—The disease to which we refer, is the *spotted fever*, which prevailed in the State of Maine in the year 1814. Its symptoms were more various than those of the cholera, and its fatal issue was not quite so speedy. But the attack consisted in the main, in a sudden departure of the blood from the surface, and an appalling prostration of the powers of life. Having been an eye-witness to this epidemic, it has been recalled to our mind by every history we have read of the symptoms of cholera. We have seen persons in the fullness of health, suddenly fall under its blow, apparently lifeless; and the sudden and obstinate coldness of the surface, in all cases, gained for the disease the popular name of the *cold plague*. In no disease have we seen so marked effects, from different modes of treatment. Purgatives and venesection were generally followed by fatal results; where calomel was given, the unhappy sufferer often died whilst under its operation; and in spite of most forms of treatment, its ravages were unparalleled in that part of the country. It was at length discovered that a treatment, from the first, most phlogistic—stimulants internally and externally, with an unsparing hand—exerted an entire control over the disease. This practice was pursued with marked and almost uniform success, by Dr Page of Hallowell, by that man of Ross, whose benevolence will never be forgotten by the hundreds of his townsmen, to whom it has ever been liberally extended. In the small town of Wiscasset, containing about two thousand inhabitants, 2 or 3 (equal to sixty a day in Boston), were dying daily of this epidemic, until Dr P. was persuaded to visit the place; and after the day he entered the town and introduced the mode of treatment, that had been so successful at home, not an individual died of this disease."

Hints respecting the Cholera; with directions which may be most safely followed, when medical aid is not immediately to be obtained.—As it is easier to prevent than to cure this dangerous disease, the following cautions should be observed. Great moderation in diet and in the use of fermented and spirituous liquors. Raw vegetables and unripe fruit should be carefully avoided. The state of the skin should be particularly attended to, so that perspiration should not be checked suddenly. The feet should be kept dry and warm. Flannel should be worn next to the skin, or at least a flannel bandage round the body. The utmost personal cleanliness should be maintained by frequent washing. Every room in the house should be ventilated by opening the doors and windows frequently, in the day-time. Gentle exercise in the open air is highly useful to preserve the general health of persons, who may be exposed to the risk of infection.

When the patient is seized with the disorder, he complains first of giddiness and nervous agitation, and is extremely feeble. His features become sharp and contracted, his lips, face, neck, hands and feet, blue. The fingers and toes are contracted. The pulse is so small as to be almost extinct. The skin is deadly cold and shrivelled; the voice nearly gone; breathing quick, the patient speaks in a whisper; suffers cramps in his limbs and body. The urine is totally suspended. He

vomits and purges a liquid like rice water or whey.

A person so seized should have his feet put into hot water immediately. He should be wrapped in hot blankets; and friction all over his body, with camphorated spirits and hot flannels, should be used. Poultries of flour of mustard and linseed meal, in equal parts, mixed with warm water, should be applied to his stomach. He should drink hot brandy and water, or hot water with a tea spoonful of sal-volatile, or with ten drops of oil of peppermint and some sugar in it. In case of his complaining of much pain, from twenty to thirty drops of laudanum may be given—but medical assistance should be obtained as soon as possible. It is important to add, that when the patient shifts or the sheets of his bed are changed, which should be done as frequently as possible, the dirty linen should be plunged immediately into a tub of cold water.—*British Almanack for 1832.*

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

The annual report of the superintendent of the salt springs, and the inspector of the salt in the town of Salina, has been communicated to both houses of the New York Legislature.

It appears by the report, that during the year 1831, there were 1,514,037 bushels of salt inspected in the town of Salina; 189,000 bushels of which was coarse salt; 106,000 having been made by solar evaporation, and the residue by solar heat and artificial heat combined.

The number of manufactories of salt by artificial heat, in that town, is 135; containing 3,676 kettles. The manufactories making salt by solar heat or evaporation are, the Onondaga salt company, the Syracuse salt company, and Henry Gifford's works; in all, consisting of 1,303,034 superficial feet of lots.—*Albany Argus.*

The American Rail-Road Journal, published in New York, gives the honor of the invention of rail-roads, to Col. J. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J. In May, 1812, twenty years ago, Col. Stevens published a pamphlet, strenuously recommending a rail-way from the Hudson to Lake Erie, instead of the canal which was then under discussion.—In this pamphlet, Col. Stevens proposed the employment of steam power to propel cars or carriages, and made the following singularly prophetic statement: "I should not be surprised at seeing steam carriages propelled at the rate of 40 or 50 miles the hour." But at that time, (1812,) Col. Stevens was in advance of the age, and such enlightened men as Governor Morris, Robert L. Livingston, and De Witt Clinton, considered the project as visionary.

Cotton, to the amount of about \$2,000,000, is annually imported into Providence, and manufactured into cloth, which sells for about seven millions of dollars.

Bronzing.—The following method, which is simple, may be useful to some of our readers:—

"After having covered the article with a coat of gum-water, mixed with a little minium, take a little isinglass, dissolved in spirits of wine by exposing them to a gentle heat, and add to it some saffron; then take the filings or fine dust of any metal which it is desired to imitate, and apply this, when mixed with the isinglass, to the article with a hair pencil."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, April 4, 1832.

FARMER'S SPRING WORK.

Working Ozen.—It has been said, that laboring cattle will perform their spring work with much more energy and alacrity, if they are fed two or three times a day, with a few ears of Indian corn. Some, however, prefer giving them small quantities of raw potatoes, which are said to be more cooling than corn, and to answer the purpose of physic as well as that of food. Perhaps it may be well to change their diet occasionally, from the roots to the grain; and these, with regular meals of good English hay, will, in ordinary cases, keep their animal mechanism in good repair, and render them as active and powerful, or thereabouts, as steam carriages running on a rail-road.

Pasture for Swine.—A lot well seeded with clover is an elysian field for swine, and will fit them for the butcher much quicker than you could qualify a dull boy for college. Besides, if the gently but useful creatures are accommodated with a puddle and a clover patch, together with the fee simple of a snug and dry dormitory, in which they may enjoy their nap after dinner, like other epicures, they will be as quiet as lambs and as fat as aldermen, and will need but little more waiting on than if they were already in the pork barrel, well saturated with rock salt of prime quality. But you must not allow them all these privileges, without depriving them of the natural right of rooting, otherwise they will be as much out of place in a pasture as a pig in a parlor, or a bad man in office. A few sweet apple trees in a pig pasture, will add utility to ornament, and prove auxiliary to other means of bringing forward its animal products. Swine, however, should not become "pigs in clover," till about the first of May, that the grass may have a little time to get the start of their voracity.

Top Dressing.—Lime, air slacked and well pulverized, is said to be useful as a top dressing in spring, for winter grain. Ashes, too, either leached or dry, are very usefully applied about this time, to grain or grass. Dry unleached ashes are best for manure, but leached ashes, particularly soap's waste, which has lime mixed with it, are of use to accelerate and strengthen useful vegetation.

Drilling Potatoes.—We do not insist on the cultivator's planting his potatoes in the drill method, especially if his land is rough, strong, or hard to cultivate. In such case the old method of planting in hills should doubtless be preferred. But in a rich mellow soil, the drill method is much the most advantageous. Dr Deane observed, as follows: "One of my neighbors planted in his garden, drills, and rows of hills, alternately, of equal length and equally manured: when he dug them he found the drill rows produced twice as much as the others. It is not more labor to lay the dung in drills than in hills, and the labor of hoeing is but little increased."

A British writer says, "The potatoes for seed should be kept in a separate pit, which should never be opened until the time when the potatoes are to be planted, for if vegetation commences previous to that time, it is apt to cause the curl. The sets should be placed about a foot distant from each other. Many crops are spoiled from being

planted too deep in the ground. This ought to be avoided.

The best time to plant potatoes for winter's use, feeding stock, &c, is about the middle of May to the first of June; but it is good economy, generally speaking, to plant an early sort in early ground to feed hogs before Indian corn is ripe, as soon as the ground is thawed in the spring.

TREES.

MR EDITOR.—As the season to transplant fruit trees is fast approaching, I have thought I might be doing some good, to communicate to the public the following facts, and leave each one to draw his own inferences.

In 1824, I procured some hundreds of apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach trees, from France, Long Island, N. Y., and Sherburne and Newton, Mass. These trees were all set out on my farm, in the vicinity of Boston. The first and second seasons after transplanting, I perceived that the New York apple, and the French apple, pear, peach and plum, did not do so well as the New Englanders. My French cherry did well. The New York pear, peach, cherry and plum, have now grown pretty well. The French apple, pear and peach, and the New York apple, I pulled up the last season, and threw them on my wood pile.

O. G.

Fruit buds, &c. destroyed in the State of New York.—Mr David Thomas, in a communication written for the *Genesee Farmer*, states as follows:

"In my fruit garden, I have examined more than a hundred blossom buds, of the peach, the netarine, and the apricot, and have invariably found the petals, stamina and pistels, discolored and dead. Of course we are not to expect the trees to exhibit blossoms this season.

"The destruction is not to be ascribed to any unusual severity of winter, but to the buds being started by the mild weather of last autumn. At that time, I observed several bulbous plants in flower, which commonly continue dormant till spring; and the peach buds are now found to be so large, that a few more days of warm weather a that time, would probably have brought them into full blossom."

To Restore the Germinating Power of Seeds.—The fact deserves to be extensively known, however torpid a seed may be, and destitute of all power to vegetate in any other substance, if steeped in a diluted solution of oxygenated muriatic acid, at a temperature of 46° or 48° of Fahrenheit, provided it still possesses its principle of vitality, it will germinate in a few hours. And if, after this, it be planted, as it ought to be, in its appropriate soil, it will grow with as much speed and vigor, as if it had evinced no torpidity whatever. —*Good's Book of Nature.*

ISABELLA GRAPES.

We have been favored by Mr. James Hunewell of Charlestown, with a box of Isabella Grapes in the finest order, which had been packed down in dry sand since last October, thus affording evidence that this delicious fruit, if properly taken care of, can be kept till the last of March. They should be spread upon a floor immediately after being picked in October, and dried moderately, before being packed. Mr. H. raised about 4½ bushels from one vine, of which he packed down a tea chest full, very few of which were spoiled.

PRIZE CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

A meeting of the Smithfield Prize Cattle Club, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in London, on the 22d of December last; Lord Althorp, one of the members of the present British cabinet, in the chair.

The attendance, according to the London papers, was much greater than usual, as the club had intimated their intention of presenting Lord Althorp with a splendid piece of plate, for his exertions to promote the interests of agriculture. After the removal of the cloth and the routine toasts, Lord Althorp was presented with the piece of plate, which was valued at 200 guineas, (£32 dollars.) His Lordship in returning thanks, expressed his acknowledgements. As this was a meeting to promote the purposes of science, he expressed his hopes that politics would not be entered upon. His Lordship then proposed the health of the Duke of Richmond, (P. M. general), the new member of the Club. The Duke of Richmond returned thanks in a short speech. He felt great pleasure in becoming a member of the Club, which he considered calculated to promote the interests of agriculture. The health of the noble chairman was drank, and his Lordship proceeded to distribute the prizes awarded by the judges for the cattle, &c, exhibited at the last show. Among the prizes awarded, we perceive the following:—

A prize of 20 sovereigns, in Class 1., to Earl Brownlow, for his, 4 years and 7 months old, Durham Ox, bred by his Lordship; a silver medal as the breeder of the same; and a gold medal for the best beast shown.

Prize of 15 sovereigns, in Class V., to Lord Althorp, for his, 7 years and 3 months old, Durham Cow, bred by L. Spencer; and a silver medal, as the breeder, to the Earl.

First prize of 10 sovereigns, in Class VII., to Mr W. Pawlett, for his three, 20 months old, Leicester wethers; and a silver medal, as the breeder.

Second prize of 5 sovereigns, in Class VII., to Lord Althorp, for his three, 21 months old, Leicester wethers, bred by him.

First prize of 10 sovereigns, in Class IX., to Sir P. H. Dyke, for his three, 20 months old, South Down, bred by him, who received a silver medal, as the breeder.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are under great obligations to Mr Clark for his communication, commencing on the first page of this day's paper. Theorists have supposed, and practical men have asserted, that Farmers often are losers to a considerable amount, in consequence of cutting the stalks of Indian corn at too early a period; but nobody had, so far as we have learned, attempted to form any estimate of the amount of injury resulting from the practice, before Mr. Clark instituted his exact and conclusive experiments.

J. M. G. has, as usual, furnished facts worth knowing, and merits the thanks of all who feel a due regard to those accommodations which compose the *real* property, and constitute the *stable* interests of the Commonwealth.

We are under obligations to "*Rusticus*," for another elaborate attempt to rectify certain proceedings with regard to "*Horticultural Premiums*," but it seems to us the subject has been sufficiently canvassed. At any rate, three sheets of letter paper, closely written on, contain more matter than we can find room to display in our columns, unless the topics possess more interest, than is attached to the controversy as it now stands.

We have other favors from correspondents, which though necessarily deferred, are not forgotten.

The full blooded Horse Sportsman.

THE Subscriber has secured the full-blooded horse Sportsman, to stand the ensuing season at the "Ten Hills Stock Farm," commencing April 10th, and ending August 10th.

Terms—One Dollar to the Groom, and ten dollars for the season,—cash, or a note on demand, or fifteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, by a conditional note at eleven months.

Good keeping for mares, at one dollar per week, at the risk of the owners.

Sportsman is not surpassed for spirits, and has as good strains of blood, as any horse in this country. His dam was a direct descendant from the best blood in England, his sire, the full-blooded imported Arabian Horse "Bussorah." It is with these strains of blood that England has had defiance to the world on the turf and in the field, for more than a century past.

Sportsman's get are very promising, and may be seen on the farm.

Satisfactory proof of the pedigree of this horse as given below, is in my possession.

PEDIGREE.

Sportsman was foaled in 1823, the property of the late Gen. Coles of Dorset, Long Island, and sired by the "Bussorah Arabian," out of Sportsmistress by Hickory, her dam the famous racing mare Miller's Damsel (the dam also of American Eclipse) by Messenger Grand Dam, the imported PotSos mare, G. G. dam by Ginerack, &c.

Hickory was by Whip, his dam, Dilo by Dare Devil, G Dam by Wildair, G G Dam by Clockfast, G G Dam the Dam of the celebrated Virginia, "Bucephalus and Lady Teazle."

"Messenger" by "Mambrino," Dam by Turf, G Dam by Regulus, G G Dam by Starling, Fox, Bay Bolton, Duke of Ancestor's Turf, Byerly Turk, Taffolet Barb, Place's white Turk, Native barb mare, PotSos mare by Eclipse, Dam Sportsmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, G Dam Golden Locks by Oronoko, Pantan's Crab, Partner, &c. See list and 2d volume of English stud book.

PERFORMANCE.

At three years he won the sweepstakes on the Union course, Long Island, against five horses. On the same course, the same season, he won a *match race* against Mr. Stevens' "Rattler". In the autumn of 1827, he ran upon the same course, and won at *three heats*, (three mile heats) beating Richard 3d from Virginia, Misfortune and American Boy. He has never given way in his limbs or wind. These are all his public performances, and he never was beaten.

Ten Hills Stock Farm, on the Medford Turnpike, two and a half miles from Boston.

SAMUEL JAKUES, Jr.

Ten Hills Farm, April 4.

Spring Wheat.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of genuine Gilman Spring Wheat; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

April 4.

Flower Seeds, \$1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street,

Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are,

- Geraniums (mixed)
- Ten Weeks Stock Gillflower.
- Sensitive Plant.
- Mexican Blue Ageratum.
- Crimson Cypress Vine.
- Forget-me-Not.
- Ice Plant.
- Elegant Coreopsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labeled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price \$1 for the 18 sorts.

April 4.

Pruning and Budding Instruments.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, 20 dozen of superior Pruning and Budding Knives and Shears.—Likewise a very general assortment of Horticultural Instruments.

April 4.

J. R. NEWELL.

Asparagus Roots.

JUST Received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street :

A few thousand Large Early Asparagus Roots, packed in moss, in boxes of one, two and three hundred roots each,—will bear transportation any distance—price \$1 per hundred for those 3 years old, 75 cents per hundred for the others.

April 4.

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street :

Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple) ; Winne, (dark purple) ; Alexander, (black) ; and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each.

April 4.

For Sale.

A Fine Stallion, from Bellfounder, coming five years old this spring, a noble animal, price 500 dollars. Valuable milking stock will be taken in exchange. Col. Jacques is acquainted with the horse, and will give any information respecting him. Apply to J. B. Russell, Boston, if by mail, post paid.

4t

April 4.

Market Man wanted.

A steady and industrious man, who is a good salesman and ready reckoner, to take charge the present season, of a Market Wagon to Salem, Lynn, and Marblehead Markets. Preference will be given to one who is acquainted with marketing in this vicinity. Application may be made at the Feed farm in Lynn.

4t

Improved Green House Syringes.**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,**

Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

JUST received a further supply of Willis' Improved Brass Syringes. This article is highly approved of for preventing the mildew on Grapes, and likewise for destroying insects on trees, and is a useful article for Hiving Bees.

April 4.

Hitchcock's Plough.

An assortment of Hitchcock's Cast Iron Ploughs, with wrought iron standard and square Colter edged shares, may be had of the subscribers. These Ploughs are warranted equal if not superior to any that have been offered to the public. Try and See!

April 4.

DAVID PROUTY,* Haverover.
JOHN MEARS, Dorchester.

Land for Sale in Milton.

A very valuable tract of Land in the centre of the town, containing about 120 acres, located on the north side of the old road leading from Boston to Taunton, and opposite to the seat of Francis Amory, Esq. consisting of mowing, tillage, fresh meadow, and wood land, well watered. It is very pleasantly situated for improvement, and is of a superior soil, well adapted to the cultivation of fruit. The above will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers. It is well worthy the attention of gentlemen of taste, enterprising mechanics or farmers ; being near the meeting-house, and literary institution, and within eight miles of the city of Boston. The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to

NATHANIEL TUCKER,
SAMUEL ADAMS, or
ISAAC GULLIVER, near the premises.
Milton, March 26. 6w

Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market street, by J. B. Russell :

A fresh supply of Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, so valuable on thin soils for either a hay crop or for grazing. Col. TAYLOR, a distinguished farmer, says of it, "It is the hardest grass I have ever seen, and bears drought and frost, and heat and cold, better than any I have ever cultivated. It furnishes possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, and in drought, than any grass known to me; and if cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as pleasant and nutritive to stock, as any grass known to me."—See also the opinion of Mr. PHINNEY, a most judicious farmer, in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 300.

Also,—Lucerne Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Fowl Meadow, Barley, Buck Wheat, Spring Rye, Spring Wheat, Broom Corn, Seed Corn, &c.

March 28.

New American Gardener,—sixth edition.

This day published by J. B. Russell and Carter & Hendee :

The New American Gardener, a treatise on the culture of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Asparagus, &c. &c. By T. G. Fessenden, assisted by several gentlemen. Sixth edition. Price \$1 00.—This we think may be considered the most popular and practical work on Gardening, extant.

March 28.

Farmer Wanted.

A Man with a family is wanted, to take charge of a farm in Salem, on shares, or as may be agreed on. None need apply who cannot produce good recommendations. Apply at the Farmer Office.

March 28.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig Cora from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twenty-six pounds."—They contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a splendid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

- Isabella ; Barcelona ;
- Catawba ; Blands ;
- Constantia ; Black Cape ;
- Black Hamburgh ;

3 varieties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Spain, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress street, for any quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention.

March 12, 1832.

5t

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed store, 50 North Market street, by J. B. Russell,

100 lbs. Large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Patra, of the first quality, European growth; 100 lbs. Large White Flat English Field Turnip; 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color.

March 28.

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED, a young single man to do the work on a small place, 3 miles from Boston; no one need apply unless he can produce good recommendations for his honesty and industry. Inquire at this office. 3t. March 21.

Farmer Wanted.

A steady, faithful man is wanted, to take charge of a garden and small farm in Dorchester; take care of a horse, cow, &c. and make himself useful on the place. An American would be preferred. Apply to No. 173, Washington street.

March 21.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 24t Beef Cattle, (including 55 unsold last week.) 27 pairs Working Oxen, 13 Cows and Calves, 110 Sheep, and 780 Swine. About 25 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle.—The Beef Cattle today were of a better quality than usual, and more were probably sold for extra and prime; prices were uneven, but at a considerable advance. We noticed two yoke taken at \$6,75, extra at 6,25 a 6,50, prime 6 a 6,25, good 5,50 a 6, thin 4,50 a 5,25; we noticed two yoke taken at 4,00.

Working Oxen.—Sales were effected at \$62½, 65, 75, 78, 80 and 108.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$22, 25, 27, and 29.

Swine.—Sales were rather slow, but advanced. We noticed one lot of 70 taken at 5c for Sows, and 6 for Barrows, and one of 50 at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows, one lot of 30 large selected barrows at 6; one or two small lots of selected barrows at 6½, and one entire lot of 34, two-thirds sows, at 5c; at retail 5,50 for sows, 6,50 for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, March 30.—In market 350 head Beef Cattle, and advanced prices were obtained; sales averaging \$7, we quote 6 a 8, for Cows 4,50 a 5,50. Sheep very scarce and high prices are obtained, \$3 a 7.

MISCELLANY.

From the Salem Gazette.

The following Ode, was written several years ago, and has been often published. But in this age of enterprise and of activity in the pursuit of wealth, it may be well sometimes to call in our thoughts and muse upon such subjects. It is thus introduced by the author of *Lacon*:

"There is so much of true genius, and poetic feeling of the highest order, in the following stanzas, that I cannot withstand the temptation of enriching my barren pages with so beautiful a gem. This ode of Doctor Leyden's, in my humble opinion, comes as near perfection as the sublimity muse can arrive at, when assisted by a subject that is interesting, and an execution that is masterly. It adds a deeper shade to that sympathy which such lines must awaken, to reflect that the spirit that dictated them, has fled."

ODE TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

Written in Clerical, Mahabar.

SLAVE of the dark and dirty mine!

What vanity has brought thee here;

How can I love to see thee shine

So bright, whom I have bought so dear?

The tent-roofs flapping lone I hear

For twilight converse, am in arm;

The jackall's shriek, bursts on my ear

Whom mirth and music wont to charm.

By Chieral's dark wandering streams,

Where cane turfs shadow all the wild,

Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams

Of Tevot lo'd while still a child,

Of castled rocks stupendous pile'd

By Esk or Eden's classic w'd

Where loves of youth and friendship smil'd

Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade, day dreams sweet, from memory fade!

The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,

That once so bright on fancy play'd,

Revives no more in after time.

Far from my sacred natal clime,

I haste to an untimely grave;

The daring thoughts, that soar'd sublime,

Are suok in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light

Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear;

A gentle vision comes by night

My lonely widowed heart to cheer;

Her eyes are dim with many a tear,

That once were guiding stars to mine;

Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!—

I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,

I left a heart that loved me true!

I cross'd the tedious ocean-wave,

To roam in climes unkind and new,

The cold wind of the stranger blew

Chill on my wither'd heart!—the grave

Dark and untimely met my view—

And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Hail comest thou now so late to mock

A wanderer's banished heart forlorn.

Now that his frame the lightning shock

Of sun-rays tip with death has borne?

From love, from friendship, country, torn,

To memory's fond regrets the prey,

Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn!—

Go seek thee with thy kindred clay!

RESOURCES OF MAINE.

The Gardiner Standard makes the following enumeration of some of the natural productions of Maine:—

"An abundance of excellent land, needing nothing but good culture. A healthy climate. An extensive sea coast. Navigable rivers. Abundance of lumber, (how long it will last, at the rate it is destroyed now, is a serious question.) Plenty of lime, both on the sea coast and in the interior; the most of that in the interior is somewhat impure, mixed with slate, &c. We have no doubt

that good 'water lime' will be found, ere long, among us. We have seen specimens of excellent lime stone from the region of Mt. Katahdin, and also from the highlands on the Kennebec. We have the best of granite; near Harpswell and along the coast, abundance of genius, &c, much used for flagstones, for sidewalks; and plenty of slate, iron enough to supply half a dozen smelting furnaces; on Arrowsmith island, it is abundant; in Buckfield, Oxford, Co. there is a full hill of it; and in hundreds of other places, bog ore, &c, may be found.

"Sulphuret of iron or copperas rock, sufficient to make copperas enough, when added to our maple bark, to dye all creation, black as the dark days of Egypt. Plenty of clay to make brick; and some white enough to make China for our bellies to sip green Hyson in. A mountain of graphic Granite, which we verily believe might be manufactured into Kaolin, and the said Kaolin into the best of porcelain. And while the spirit moves us, we will prophesy that anthracite coal will one day be dug in our present territory.

An interesting experiment was tried at Newcastle last week, on the state of the atmosphere. A kite was sent up, having attached to it a piece of butcher's meat, a fresh haddock, and a small loaf of bread. The kite ascended to a considerable height, and remained at that elevation for an hour and a quarter. When brought to the ground, it was found that the fish and the piece of meat were both in a putrid state, particularly the fish; and the loaf, when examined through a microscope, was discovered to be pervaded with legions of animalcules. It may be worth while to repeat the experiment, in other places to which the cholera may unfortunately extend itself.—*English paper.*

Stallions.

THE following Horses are for sale or to let, the ensuing season,—if not parted with, they will stand for Mares at the farm of A. Dey, at Lodi, Bergen Co. New Jersey, near Newark bridge, under the care of Hosea Worthington.

PATH KILLER—chestnut; five years old; sire, American Eclipse; dam, Hyacinth, a pure thorough bred mare of the English race breed, whose pedigree is verified up to the oriental horses, more than a hundred years; his colts are remarkable for their size and bone.

NAVARRINO—blood-bay; four years old; sire, Sir Harry; dam, Hyacinth.

HARPINUS—beautiful blood-bay; upwards of sixteen hands high; sire, Hambletonian; dam, Messenger Mare; a great trotter, and his colts large and fine, well calculated for coach horses—for one pair of them, only 2 and 3 years old, \$400 was refused.

The above horses will stand at \$15, and the mare warranted with foal. If paid by the 1st of November, 1832, \$12.50 will be taken.

JERRY LEGHORN—cream color; sixteen hands high five years old; sire, imported horse Leghorn; dam, a Defiance Mare. This breed of horses has proved great travellers, and valuable as roadsters and for farming horses. Stands at \$8, and the mare warranted with foal—if paid by the 1st of November, 1832, \$6 will be taken.

Bulls.

TWO Bulls of the imported short horned Durham breed for sale, or to let the ensuing season. Enquire of A. Dev, No. 27, Nassau street, New York.
March 14, 1832. 3t

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences, can have young quicks about 34 feet high, for \$3 per hundred, and plants 24 feet high, for \$2.50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.
March 14.

Farm to Let.

A first rate farm of about 120 acres, well proportioned in mowing, tillage and pasturing. It is capable of maintaining 30 head of cattle, and is well calculated for a Milk Farm, for which purpose it has been used a number of years. There is also one of the best orchards in the State—a good dwelling house, and three good barns. For terms apply at 56, Commercial st. 4t March 14.

Bees for Sale.

FOR Sale by Emerson Wheeler, Brighton, about a dozen Swarms of Bees in Bead's Patent Hives, from 8 to 15 each, including the hives.
March 14. 4t

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr, 65, Broad street.

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 6 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be returned. Jan. 1

Evergreens, Silver Firs, &c.

THE subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine, and being agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me. March 14. 6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Double Dahlia Roots, &c.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a fine collection of Roots of the Double Dahlia, or Georgina, viz. Double Scarlet, Red, Dark Crimson, Dwarf Red, Dwarf pale Purple, Yellow, Nankeen, Black, Dark Purple, Curled Purple, and Brick color, at 75 cents each. Also, Tube Roses and Anarhylls, 25 cents each. Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, \$1 50, and in six roots of different sorts—with the greatest collection of Flower and Garden seeds. March 28.

A Stud Colt, and North Devon Bull.

A beautiful Colt, near three years old, dark Bay with black mane and tail—being the first Colt got by the celebrated Horse *Burgfoot* in this country, and from a superior and large native mare—price 250 dollars.

A North Devon Bull, near 9 years old; was imported by the subscriber from England, and is a fine animal.—This breed are always in color dark red, therefore easily matched for working cattle and are quick travellers, is a sure Calf getter, in good health and condition, but from his age will be sold for \$50.

Several superior Cows from the best imported stock, partly *Holsteiness*, *Alderney*, and *Durham* short horns, have Calves, or near Calving, by the North Devon Bull; from 35 a 50 dollars. Apply to JOHN PRINCE, Jamaica Plain, March 27, 1832.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

¶ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BETTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1832. NO. 39.

Horticulture.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

MR EDITOR.—Having, during the past season, kept a journal of some few horticultural operations, I now send it to you in the hope (imperfect as it is,) that it may be of some use to your readers. What I send is a copy, with the exception of a few omissions not important enough to be transcribed. I send it to you, Sir, with great diffidence as respects my skill in gardening and horticultural accomplishments, generally, compared with those of many of your ingenious correspondents; but with entire confidence in my fidelity and most anxious desire to advance our captivating, ennobling art. You will see that I have taken notice of some of the most common, everyday operations of the garden. This can be of no service to many of your readers, but it may to some. There are always beginners, as I was, upon removing from the city of Albany to the country, nine years since, to whom even the simplest instructions are valuable; indeed we must begin with A B C in every art and science; and the greatest error, perhaps, in those who attempt to instruct is, that they consider too many things as *already known*.

Besides, Sir, many of these common circumstances that I have mentioned, may give all your readers some idea of differences of climate.

As to these particulars, they should know that my residence is at Stockbridge, Mass. thirty miles from the Hudson, in the County of Berkshire, in the latitude of Kinderhook on that river. I give you, Sir, my name as a pledge of fidelity, and I cannot but think that it would be more conducive to the cause of truth and science, if the like were generally done in such communications. I see that many of your correspondents are anonymous, with whom I should be ashamed to compare myself, either as a practical or learned gardener—it is a false modesty and injurious to our art. Mr John Lowell, who is our greatest benefactor in this State, one of the greatest, certainly, to the country, and whose general attainments, sound judgment and pure life, are not surpassed, even by his own great accomplishments, in our department, has in this respect placed before even the humblest of us, a true example. At a long distance from him, I follow.

I have inclosed in brackets, observations *now made* upon the subjects mentioned in the journal. The reader will see that the various absences mentioned, have rendered it more imperfect than it might otherwise have been.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

West Stockbridge, Mass.

JOURNAL.

1831, March 11th. Sowed lettuce and pepper-grass seed in hot-bed.

15th. Sowed, to be transplanted, in box No. 1, Musk-melon, *Green*, [the name of an individual from whom the seed was received;] boxes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, *Minorea*; 6, 7, 8, large Ribbed Montreal; [these were sown in wooden boxes without hot-bed, not having pots enough. The box is a bad thing, as I was informed before I tried it—the

wood absorbs moisture very rapidly, and independently of that, for the plants had moisture enough the wood seems to be unfavorable to the root of the plant.]

15th. Sowed Spinach in hot-bed and on terraces. 24th. Spinach in hot-bed up; Lettuce ditto; Pepper-grass about four days since.

25th. Planted, in pot No. 1, Casaba, [said to be excellent in the Mediterranean, but cannot give the correct name;] Musk-melon, 2d ditto; Delavan, 3d ditto; 4, *Green*; 5, 6, *Minorea*; 7, 8, large Ribbed Montreal; 9, 10, 11, Boston Cantelope. Planted also Cucumber seed in eight Squash shells, [these are shells of the large summer Squash; the plants flourished more in these shells than in the boxes, or the pots. I find no difficulty in breaking them when the plant is to be put out. The bottom of the shell is cut out when the seed is sown, to permit the roots of the plant to enter the ground, their confinement in the pot seems to be injurious. In the large shells I had the finest plants, and have saved fine shells this year for this purpose. It is proper to mention here, that the numbers of my pots got into confusion, and my plants, though put down in four different parts of two gardens, of course became intermixed.]

25th. Sowed Cape Brocoli; Montreal; ditto early York, ditto purple Cabbages. [These Brocoli seeds were Cabbage; all false.]

26th. Put out on terraces, in boxes, Kidney potatoes to sprout for early potatoes, covered with horse manure.

April 1st. Put charcoal refuse about Baltimore Grape, on surface of the ground. [I call this "Baltimore" because I received the plants from a friend there, it is very much like the Isabella, if not the very thing. As to *names*, I hope that Mr Prince's book will prove valuable to us, and his nomenclature. It is certain that we are in great confusion now. As to *kinds*, I have many of those usually recommended at the nurseries, and by friends; several of these I have rejected as worthless where I am, on account of climate, and I can say with truth, that had my varieties not extended beyond three or four, I should have been saved a great deal of vexation.]

2d. Planted bishop and blue imperial dwarf Peas; sowed Cauliflower, Radish and Tomatoes, in hot-bed. [These cauliflower seed, also entirely false.]

15th. Took up several sweet-water grapes and transplanted them; buds not started, and wood does not bleed when cut, season not being forward enough. Took up the box of pippin Apples, buried below the frost on terraces, about three-quarters entirely sound; all somewhat mouldy from dampness, but not injured thereby; mould wiped off. [Apples in my ground have deteriorated greatly in a few years. For the three last years, including the present, there has not been one apple in a hundred, not stung by the insect; this year worse than ever. I found the mode of burying more perfect than any other for preservation; though for two years past, I have put many with great care in cut straw, a layer of apples and then a layer of straw. The burying is troublesome and not to be recommended; where apples keep well, I prefer the straw.]

16th. Uncovered some of my vines and put by them bass mats, in order to cover them at night till the frosts are over. Tied all the limbs of the vines, temporarily, to lower bar of trellises, in order to cover without breaking young shoots, some buds beginning to swell. [These mats I find very useful; they come about Russia iron, and I have bought the full size (new) for 12½ cents, and the half size for 6 cents each.]—Fruit set on some currant bushes. This is a mild rainy morning.

18th. Peas up. Pear blossoms sufficiently expanded to be visible. Planted Kidney potatoes, some of which had sprouted, having been put down for that purpose. Forked one square, on which are grape vines. Transplanted several plum trees, budded last season from a Reine Claude imported from France. [In all cases lately of trees budded in my own garden, I have, besides the bud, preserved some of the natural wood, in order to get varieties. I transplanted these budded trees this year, in order to try the effect upon the buds; the buds failed; at the time that the buds would have come out, the season was more unfavorable from drought, than I have known at that period of the year.]

19th. A few strawberry blossoms appear on a strawberry obtained from a neighboring garden, and said to be a wild strawberry; these on terraces. [These plants all males, not a single fruit; all hood up; this is the second time that I have had this mortification.]

19th. Transplanted plum and peach trees; washed the bark of young pear trees with very strong lime water, [one of these trees being in a miserable state, covered with Aphides, (vulgarly called *plant-lice*), is nearly recovered. I have in other cases since, tried strong soap-suds, and believe it to be better than the lime.]

19th. Transplanted Hautbois strawberries, all young plants of last year's growth, [this is essential.]

21st. Planted sweet corn, and Mohawk bean; sowed onions and beets. [This Mohawk bean is a speckled bean, white and flush, well known in the shops, but I do not know by what name; the best early string bean that I have seen; next best as a string bean to the red cranberry, that is very late.]

22d. Uncovered some foreign grapes on terraces; buds begin to swell, and a few are injured in taking out, by pressing against the ground.

23d. Put down grape slips, sweet-water and Isabella.

27th. Uncovered residue of grapes. Put charcoal dust about an inch in thickness, about several grape vines, in order to ascertain whether this would accelerate the time of ripening, by increasing the superficial heat, or had any other effect. [No effect perceived as to maturing the fruit, but I think the experiment is worthy of being continued; whenever the ground was forked, I renewed the dust.]

27th. After looking diligently, I cannot find a single live bud on peach or apricot tree. [These buds I presume were destroyed, either during the fall or winter. As early as March, I examined them, when I supposed them nearly all to be dead.] Plums have very few buds; Prince's large green

gage has few, his yellow gage more; a young "green Claude," imported, has few, [this is the small kind, and bears the most delicious plum I ever tasted.] A blue plum, called with us the horse-plum, an excellent plum, has many buds; a young damson, full; [these buds matured into fruit, which was entirely cut off in the early dry weather; I had not one plum, peach, or apricot; as to the plum, a circumstance unexampled.]

May 5th. Returned from Albany, after an absence since 20th ult. Find vegetation very backward. There appears to be more than a week's difference between vegetation on the Hudson and at this place. Buds of plums and cherries just begin to open.

6th. Transplanted some musk-melon, and put charcoal dust around some on the surface; [these plants appeared to be invigorated by the dust—never so fine in my garden.]

9th. Very cold; fires all day; snow nearly all the afternoon, by turns. At 5 o'clock, P. M. began to cover all grape vines old enough to bear fruit, with mats; this done in one hour, being assisted by two men for half that time, there being about a hundred vines that were likely to bear fruit. This from extreme caution, as the buds do not seem forward enough to be injured. [Of these one hundred vines, I had fruit only on about one third part. The greater number were not more than two years old after transplanting; many being three years old from the slip; at that age I believe they do not generally bear.]

10th. At 5 o'clock, A. M. thermometer at freezing; ground stiff with frost, but nothing injured; many plants covered, melons, &c.

11th. Some pears in blossom fairly out; apple blossoms not quite out; early strawberries in full blossom, on terraces.

12th. A few blossoms of the Hawthoys.

13th. Pears in full blossom. Grapes on terraces, in a few cases, in leaf. Thermometer, yesterday at 78, at half past eleven in the morning—it being warm in the evening, the beetle first seen on fruit trees. [As the ravages of this insect are becoming more and more destructive, I have taken great pains to ascertain facts in regard to it, but thus far without success that has led to any satisfactory results. In this part of the country the evil is worse and worse; the plum, the apricot, and lately the apple, are its victims. I say the beetle, for I suppose this to be the insect. The suggestion was made to me by my friend, Mrs Griffith of Brunswick, N. J. some years since; a lady equally well known for her knowledge, skill, and admirable enthusiasm, in the art to which she has principally devoted her time and talents. Unsatisfactory as my efforts have been, they may perhaps supply useful hints to some more fortunate cultivator; I therefore, Sir, give you extracts from my Journal, both of the last year and the present.

6th May, 1830. On the night of the 3d inst. I saw, for the first time, the beetle on my fruit trees. Trees full of the insect, appeared about dusk; at 9 o'clock I shook from one tree about one hundred and fifty, into a sheet. The two succeeding nights appeared the same way, on plums, apricots and cherries; at the same hour on both nights, shook all my trees and thousands came off; some entered the ground immediately, others remained on it nearly in a state of torpidity; I could not perceive that they rose again to the trees. On the 7th instant, the weather having come off cold, wind to the northwest, at 9 o'clock in the evening I

could find none on the trees. During two nights I protected a French plum tree, by covering the half of it with a sheet; there were no insects on it.

1830. May 14th. There having been a succession of cold nights, I have not seen the beetle again till the night before the last, when the trees were again covered; at dusk they seemed to be in motion generally; at 9 o'clock they had settled upon the trees which were then shaken, and I could not observe that they rose after falling.

1830. June 10th. Having for several nights made fires with shavings, in the hope of attracting the beetle, I have failed; a very few only flew into the fire; this insect is yet in numbers on my plum trees. I have not found shaking the trees to effect the object of driving them away, though most for the time fall; they now feed upon the leaves of the trees; this I can see every night, but I do not see them on the fruit, though it is obvious that a large portion of the fruit has been stung. The young plum trees which I put down last year look very badly, which I attribute partly to the season and partly to the beetle, having ascertained that the beetle resorts regularly to these young trees. Some of my early apples look quite speckled, as if they had been stung in several directions.]

Journal for 1831, continued.

May 13th. At 12 o'clock, went out with a lantern and discovered the insect (beetle) on two Siberian crab-apple trees, saw them eat the blossom; took off the stem and insect, brought them into the house; before morning the blossom was entirely devoured; after witnessing their progress on the crab, saw them afterwards on the plum. Shook several trees, and saw the insect fall; found several on young green gages, eating the leaf, there not being any blossoms on those trees.

14th. Saw the beetle again at 9 o'clock, P. M. on the crab and on the plum, but not near as numerous as last year; many much smaller. Saw it on some young green gages, on which there was not a blossom.

15th. Hung the two halves of a mackerel in two plum trees, to try the effect of the scent of the fish upon the insect. [This is a New Jersey prescription, and though I am no great believer in these pennaceas, we are too ignorant of the laws of nature to be authorised to reject, as quackery, all such propositions.]

16th. Find the beetle at 9 o'clock, P. M. on one of the trees in which the fish was. See very few of these insects, though the night is warm and fine. There are few, compared with last season. Sweet corn, potatoes and beans, up. For the last three days, have watered with liquid manure some of my oldest grapes and some of my four years' old vines; watered also strawberries, cabbages, lettuce, onions, &c. There has been no rain for a week. Hawthoys in beds, in full blossom.—Thermometer at 58, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

17th. Beetle appears; not so many by far as last year; find them again on the trees where the fish was.

20th. Examined young nursery plants, found some badly injured by the worm; same worm that destroys the peach tree; several trees so badly injured as to be nearly girdled by the worm.

21st. Laid down lead pipes in garden. [In the mode of delivering this water, there is a peculiarity that is worthy of attention. The water proceeds from a spring, that was supposed to be sufficient for forty or fifty houses only. It being important

that there should be no waste water, it is delivered through apertures in leaden pipes, not generally larger than to admit the head of a common pin; at my house a common knitting-needle will not enter the aperture, and still nothing has ever interrupted the water for more than a year, but careless management in one or two instances.]

To be concluded next week.

The following letter, from an eminent cultivator in Maine, will prove useful as well as interesting to all who have suffered by the destruction among fruit trees, so much deplored by horticulturists.

Maioe, March 26, 1832.

Hon. JOHN LOWELL, Boston,—

DEAR SIR—I have read, with regret, your intelligence on the subject of the death of the shoots of certain fruit trees.* If the evil prevails to the extent apprehended, you will judge how far the following expedient offers a chance of a partial remedy.

Various botanists conceive that nature has provided trees with sets of *imperfect buds*, or *latent germs*, ready to be brought into activity as exigencies shall require. Now I presume to suggest the cutting off the whole of the wood of the damaged trees, which was generated in 1831, (so far as shall be found requisite;) and trusting to the exertions of the shoots made in 1830, for providing you with a stock of buds, or germs, to form new wood for the present season, 1832. No evil seems to attend the first part of the operation, namely, the removal of the damaged wood from your trees, but the contrary, and you may then as the result of it, *probably*, bring into play some of the buds or germs which we have supposed to be laid up by nature for *occasional* uses; especially if you employ the ordinary means for provoking their appearance, suggested by different authors. For experiment's sake, however, it may be wise to leave some of the damaged shoots of 1831, standing, to see whether nature (who is fertile in resources) may not do something unexpected for us, out of that very wood, even though it has lost its *primary ostensible* buds.

It will be observed, that the principal object in the scheme above proposed is to provide buds for the present year, 1832. I shall proceed, therefore, to offer to your notice two other auxiliary modes for obtaining the very same object, namely, the supply of buds for the present year, 1832.

The first of these *auxiliary methods* is founded on a particular within my own knowledge. Many years ago, some bundles of fruit scions came to me from England, late in the season; and the lower ends of the scions being well packed, many powerful shoots (both terminal shoots and side shoots) made their appearance. The bundles being forwarded to me in this condition by the mail coach, a Postmaster in a neighboring village, who was curious as to fruit, cut off some side shoots, from which he took buds; and he told me, that on inserting these buds in proper stocks, they grew. Hence I ask, whether some of the various bundles of scions, imported this year from Europe, may not be pushed forward in their vegetation so as to form powerful shoots, from which shoots buds may be taken and employed as above mentioned by the postmaster. May not the same question also be put, as to valuable scions received this season, from different parts of the United States?

But I break off these queries to continue my nar-

*For the documents to which reference is here made, see New England Farmer for March 14th, 1832, p. 278.

native, as it will lead me to important objects. —When the bundles of scions arrived with me, I had them opened in my presence, and found vigorous shoots from them, as above particularised; but these shoots having been formed in the dark, their color was sallow, or in other words, (as some would call them after the French botanists,) they were *etiolated*. I now committed them to the care of a skilful English gardener, who had long lived with me; and I presume that they succeeded as grafts, for I recollect nothing peculiar having been mentioned to me to the contrary; and it was an obvious precaution to let in the light of the sun gradually to the scions, in order to furnish them with their natural green color.* These may possibly be called refinements; but facts, illustrating principles, may often be useful, independent of the specific applications made of the facts in question.

My second auxiliary method of providing buds in the ensuing season, 1832, rests on an invention adapted in England about thirteen years ago, for transmitting buds to great distances by the post, inclosed in *letters*. Directions for accomplishing this, are given in "The Transactions of the London Horticultural Society," vol. 4, part 3, page 403, by its president, Thomas Andrew Knight, in an article read to the society April 3, 1821. The directions are as follows:—

"Some experiments were made two years ago, by Sir Charles Monk and myself, to ascertain the most eligible method of transferring buds from one part of the kingdom to another; the result of which has had the effect of saving me some trouble, and my friends some expense. It has also led me to adopt a better mode of using buds which have become somewhat withered, than I previously knew."

"Several methods of packing buds were tried, but the following, which was first adopted by Sir Charles Monk, having proved at once to be the most efficient and most easy of execution, it is needless to describe others. The leaf stalks of the bud were reduced to a very short length, and the young branch then inclosed in a double fold of cabbage leaf, bound close together at each end, and inclosed in a *letter*. It was found advantageous to place the lower surface of the cabbage leaf inwards, by which the inclosed branch was supplied with humidity, that being the perspiring surface of the leaf; (* the other surface being nearly or wholly impervious to moisture.)

"I did not (says Mr Knight) usually receive the buds from Belsay Castle, the seat of Sir C. Monk, in Northumberland, in less than five or six days; and the leaf-stalk had often parted from the bud, and the bark [of the bud] could not very readily be detached from the wood; the wood was therefore suffered to remain, but it was pared very thin, particularly such part of it as extended above the bud; and as the loss of the leaf-stalk deprived me of the usual method of holding the bud, I found it necessary to suffer that to remain attached to the branch above it, or to a part of it, till I had placed the bud in its proper position. The bud was then severed from the branch with a sharp knife; and the bud almost always succeeded as

well as one recently taken from the tree could have done."

Thus far, Mr Knight; the plan described by him being useful for all who are concerned in budding, in the budding season; though it requires some modification in the United States, where the climate in the budding season is much *hotter* than it is in the budding season in England.

For a plan of this kind to succeed to any extent in the U. States, it ought to provide for coolness, for economy, and for the presence of a certain degree and kind of moisture, (that is, of moisture free from unhealthily dampness and from danger of fermentation.) The English plan of removing the *expanded* leaves from their foot stalks, must also not be forgotten, as preventing a needless expenditure of sap, &c; nor yet should the aid of the inner surface of *cabbage leaves* be overlooked. But, instead of using the inclosure of a *letter*, the lower ends of the branches of scions should be included in proper earth somewhat moistened; or in coarse damp linen, refreshed from time to time with cool water. A suitable covering must then be provided for the whole, of a nature to resist heat and to prevent damage from blows or pressure.

In this shape, the English expedient for spreading buds through a whole country in the budding season, may be carried to any desired extent in the United States. The plan is the more to be recommended, as it is beginning to be felt, both in this country and in England, that *grafted* apples can be converted into the finest cider, should such fruit not meet a market in its natural state, or in any of the forms into which it may be brought by means of art. Let us conclude by observing, that Mr Knight does not speak of his plan as applied to buds of this or the other kind of fruit only, but he speaks of buds *generally*; (of course, meaning to confine himself to the buds of such trees as can be propagated by buds.)

Some short *miscellaneous remarks* will conclude this letter. It being premised that we, like you, had some intensely hot days in the summer of 1831; and a winter to follow it which not only set in very suddenly, but was for some time perfectly unrelenting, though not uncommonly remarkable for the *extremity* of its cold. It should be added that many of our buds for 1831, began to form early in the *preceding winter*; and that our spring had in it some cold and damp weather. Thus prepared, I leave you to make your own observations in what follows, only occasionally offering some remarks of my own.

1. A peach tree was early covered with beautiful blossoms, which were soon followed by fine leaves; when, suddenly, the border below became strewn with the ruins of this noble appearance; saving that two large ruddy peaches remained, as we thought, but one of the ends of each peach became soft and the stones split. A second crop of blossoms and of leaves came out on this tree, less forward than the first, but no satisfactory crop of fruit followed.

2. The heat of the summer made the leaves of several of our apple trees wilt, curl, and stiffen; and though it was reported to me by a sensible observer, that some of these leaves recovered themselves, yet, I myself noticed others which failed to do this. Indeed, my present gardener has assured me that in a former year, he has seen the fruit itself, of the apple, wilt—and he is usually an exact noter of such incidents.

3. Some of the leaves of our maple trees be-

came twisted on their foot stalks, in the autumn; the cause of which, I had not the opportunity of observing; nor had I the opportunity of noticing afterwards, any alteration in their position.

4. Many of our blossoms, in the spring of 1831, had the appearance of having set, but the young fruit fell. Various of our field and garden crops suffered also, more or less; though in general, all succeeded sufficiently well, excepting our potatoes, which had too much wet. I must here remark, what I have also seen in books, namely, that as fructification depends much on the spread of the *farina* of blossoms, such spread of it cannot very easily occur in very misty weather. Hence we have not to look at the coldness of our weather alone, when the blossoms are setting; but on the dryness of the *farina* which is to be spread abroad. It is possible, that a fierce wind also may prevent the setting of the *farina*. Hence I have always been used to attend, of late years, to the dryness of the season when the blossoms are open; to wish for a gentle air to be then abroad; and I am glad also to see sunshine at such periods.

The bunches of the currant tree seem to me, in particular, to depend on favorable weather for the proper ripening of *all* their berries. I presume, in short, to think that we want a regular series of observations and experiments on this point. Such are a few of the detached circumstances on these subjects, which have presented themselves to my recollection since the fall of the year 1830, up to this date; reserving myself for the fuller notice of our buds of 1831, till mild spring weather shall have taken possession of our orchards and gardens, when you may possibly again hear from me. In the mean time I may observe, that our trees at present bear many buds which appear lively, but are very small, having made no progress during the winter.

By way of review of the subject of this letter, I beg to remark, that as you seem deprived of many of the fruit buds and leaf buds, which you expected to find on your fruit trees at this season, (the spring of 1832,) I have turned my attention to the *artificial creation* (if I may so term it) of such buds, and to the economical use of such as might be found within your reach. Secondly—as the course of vegetation between the fall of 1830 and the present moment, has been peculiar, I have added the mention of a few miscellaneous circumstances, after the example you have set me, leaving the causes and effects of them to be discussed hereafter at leisure. I am, my dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

P. S.—As some persons have affirmed that much greater injury has been done to fruit trees in some places, than you have represented in your late statements, it is necessary to observe, that my letter speaks only of the precise amount of evil you have pointed out; namely, the destruction of the leaf buds and fruit buds, generated in 1831, on which you depended for the prolific powers of your scions to be grafted in 1832.

Fruit Trees.—We learn from various directions, that the past winter has been lamentably destructive of fruit trees in this State; the peach, pear, and plum trees, in particular. In fact, very few, if any, have escaped. We trust, however, that this calamity will not discourage their cultivation, as it may be a half century ere another such incessantly cold winter shall return upon us.—*Maine paper.*

* The change of color of whole forests in this country from sallow to green, after wet and cloudy weather in the proper season, is now well known to observers. When M. A. F. Michaux was in this country, in a dry season, which was followed by a sort of weather just mentioned; a grafted scion made vigorous shoots in the open air, which only gradually became green by means of solar light.

MANGEL WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEET.

Soil and preparation.—The soil for these roots should be a loam, inclining to clay, in good tilth, well manured, and made fine to a good depth. John Hare Powel, Esq. corresponding secretary to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in giving an account of his mode of cultivating this crop, says, "My soil was not naturally strong; it has been gradually so much deepened as to enable Wood's plough, No. 2, drawn by four oxen, to plough fourteen inches deep. Fresh barn-yard manure was equally spread upon the surface, and ploughed under in the early part of April, in quantities not larger than are generally used for potato crops in this country. Early in May, the land was twice stirred with Beaton's scarifier, harrowed, rolled; after stirred, harrowed and rolled again in the opposite direction." The soil on which Messrs Tristram Little and Henry Little, of Newbury, Mass. raised their premium crop in 1824, is a clay loam. In 1823, about three fourths of the same was sowed with onions, and manured with about eight cords of compost manure to the acre. The other quarter was sowed with wheat without manure. In the fall of 1823, there were about ten cords of compost manure drawn on the lot, and put in a heap. Most of said compost was drawn from the salt marshes, when ditching the same; the other part was from the barn-yard. In the month of April, 1824, the heap was thrown over and well mixed.

Planting.—Col. Powel says, "The holes for the seeds were made by a wheel, containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches; the rows were made two feet asunder; two capsules were dropped in each hole; the wheel of a common barrow was passed over them, thus compressing the earth, and leaving a slight rut for the retention of moisture."

Messrs Tristram and Henry Little observe, that, "Between the 8th and 11th of May, the land was ploughed and sowed in the following manner:—After one deep ploughing, the ground was furrowed two and a half feet apart, and the manure put into the furrows, and covered with a double mould-board plough; a roller was then passed on the top of the ridge, and the seed dibbled in with the finger over the manure, about six or eight inches apart." The quantity of seed, according to English writers, is four pounds to an acre. Mr David Little, in obtaining a premium crop, sowed four pounds, but observed that he thought half that quantity would have been sufficient.

After-culture.—In raising Col. Powel's crop, "A small cultivator, which I have contrived for the purpose, was drawn between the rows soon after the seed appeared; a three inch triangular hoe removed the alternate plants, leaving the others at distances varying from eight to twelve inches asunder. The cultivator was twice used before the 20th of July. The heavy rains of August made another hoeing necessary, and surcharged the ground so much with moisture, that all roots increased much less in that month, than during the same time in the two last years." The Messrs Little, "in the course of the season, thinned their plants, and left them from six to twelve inches apart in the rows. They were once hoed, and ploughed three times between the rows."—Mr Powel, in raising a previous crop, had placed the rows thirty inches apart, and left the plants six inches apart in the rows. He says, "I this year

desired smaller roots, which might grow so closely, as, by their leaves, to protect the soil as much as possible from the rays of the sun. My cultivator by its peculiar form, enabled me to cut off the weeds when the plant was so young, that, if I had applied the plough, their crowns must have been covered in many instances, by earth occasionally falling from its land side. The failure which attends the cultivation of most root crops in drills, proceeds from the neglect of weeds in their early stages. Four or five days of delay, frequently make the difference of fifteen days in the labor of making clean an acre of ground. The weeds which a boy with a sharp shingle could remove at the commencement of one week, may, before the end of the next, require the application of an implement drawn by a horse.

"I ascribe my success, in great measure, to the use of *Wood's extraordinary plough*, which enters the soil more deeply and pulverises it more perfectly, than any other I have ever seen, with equal force, in any country; to the use of cultivators, which complete the production of fine tilth; to the destruction of the weeds on their first appearance; leaving the smallest space upon which a horse can walk, between the rows; and, above all, to *planting the seeds of a proper kind upon a surface which is kept perfectly flat.*"

General remarks.—Agriculturists have not agreed whether it is most expedient to plant the seeds of this root, on ridges or on a level. Col. Powel condemns planting on ridges in this country, as a practice not adapted to our soil and climate, in which vegetables are very liable to suffer by drought. He says, among the various practices, into which we have been seduced by the plausible theories of the advocates of European husbandry, there is none which appears to me more absurd than that which has led us to drill or dibble our crops on ridges. The English farmer wisely contends with the evils produced by too much rain: the American husbandman should as anxiously guard against his most formidable enemy, drought. I am inclined to think that there is no crop cultivated in this State, Pennsylvania, which ought not to be put on a flat surface."

The climate of New England, especially its northern part, is not so warm and dry as that of Pennsylvania, and in that part of the United States, perhaps the nature of the soil should decide the question, if dry, level planting, or if moist, ridge planting should be adopted."

We have heard complaints from American farmers, that the seed of this root is slow and uncertain in coming up. Perhaps the seed or soil, or both, may sometimes be too dry at the time of sowing. A writer in the English Farmer's Journal says, "I have of late years steeped my seed for at least forty-eight hours. I made an experiment with twenty sound seeds not steeped, twenty steeped twenty-four hours, and the same number steeped forty-eight hours; every seed of the latter produced plants, which came up two or three days sooner than either of the others, and some of those not steeped did not come up at all." Mr Cobbett, in treating of the culture of common garden beets, (*American Gardener*, par. 198.) directs to soak the seed four days and nights in rain water before it is sowed; and observes, that the mangel wurtzel should be cultivated in the same manner as the other kinds of beets. American writers, so far as we have observed, give no directions for soaking the seeds of this vegetable before planting;

and it is possible that the omission of this part of the process, may cause the slowness and uncertainty of vegetation, complained of. The capsule or husk, which contains the seeds, is dry, and it requires a long time for the moisture which it may derive from the earth, to penetrate this integument, so as to cause the seed to sprout. But if the soil be very moist at the time of sowing, soaking the seed had better be omitted.

Use.—The following remarks are from a paper communicated to the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by J. Lowell, Esq. late president of said society. They are derived, principally, from a French publication, by the Abbé Rosier:—

"This root is very little affected by changes of weather. It is attacked by no insect; drought affects but little its vegetation. It prepares the land extremely well for other crops. It may be sown and treated precisely like the common beet, except that it ought to stand eighteen inches asunder."

"In good land, they often weigh nine or ten pounds, and are stripped eight or nine times. In a light, sandy, but well manured soil, they sometimes weigh fourteen and even sixteen pounds each!"

"The first crop of leaves in France is taken off in the latter end of June, or the beginning of July. In this country, probably the latter period would be preferable. The lower leaves, those which incline towards the ground, are those which are taken away, and care must be taken to preserve the top leaves or the crown of the plants. The leaves may be taken off every 15 days after the first gathering. Oxen, cows and sheep, devour them greedily, and fatten readily upon them. All domestic poultry eat them readily, when chopped fine and mixed with grain. Horses will eat them very well, mixed with chopped straw. Hogs also fatten upon them."

"Cows fed upon this root, solely, give a greater quantity of milk and cream, and of better quality, for the first fifteen days, after which they grow too fat and the milk lessens. The food of cows must therefore be varied. Oxen and sheep fatten very well upon them. Cows should have grass in proportion of one third to the beet leaves, or every third day they should be turned to grass. In this mode their milk will be excellent. The trouble of gathering the leaves is less than that of gathering any other green fodder. It may be done by children, while men are required to cut other green food for cattle. It is the surest crop, since the plant will stand the largest droughts. The roots are gathered and treated like those of the common beet. The skin is very tender, and care should be taken to handle them so as they may not be wounded, as they will, in that case, not keep so well. In order to preserve the seed in purity, care should be taken to change the ground in which the seed-beets are planted. The seed can be preserved, after it is gathered, three or four years, without injury. In giving these roots to cattle for food, they are first washed and then cut up into pieces about the size of a nut. It is always best to accompany them, when given to horned cattle, with clover, or other hay or straw, and if the hay or straw has been previously cut fine, it will be preferable. If horses are fed with this root, with a proportion of hay or cut straw, (half of each,) they will be fat, vigorous and healthy. If they are worked severely, a little oats or corn

may be added. It is thus they are treated in Germany, where this root stands in the stead of meadows or grass lands, and whose excellent horses are well known.

"Hogs, fed upon them raw, after they have been cut up fine and mixed with milk or other drink, where as well upon them as upon boiled potatoes, by which, the fuel and trouble of boiling is saved.

"As to the quantity given to animals, much will depend on the proportion of other fodder which you allow them. Cows fed twice a day in winter, upon eighteen pounds of these roots at each time, together with four pounds of hay or chopped straw, will give as much and as good milk as in summer, and they will be kept in the best possible state.

"Oxen fed with forty weight of these roots per day, with ten pounds of hay, for one month, and after that with fifty weight per day of the roots alone, will be fat enough for sale in two months more.

"Any person disposed may, from the facts above stated, calculate how many cattle will be supported by a single acre of land on which this plant is cultivated.

Men can eat this vegetable throughout the year; it is agreeable and healthy. No insect attacks it, and it suffers but little from the variety of the seasons. The leaves of this plant form, alone, an excellent food for every species of domestic quadruped, during four months in the year. Turnips and other vegetables are, besides, liable to be destroyed by insects, whereas this beet is not. The roots can be preserved eight months in a sound state, while turnips are of little value after March. In some soils turnips will not grow, particularly in those which are very stiff or strong. The root of scarcity grows everywhere. The milk of cows fed on turnips, has a bad taste. That of those fed on this plant is excellent, as is also the butter made from it. This forage on green fodder comes also at the hot seasons, when almost all other green food is scarce, and sometimes not to be procured. Cattle never get tired of it. In many parts of Germany, where it is raised with success, they prefer it to everything else, to fatten those large herds of cattle which they annually export to France. In feeding cattle with beets, the same dry food must be given which is usually given with turnips."

Col. Powell observes, "My neat cattle prefer mangel wurtzel to any other root which I have offered to them. I have found its effects in producing large secretions of good milk, very great. I selected, in November, two heifers of the same breed and very nearly of the same age, and in similar condition; they were fed in adjoining stalls, and have been fed regularly, three times a day, by the same man. One of them has had three pecks of mangel wurtzel, and four quarts of corn meal, daily; the other, four and a half pecks of mangel wurtzel. The last, which has had mangel wurtzel alone, is in the condition of good beef; the other is not more than what graziers call half fat.

"The application of mangel wurtzel as food for sheep, is not the least important of its uses. Ewes year usually at the season when grass cannot be supplied. The health of themselves and the thrift of their lambs, essentially depend upon succulent food being had. I am inclined to think, that no small portion of the success which English breeders have met, is to be ascribed to the large stores

of roots, which they always have at command. It cannot be denied, that Indian meal mill, of itself, in most cases, produce extraordinary fineness as well as great size; but I have been led to believe, that diseases are generally engendered by this species of forcing, which is always expensive, and too often, eventually destroys the animal which has been thus reared."

A writer in the Farmer's Journal says, "This root is now generally allowed to stand eminent for the excellence of its fattening qualities. Among our field productions, parsnips and carrots may justly be declared the most nutritious; Swedish turnips, as holding divided empire with it; while white turnips and cabbages sink into insignificance before it. The taste, both of the leaf and root, is most grateful to every description of stock—bullocks, sheep and hogs, instinctively lay hold of them, and when once accustomed to their flavor, they reject every other sort of green food, if they have the election.

"No edible root has yet been brought into use, which has an affinity to the one under consideration, with respect to its imperishable properties. The white turnip is in March entirely divested of its fattening power; the Swede in May becomes shrivelled, and is almost refused by cattle; the potato, after this time, entirely sprouts away all its vigor, diminishes in bulk, and dries up; but not so the mangel wurtzel. It is not only ready for use in the autumn, the winter and spring, but may, if required, be continued with unabated advantage, and in the following autumn it may be found in full possession of its most valuable properties, undiminished in weight and abounding in saccharine juices." It has, however, been thought by cultivators in this country, that the ruta бага is more easily preserved, and will remain useful to a later period in the spring and summer after its growth, than the mangel wurtzel.

Messrs T. and H. Little observe, as to the value of the roots for feeding stock, "there is a variety of opinions; but, from a number of years' experience, we think them a valuable addition, and highly worth cultivating. Comparing them with English hay,—and we know of no better standard—in our opinion, three tons of mangel wurtzel, or potatoes,—of the two, we value the mangel wurtzel the highest,—are equal to one ton of hay, for feeding stock generally; but for milch cows, we think two tons of equal value; for feeding store swine, mangel wurtzel is the only root that we know of, which we can cultivate and feed to profit. Six bushels of raw mangel wurtzel we think equal to one bushel of Indian corn."

Quantity to an acre.—The premium crop of the Messrs Little was 33 tons, 10 cwt. and 14 lbs. on an acre. Col. Powell, inclosed certificates to the president of the Penn. Agr. Society, showing that sixteen hundred and thirtyfour bushels of mangel wurtzel, weighing seventyeight thousand four hundred and fortyeight pounds, were produced upon one acre and fourteen perches; and a part of the same field, containing thirteen contiguous rows, produced at the rate of two thousand and sixtyfive bushels per acre, weighing 44 tons, 5 cwt. and 27 lbs. In Great Britain, it is said that upwards of sixty tons have been raised on an acre.

Gathering and preserving.—In gathering the roots, care should be taken to cut off the leaves about half an inch above the crown, as they will not keep so well, if cut more closely. Messrs Tristram and Henry Little say, "As to the best

mode of preserving them, we have tried divers ways—by pitting them, by putting them into a barn and covering them with hay, and by putting them into the cellar; the last mode we think the best." Col. Powell observes, that one of his crops was "piled in a cellar, in rows, as wood, and covered with sand." A writer in the English Farmer's Journal observes, that he practised with success, the following mode of preserving this root: "I packed it in long heaps, about seven feet wide at the bottom. I begin by forming the outside with the roots, not stripped of their top; tops outwards; the internal part to be filled with roots without leaves; continue one layer over another, until the heap is about six feet high, and about two feet broad at top, which may be covered with straw and earth; the ends of the heap should be covered in the same way; the leaves form an efficient covering against rain and frost."

Mr Hall, the editor of the Jerseyman, a Jackson paper, is about to vacate his editorial chair in favor of a Mr Robbins from Massachusetts, and devote his time and talents to a cultivation of the earth. May the "teeming mother" of us all be propitious to her returning child, who leaves the creation of paragraphs for the growing of parsnips, and drops his pen to take up the pitchfork. May he find potatoes more profitable than policies, and peaches, rather than peltings, the fruit of his application.

We applaud the resolution of our brother; the new profession, if it is as little productive of wealth (which is scarcely possible) as that which he has left, will, nevertheless, minister directly to health, the mother of happiness. The rounded visage, the firm muscle, the steady gait, and smile of content, all owe themselves to rural labors; while dimness of vision, trembling nerves, bowed frame, uneven tread and an early grave, come from the editorial desk. Men may talk of exercise as they will; the best functions of the human frame fail before these labors. Point to the man who sits among newspapers, inditing paragraphs and pasting selections, and you may designate one to whom belongs, either in profession or short perspective, decayed physical powers, the sunken eye and sallow sickly visage. Early habits may for a short time prevent these things, but "to this complexion must he come at last."—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

WHEAT AND CORN.

That like geese like, is a generally acknowledged truth; and yet how often do we see people in the every day concerns of life, denying in effect this important fact; and to say nothing of the absurd practice of sowing chess, nowhere is this inconsistency more apparent than among many of our respectable farmers.

They seem not to be sufficiently aware that if they sow poor wheat and plant poor corn, poor wheat and poor corn they must expect to harvest. So in all other productions of the farm. Our mother earth is not so propitious as to return us fifty, sixty, or a hundred fold, even of a better quality than was entrusted to her care, and indeed it would be an unjust expectation.

Some years ago, I took pains to select from my wheat in the sheaf enough to sow about half an acre, of the longest, fullest and most perfect heads I could find.

I sowed it in the same field with my other wheat

which was very good, cultivated precisely in the same manner, upon the same kind of soil, and when harvest time came I was surprised to see the difference.

It could be plainly distinguished from the surrounding wheat, at the distance of thirty or forty rods, by its height; it was much heavier, and the heads were longer and better filled.

I once let out a piece of ground to a neighbor to be planted with corn. Soon after he got it planted, I found out that he had taken the corn from the crib, "just as it came," without selecting or choosing.

In answer to my telling him that we should each of us have been ——— dollars better off, if he had planted good corn, he said, "Poh! do you 'spose it makes any difference what kind of corn you plant?" But harvest day told the story; and when he saw sixty bushels per acre upon my field adjoining, of good sound corn, and found upon harvesting his, that he had but forty bushels per acre, and most of that "pig corn" and "nubbins," he was forced to acknowledge with sorrow the truth of my remark.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUGAR MAPLE TREES.

MR EDITOR.—As the season for transplanting the Rock Maple, or as it is more frequently called, the Sugar Maple, is near at hand, I take the liberty to offer a few remarks on the cultivation of that useful and beautiful tree. I have long regretted, as I think every gentleman of taste will, when travelling through our flourishing country towns, to notice the almost universal neglect of shade and ornamental trees about buildings and by the sides of roads, where a little labor and expense, judiciously bestowed at the proper season, would in a few years, amply and doubly repay the cultivator, by the additional beauty and absolute value of his estate. And I do most ardently hope, that for the future, more attention and better skill will be bestowed on this branch of rural decoration.—There seems to be a great want of knowledge of the proper method of transplanting and treatment of this tree. It is painful to see them set out at their full natural height, (often not larger than fish poles,) with most of their original tops left on, dangling about in the wind; for most of them will die the first year, and those that live will have but a sickly existence, a slow growth, and never become handsome or useful. Thus he who sets them is discouraged, the attempt to decorate his grounds is given up, and the spot remains vacant, waiting for the next generation to try some further experiment.

The Sugar Maple is most successfully transplanted from the 1st of April to the 1st of May, or even later, according to the season. The best time is when the buds are swollen and just bursting into foliage. Fair, thrifty, young trees, of from two to three inches in diameter, should be selected, and taken up with about as much care as to preserving the roots, as in removing other trees of the same size. The long roots may be shortened. The stalk should then be sawed off smoothly, from ten to twelve feet high, and no limbs or twigs left on it. In setting, it is well to dig the hole deeper than the roots require, and fill it partly with loam or top mould. Care should be taken not to set too deep, for this tree delights to send its latent roots far abroad, near the surface of the ground.

Let the earth be well trodden in around it, to give support and keep the tree erect. When the buds show themselves near the top, as they will in a few days, if too numerous they must be rubbed off, except from four to six, or so many as shall be proper to grow as branches, which are best situated to form the top or head of the tree. All buds or sprouts below are to be rubbed off and the stalk kept clear during the season. Any time before July will do for this. Sometimes the sprouts will grow so fast, be so brittle and tender, as to be blown off by high winds. I have lost a few fine trees in that way, but they will mostly recover by sprouting again. No further care is necessary except to trim the shoots at top with skill, so as to send them up and out in proper form, occasionally for three or four years; keep them free from sprouts below, and keep the trees erect. This latter is very easy, except where cattle rub against them, as having but small tops, they are not liable to be moved by the winds until the roots become sufficiently established to afford a firm support. After the first three or four years, the tree will grow very fast and form for itself an elegant head. It is a fresh, healthy looking tree. The leaves when rotted, make rich food for plants, as may be seen by observing the grass and other herbage about these trees to be more luxuriant than elsewhere in open ground.

It is believed that in twentyfive years after they are set, they will afford a handsome income, in the sweetest sugar and molasses which is produced from any plant whatever. They grow to a large size, and probably live two hundred years. They form a very pleasant shade in summer, and to those who delight to look upon beautiful trees, there are none more pleasant to the eye.

The expense of labor for transplanting, exclusive of transporting when brought from a distance, need not exceed ten or twelve cents each. I have set within the last three years, on both sides of the road which passes the distance of a mile through my farm, upwards of four hundred of these trees, most of which are in a thriving condition. Although I shall not live to see them grown very large, yet, somebody else will; and I hope that whoever may successively occupy the same place hereafter, will not only see them of large size, but have taste and feeling to enjoy their beauty and preserve them for their usefulness. And why should men delay to plant and cultivate all sorts of good trees, because they may not live to see them fully grown? What can a man do better on the face of the earth than to cultivate and beautify it? While ever ready to depart, the lover of beautiful trees should act as if he expected to live a thousand years. How pleasant it would be to have our road-sides planted with trees for miles together, instead of being overrun with brush and unsightly weeds!

Now, Sir, I do hope you will publish something in your valuable paper, which will excite more attention and encourage more exertion for the cultivation of this, as well as other ornamental trees.

Respectfully, yours,

ETHAN A. GREENWOOD.

Hubbardston, March 31, 1832.

SNAPPING FIRE-WOOD, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—I saw in your paper of the 20th of February, an article giving directions how to place chestnut and hemlock wood upon the fire, to prevent its snapping and throwing its coals into

the room. I would suggest a better mode, that of cutting the wood at a time which will prevent its snapping at all. I am not much acquainted with hemlock wood, and have never tried the experiment; but chestnut wood, if cut in the dark of the moon, that is to say, on the day before or day on which the moon changes, will not snap much more than oak or any other kind of wood. However frivolous this may appear, and I am not philosopher enough to give the reason, certain it is, that the moon has an operation upon the sap of trees. Every farmer who has been in the habit of peeling oak bark for tanning leather, well knows that it will not run except at or near the changing and fulling of the moon. Fencing stuff and timber are said to be much more durable, if cut in the dark of the moon; it will prevent the worms from working between the wood and the bark which is sometimes left upon the corners of timber. Bushes, also, are said to be less liable to sprout again, if cut in the dark of the moon.

This is an experiment easily tried by any one, and if you think it worthy a place in your paper, are at liberty to insert it.

By the Editor.—We are altogether an unbeliever in the doctrine of the moon's influence on vegetation, &c; and believe that planet has no more agency in the snapping of chestnut wood, or any other wood, than she has in the firing of cannons or the blasting of rocks with gunpowder. The cause of the little explosions from wood when burning, is the expansion of air in the cellular substance of the fuel; which air, when heated, becomes dilated and bursts the cells which inclosed it, with a crackling noise, scattering small pieces of its tiny wooden barriers in the direction in which they yield with most facility. The more wood is interspersed with air cells the more it will snap in burning, provided the cells are closed so that the heated air cannot escape without bursting its integuments. Wood, however, may be light and porous, and still not remarkable for crepitation, because its pores are not closed, and the air which pervades it is not confined.

With regard to cutting timber, &c, in any particular stage of the moon, we cannot at present spare time nor room to discuss the subject; but will merely add, that we believe the less sap or juice there is in the tree when cut, or the more thoroughly the sap is exhausted by peeling the bark from the timber, when the juice will exude freely, the less liable will it be to decay. But as to the moon's having any concern in the matter, we shall wait for further evidence before we decide against her as a trespasser in that particular.

Fruit Trees.—A further examination, made since our last, induces us to believe that the damage sustained by fruit trees in this vicinity, during the past winter, is much more extensive than we had supposed. In many instances, where the twigs of the more tender kinds of trees look as if they were in a healthy state, on cutting through the bark, the wood is found to be discolored and will probably die.—Worcester Spy.

Seasonable Information.—Dandelions are said to be a corrector of the bile, a fine laxative, and most excellent in the liver complaint and dropsy.

The Baltimore papers state, that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road is now completed through the city nearly as far as Pratt street.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 503 North Market street:

A few very fine and vigorous plants of the celebrated Chinese Mulberry, so valuable for Silk worms, originally from the elevated regions of China—and introduced into France from the Philippine Islands a few years since. These plants now offered for sale, have been received direct this spring from Paris, and were selected by Mons. Andre Michaux, author of the North American Sylva, and are much larger than any that have heretofore been offered here. Picked in moss separately for transportation,—price 1 dollar each. A particular account of this tree by Gen. Dearborn, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. ix. page 28. April 11.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good assortment of the finest Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, in lots of six roots each, two of a sort; white, red and yellow; imported direct from Glasgow, Scotland. Price \$1 50 per lot of six bushes.

Also, Large White and Red Dutch Currant Bushes, in lots of six and twelve each; packed in moss for transportation. Price of the White sorts \$1 50 per dozen—the Red, 75 cents. Specimens of the fruit preserved, can be seen at the store. Also, cuttings of the Large Red Currants—price 50 cents for a bundle of 200.

Agricultural Implements.

FOR Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52, North Market-street, a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, among which are Howard's double mould Board Ploughs, and Cultivators; Bigelow's wrought iron Ploughs; Ties's cast iron do; Willis's improved Drill Barrows for sowing garden seed; Leavitt's do. do. do.; Eastman and Willis's Straw Cutters; common hand do.; Chandler's improved double Harrows; Willis's improved Yeap's and other vegetables; Corn and Cob Cracking Machines; Corn Shellers; Grain Cradles; 20 dozen very superior east steel Scythes; 100 dozen Dudley's; Passmore's and Blanchard's steel back and common Scythes; 20 doz Sickles; 100 doz Derby's patent Rifles; Grass and Garden Shears; Hay and straw Knives; Peat and Ditching Spades; Garden and Transplanting; a general assortment of Pruning and Budding Knives and Shears, some very superior; Pruning Saws and Chisels; 50 dozen Ames' common and east steel Shovels and Spades; 50 doz Simonds and Co's do; Willis's improved best spring steel socket Manure Forks; 100 doz Goodyear's and Perkin's two and 3 line Hay Forks; 100 dozen Cass and Baker's Sythe's Sneaths. April 11.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs.

FOR Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street,—Howard's improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, of all sizes, with wrought iron standards. The above Plough, which has been in general use the past season, is much approved by our best practical farmers, and considered by them the best Plough now in use. The iron and wood work being finished in the best possible manner, and the casting being ground and closely fitted, make the Plough work very free and easy, and will appear by the following certificates.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Newell—I have used the Nos. 1 and 2 Howard Ploughs, which I purchased of you, and am much pleased with them. I have used a number of different kinds of cast iron ploughs, but have never found one that did the work so perfectly, with so little labor.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Lexington, Aug. 27, 1831.

Mr. Newell—The Howard Plough which Capt. D. Chandler introduced into Lexington, from your establishment, I consider to be a first rate article. I purchased a No. 2, last spring, and turned over about eight acres of very rocky turf sward land. I have likewise used it through the season upon different soils, some of which were very rough and stony, and find that it holds well and does the work easier and more perfectly than any other plough I ever used on my farm, either wood, wrought or cast iron. April 11.

Wanted.

50 cents will be paid for one copy of No 35, vol. ix. of the New England Farmer.—Apply at this office. April 11.

Morus Multicaulis or New Chinese Mulberry.

WM. PRINCE & Sons offer for sale, 200 trees of this valuable variety, from 6 to 7 feet high, and vigorous stocks; also several hundred of smaller sizes, the latter at 1 dollar each, and latter at 75 cents. Also—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of the various kinds, of good size and of the most vigorous growth. Isabella Grape vines, 3 years old, at 25 dollars per 100. Alexander Grape 25 dollars per 100, and other kinds in proportion.

N. B. None of the trees have been injured by the winter. It April 11.

Fruit Trees.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, shrubs, honeysuckles, &c. from Winslip, Kenick, Prince, Bruel and Wilson, Davenport's, and any other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices. J. B. RUSSELL.

New England Farmer Office. April 11.

Just Received.

AND for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market street—a further supply of Westfield & Co's much approved Zinc Milkpans. These pans are highly recommended by those who have used them, as being superior to any other pans used for that purpose, keeping the milk much longer, which produces more cream from the same quantity of milk. Likewise, a general assortment of Zinc Kettles for culinary purposes.

Cast Steel Scythes.

JUST received, a few dozen of extra Cast Steel Scythes, which were highly approved of the last season. Likewise, a few dozen of Cass' and Baker's Patent Scythe Smiths, the most approved article now in use.

J. N. NEWELL,

April 11. No. 51 and 52 N. Mar. st.

Corn Mills.

A few of Willis's Improved Hand Corn Mills, just received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—an article well adapted for the Southern and West India market. April 11.

Silkworm Eggs.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 50,000 Silkworm Eggs, warranted good, in packages of 5,000 each. Price \$1 per thousand; with short practical instructions for rearing them. April 11.

Hitchcock's Plough.

AN assortment of Hitchcock's Cast Iron Ploughs, with wrought iron standard and square Colter edged shares, may be had of the subscribers. These Ploughs are warranted equal if not superior to any that have been offered to the public. Try and See!

DAVID PROUTY, Hanover.

April 4. JOHN MEARS, Dorchester.

Spring Wheat.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 503 North Market Street.

A few bushels of genuine Gilman Spring Wheat; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agriculture Society. April 4.

Flower Seeds, \$1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 503 North Market Street.

Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are, Geraniums (mixed) Ten Weeks Stock Gilliflower.

Sensitive Plant.
Mexican Blue Ageratum.
Crimson Cypress Vine.
Forget-me-Not.
Ice Plant.
Elegant Coreopsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labelled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price \$1 for the 18 sorts.

Early Potatoes.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street:

A few bushels of the prime, early Potatoes, which have taken the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows the two last seasons; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity. March 7.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig "Cora" from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twenty-six pounds." They contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a splendid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

Isabella; Barcelona;
Catawba; Blands;
Constanita; Black Cape;
Black Hamburgh;

3 varieties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Spain, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7 1/2 Congress street, for any quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention.

March 12, 1832.

51

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, 50 North Market street, by J. B. Russell,

100 lbs. Large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Paga, of the first quality, European growth; 100 lbs. large White Flat English Field Turnip; 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color. March 28.

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 503 North Market Street:

Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple); Winne, (dark purple); Alexander, (black); and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each. April 4.

BOSTON PRICE CURRENT.

Hops, first quality 20; second quality 18. CORN, northern 62 to 65; southern white dit 51 to 52. RYE and OATS, none of good quality in the market. BARLEY, 100 to 125. FLOUR, Baltimore Howard Street, 5 62 to 5 87. BEEF, Mess, 10 00 per barrel. PORK, Clear, 16 00 per barrel. LARD, No. 1, Boston inspection, 9 to 9 1/2. SEED, Northern Clover, 11 to 12 1/2; Herds Grass, 2 25 to 2 50; Red Top, 75 to 84. WOOL, prime Saxony, 60 to 70; American full blooded, washed, 50 to 55; superfine Northern pulled lambs, 58 to 60. American TALLOW, 8 1/2 to 9.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 411 Beef Cattle, (including 25 unsold last week.) 23 pairs Working Oxen, 21 Cows and Calves, 130 Sheep, and 230 Swine. 100 of the Swine were "fatted," weighing about 260 each. 85 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not supported, particularly on the medium and thinner qualities. We quote extra at \$6 25 a 6 50; prime at 6 a 6 25; good at 5 25 a 5 75; thin at 4 50 a 5.

Working Oxen.—Sales were dull and buyers scarce. We noticed an extraordinary yoke taken at \$130, one at 63, one at 84, and one at auction at 54.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$21, 23, 25, and 29.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at \$4 50 and one at 5.

Swine.—We noticed a prime lot of 60, all Barrows but five, taken at a fraction over 6c, and a lot of 25 at 6c, for Barrows and 5 for Sows. The "fat hogs" were contracted for some four or five weeks since at 4-1-8 c.

New York Cattle Market, April 6.—At market this week, as last, a very short supply of Beef Cattle, only 260 head; prices have advanced, the average of sales being \$7 50 per hundred. We quote 6 a 8 50; some extra fine 9 a 9 25; Cows Beef 5 50 a 6. Cows and Calves, market well stocked, sales slow from \$20 a 30. Sheep scarce and prices very high; 5 a 7.—Daily Adv.

At the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY

From the Salem Observer.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

The wanton destruction of birds and their eggs, at this season of the year, cannot too forcibly be reprehended. They were made to subserv the best purpose—the destruction of worms and insects that prey upon trees, and vegetation generally. Now that our orchards are devastated by that scourge, the *canker worm*, the subject becomes of great importance; and if nothing else will check this most injudicious and ruinous practice, the strong arm of the law should be made to interpose. Let every land-holder, then, vigilantly guard his grounds in this respect; and punish every interloper and destroyer of birds, with more severity than he would the purloiner of fruit. A correspondent in the Marblehead Register, has some sensible and timely remarks on this subject, from which we make the following extract:—

"The millers or small butterflies, from which the canker worm is produced, and the worm itself, form the food of all the species of small birds which frequent our fields and gardens; and in every one of these which is wantonly destroyed by boys, we lose an active and efficient friend. So great indeed is the aid which they afford us, that I have heard a gentleman declare that he would give more for a wood-picker to work in his orchard, than for a hired man. The common ground-sparrow and the robin, are also of the most essential service in this way. Let parents, then, impress these facts on the minds of their boys, and if no other argument will do, let them appeal to the self-interest of their children, and explain to them, that if they like apples, they must not go gunning nor rob birds' nests."

STUDY.

The knowledge we acquire in this world, I am apt to think, extends not beyond the limits of this life. The Beatific vision of the other life needs not the help of this dim twilight; but be that as it will, I am sure the principal end why we are to get knowledge here is, to make use of it for the benefit of ourselves and others in this world; but, if by gaining it we destroy our health, we labor for a thing that will be useless in our hands; and if, by harassing our bodies, though with a design to render ourselves more useful, we deprive ourselves of the abilities and opportunities to do that good we might have done with a meaner talent, which God thought sufficient for us, by having denied us the strength to improve it to that pitch which men of stronger constitutions can attain to, we rob God of so much service and our neighbor of all that help, which, in a state of health with a moderate knowledge, we might have been able to perform. He that sinks his vessel by overloading it, though it may be with gold and silver, and precious stones, will give his owner but an ill account of his voyage.—*Locke on Study.*

The Norfolk Herald, speaking of the experiments of Mr Houghton, the Yankee Fire King, says:—"Mr Houghton then commenced his experiments with Prussic Acid. A goodly sized grimalkin was brought upon the stage, and a dose of the deadly extract administered to it; the poor animal was in a few minutes convulsed in the agonies of death—the antidote was then applied, and

he was laid on the stage 'as dead as Chelsea.' But behold! in less than ten minutes, he began to show signs of life—stretched out his hind feet, raised himself on his fore paws, then, staring wildly around, gave utterance to the feline exclamation of *moll!* and trotted off the stage, followed by shouts of applause. A similar experiment was tried on a fine sleek tabby, but not with such decided success. Her ladyship perhaps being more delicate than her predecessor, tom, was operated on so violently by the poison, that it took an hour to resuscitate her.—A wag in one of the stage boxes, remarked, that the poisonous ingredient with which Mr Houghton experimented, was more properly the *prussic* than the *prussic acid*.—These things are almost beyond belief, and therefore we should say to the curious, go and see, and be satisfied."

Cure for the Gout.—"Pray Mr Abernethy, what is a cure for the gout?" was the question of an indolent and luxurious citizen. "Live upon a sippence a day, and earn it!" was the reply.

Interesting Anecdote.—In the debate on the removal of Washington's remains, in the House of Representatives, Mr Howard of Maryland, related the following interesting historical anecdote:—"When the British fleet was passing up the Potomac with hostile intent, during the late war, the commander directed that when he arrived opposite Mount Vernon, he should be informed of the fact. When he was told that the ship was passing the tomb of Washington, the officers assembled upon deck and passed by *uncovered and in silence.*"

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, readily planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had. Apply to E. COPELAND, Jr, 65, Broad street.

Ammunition.

OF the best quality and lowest prices, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded Jan. 1

Evergreens, Silver Firs, etc.

THE subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine, and being agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me. March 14. 61
A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer-office.

Double Dahlia Roots, etc.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a fine collection of Roots of the Double Dahlia, or Georgina, viz. Double Scarlet, Red, Dark Crimson, Dwarf Red, Dwarf pale Purple, Yellow, Nanken, Black, Dark Purple, Curled Purple, and Brick color, at 75 cents each. Also, Tube Roses and Anemones, at 75 cents each. Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, \$1 50, and in six rows of different sorts—with the greatest collection of Flower and Garden seeds. March 28.

A Stud Colt, and North Devon Bull.

A beautiful Colt, near three years old, dark Bay with black mane and tail—being the first Colt got by the celebrated Horse *Barfoot* in this country, and from a superior and large native mare—price \$250 dollars.

A North Devon Bull, near 9 years old; was imported by the subscriber from England, and is a fine animal.—This breed are always in color dark red, therefore easily matched for working cattle and are quick travellers, is a sure Calf getter, in good health and condition, but from his age will be sold for \$50.

Several superior Cows from the best Imported stock, partly *Holderness, Alderney, and Durham short horns*, have Calves, or near Calving, by the North Devon Bull, from 35 a 50 dollars. Apply to JOHN PRINCE, Jamaica Plain, March 27, 1832.

The full blooded Horse Sportsman.

THE Subscriber has secured the full-blooded horse Sportsman, to stand the ensuing season at the "Ten Hills Stock Farm," commencing April 10th, and ending August 10th.

Terms—One Dollar to the Groom, and ten dollars for the season,—cash, or a note on demand, or fifteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, by a conditional note at eleven months.

Good keeping for mares, at one dollar per week, at the risk of the owners.

Sportsman is not surpassed for spirits, and has as good strains of blood, as any horse in this country. His dam was a direct descendant from the best blood in England, his sire, the full-blooded imported Arabian Horse "Bussorah." It is with these strains of blood that England has bid defiance to the world on the turf and in the field, for more than a century past.

Sportsman's get are very promising, and may be seen on the farm.

Satisfactory proof of the pedigree of this horse as given below, is in my possession.

PEDIGREE.

Sportsman was loaled in 1823, the property of the late Gen. Coles of Dorset, Long Island, and sired by the "Bussorah Arabian," out of Sportsmistress by Hickory, her dam the famous racing mare Miller's Damsel (the dam also of American Eclipse) by Messenger Grand Dam, the imported Potos mare, G. G. dam by Ginerack, &c. Hickory was by Whip, his dam, Dido by Dave Devil, G. G. dam by Wildair, G. G. dam by Clockfast, G. G. G. dam the Dam of the celebrated Virginia, "Bucephalus and Lady Teazle."

"Messenger" by "Manbrino," Dam by Turf, G. Dam by Regulus, G. G. dam by Starling, Fox, Bay Bolton, Duke of Ancestor's Turf, Blyerly Turk, Taffolet Barb, Place's white Turk, Native barb mare, Potos was by Eclipse, Dam Sportsmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, G. G. dam Golden Locks by Oronoko, Panton's Crab, Partner, &c. See list and 2d volume of English stud book.

PERFORMANCE.

At three years he won the sweepstakes on the Union course, Long Island, against five horses. On the same course, the same season, he won a *match race* against Mr. Stevens' "Rattler". In the autumn of 1827, he ran upon the same course, and won at three heats. (three mile heats) beating Richard 3d from Virginia, Misfortune and American Boy. He has never given way in his limbs or wind. These are all his public performances, and he never was beaten.

Ten Hills Stock farm, on the Medford Turnpike, two and a half miles from Boston.

SAMUEL JAKES, Jr.

Ten Hills Farm, April 4.

Pruning and Budding Instruments.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, 20 dozen of superior Pruning and Budding Knives and Shears.—Likewise a very general assortment of Horticultural Instruments. J. R. NEWELL.

April 4.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

(If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.)

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1833.

NO. 40.

ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

CULTURE OF THE HOLLY FOR HEDGES, &c.

By the Editor.

HOLLY—(*Ilex*.) This is a small evergreen tree or shrub, but little known in the United States. It has shining, irregular and spinous leaves, and white flowers which grow in clusters round the branches, and are succeeded by small red berries.



These shrubs, or dwarf trees, present very agreeable picturesque objects to adorn a landscape, and on that as well as other accounts, they are cultivated, in England, in gardens, shrubberies, &c. As a plant for hedges, holly is highly recommended, and is said to be eminently serviceable. It admits of being clipped or cropped, and retains its verdure and beauty through the severest winters. Its growth is slow, but its duration is longer than that of most trees.

The wood of the holly is hard and has a close grain, is much used in veneering, and is frequently stained black to imitate ebony. It is advantageously used in making handles for knives, cogs for mill wheels, and other similar purposes. The leaves in winter afford a grateful food to sheep and deer; and the berries yield a subsistence during this inclement season, to the feathered tribes. In some places the inhabitants use the seeds of the holly as a substitute for coffee, but the beverage thus made is inferior to that obtained from the genuine berry of Mocha.

"The bark of the holly," according to Willich's Encyclopedia, "is smooth, and replete with a strong mucilaginous substance, from which the article called bird-lime is made. For this purpose it is boiled ten or twelve hours; and when the green rind is separated, it is covered up in a moist place to stand for a fortnight. It is afterwards reduced to a tough paste, and washed in a running stream until no impurities are left. The next part of the process is to suffer it to ferment for four or five days; after which, it is mixed over the fire, with a third part of nut oil or some other oily fluid, and is thus rendered fit for use.

"Holly deserves to be much more extensively cultivated than it now is. Some years ago, a person who purchased a holly wood in Yorkshire, (England,) sold the bird-lime prepared from the bark, to a Dutch merchant, for nearly the whole

sum of his original purchase. Bird-lime has an adhesive quality very remarkable, particularly to feathers and other dry substances. It is on this account employed for the smearing of twigs, to ensnare birds. In its elasticity and inflammable nature it has much resemblance to India rubber; and, if any means could be adopted to harden it, there is little doubt but it might be substituted for that article.

"Among the ancient Romans it was customary to send branches of holly to their friends, with new years' gifts, as emblematical of good wishes. We [in England] decorate our houses and churches with it at Christmas, to give an air of spring in the depth of winter."

The *Library of Entertaining Knowledge* observes, "A holly hedge is a pleasing object, though it is too often clipped into formal shapes. Evelyn had a magnificent hedge of this sort, at his garden at Say's Court, which he planted at the suggestion of Peter the Great, who resided at his house when he worked in the dock-yards at Deptford. He thus voluntarily speaks of this fine fence:—'Is there under heaven a more glorious and refreshing object of the kind, than an impregnable hedge, of about four hundred feet in length, nine feet high, and five in diameter, which I can show in my new raised gardens at Say's Court, (thanks to the Czar of Muscovy,) at any time of the year, glittering with its armed and varnished leaves, the taller standards, at ordinary distances, blushing with their natural coral.'"

The following receipt for raising *holly* plants, is copied from a work by Mr Phillips, entitled *Sylva Florifera*.

"The English nurserymen have collected fifty different kinds of holly, all of which may be propagated by grafting in a common stock. The berries, like the seeds of the hawthorn, hang on all winter, and remain in the earth *two years* before sprouting, unless they have passed through the stomach of fowls, when they vegetate in one year. We have therefore only to give them a similar fermentation, by art, to enable us to raise plants in one year instead of two. For this purpose take a bushel of bran, mix it with the seed in a tub, wet it with soft water, and let it remain undisturbed for sixteen days, when the bran will begin to ferment; sprinkle occasionally with warm water to keep it moist, and in about thirty or forty days the heat of the bran will put the berries in a state of vegetation, fit for sowing in about a week after the fermentation has commenced."

The American holly abounds, we believe, in Hingham, Quincy, and Bridgewater, and many other places, where seed can be procured.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

MR FESSENDEN—I was highly gratified with the perusal of the leading article in your 38th No. from the pen of Mr Clark, on cutting corn stalks. Experiments like those he has detailed are of great value to the farming interest, and richly entitle those who make and publish them, to the appellation of public benefactors. I beg leave to suggest the cause of the difference in the product which resulted from Mr Clark's experiments.

There is a striking analogy between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Food taken into the stomach of animals does not nourish, but is prejudicial to health, unless it undergoes the process of digestion. Nor does food nourish the plant until it has been elaborated by the leaves. Plants, therefore, without leaves cannot grow; but, on the contrary, if defoliated in hot weather, the unelaborated sap becomes stagnant, ferments, and destroys the vitality of the plant. Thus when the tops of corn are cut, the supply of food to all the ears *above* the remaining leaves, is cut off, and the supply is materially diminished to those below. A diminished product must of course be the consequence.

I very much regret that Mr Clark did not carry his experiments one step further, and ascertain the relative weight of forty-six hills cut with the entire stalks, at the time he topped his No. 2. It would have decided whether the stalks afford nutriment to the grain, after they are separated from the roots and to what extent. This last has been my method of harvesting my crop, from an impression that I lost by it nothing in the weight of the grain, while I gained much in the quantity and quality of the fodder. The objection that the stalks mould is not tenable. They will not mould while the corn is upon them, if tied above the ears. And if not sufficiently dry when the corn is picked, they may be left in stacks till perfectly cured; and yet be housed in far better condition than they are by the ordinary mode of saving them. It is not the drying that deteriorates their value for fodder, but the *drenchings* which they get when left out till the corn is picked, and the frosts, which diminish very much their nutritive properties. If well cured, and especially if cut and steamed, cattle eat them freely, and I consider them nowise inferior to hay. The grain from the crop secured in my way, has weighed sixty and sixty-two pounds the bushel. It is a twelve rowed early variety, which I denominate the Dutton corn.

I have remarked, that the modes of planting corn, or rather the distance between the plants, is different in different States. In New England the distance is greater than in New York, and greater in Pennsylvania than in the former. Mr Clark's hills were four by three feet, which gave him 3646 hills, or by my estimate 2630, on the acre. Our Mr Stimpson plants at two and a half feet each way, and gets upon the acre 6969 hills, or nearly double what Mr Clark does. I once planted an acre in drills, two rows in a drill, the plants six inches apart in the rows, the rows six inches apart, and three feet between the centres of the drills, quinceuns, and had, if there were no vacancies, 36970 stalks, equal to 7742 hills on the acre. The ground and entire product were accurately measured and weighed. While the Messrs Fratts, of Madison, produced 170 bushels on the acre, by planting in drills, three rows in each, quinceuns, thus, . . . and four feet from the centre of the drills. If the rows were six inches apart, and the plants nine inches in the rows, the plants amounted to 43,500, equal to 10,890 hills. Assuming as data, that in all the above cited cases each plant produced an ear of corn, and that the ears averaged one gill of shelled grain, their pro-

duets would be as follows, in bushels and quarts:

Mr Clark's,	56 bushels, 13 quarts;
Mr Stimson's,	108 " 24 "
My own,	120 " 31 "
Messrs Pratts' 170 "	

The close planting, whether in hills or drills, requires high manuring, and the two and three rowed hills, extra labor; and the ears may withal be somewhat smaller. Yet I nevertheless believe that seventy or eighty bushels may be obtained on an acre, with good manurings on a genial soil, in our mode of planting, with about as little labor as twenty, thirty, or forty bushels, are obtained in the New England or Pennsylvania open method.

I have detailed the preceding facts and calculations, not with a view to vaunt of our skill or the fertility of our soil, but to show how the large crops of corn have been raised in this State, which have been noticed in the papers.

There is one fact connected with the experiment of the Messrs Pratts, worthy of consideration: there was not a plant missing, or deficient, in their field. They quadrupled the seed; and pulled up, as the characters of the plants were developed, all but the requisite number, reserving only the strongest and most promising. It is common to see corn-fields very deficient in plants and even in entire hills. This deficiency often amounts to one fourth or one half. The loss incident to this defect may be readily estimated, and greatly counterbalances the expense of extra seed, and the labor of thinning the plants. J. B.

Albany, N. Y., April 9, 1832.

I would suggest to your correspondents, who notice the effects of the winter upon fruit trees and plants, that they note, particularly, the soil upon which the damage has been most apparent; and with the view of developing the direct cause of the evil. So far as my observations enable me to judge, the injury has been the most severe on porous or sandy soils, while upon clays it has been trifling or hardly perceptible.

HEDGE ROSES.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—It has become generally known, that the *rosa levigata* or Cherokee rose of Georgia, is admirably calculated to form a hedge of the most interesting description, and hence many persons in the eastern and northern sections of our country, incur the expense and trouble of obtaining this species for that object, with the supposition that it will succeed equally well with them. I deem it therefore an act of duty to dispel the illusion, as the plant is not sufficiently hardy to answer that object even in this locality, and it merely attains here to a moderate size.

The best of all roses for the purpose of forming a hedge in a northern climate, is (as far as my experience goes) the *rosa rubifolia* or bramble leaf rose. It forms shoots of from ten to twenty feet or more, with great rapidity, and is in July crowned with exceedingly large clusters of flowers, which present various shades in the same manner as the Greville rose of China. This species is so very hardy and rustic that it exacts no care in its culture, and will withstand the cold of the most northern parts of our country.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden,
Flushing, N. Y. April, 1832. }

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

(Continued from page 306.)

1831. May 22d. This finest morning of the season; grape shoots, the longest about a foot. For eight or ten days I have seen on my grape vines, generally on the leaves, a small black insect commonly about the size of the head of a very large pin, some much larger than this; it eats the leaf which is perforated with small holes; when touched, it generally hops from the leaf as a flea hops; its body a shining black; this insect not observed before. For several days the air in the garden has been swarming with a black fly, about one third of an inch in length, a good deal thinner than a horse fly; they now fill the air, and may be seen on every plant and tree in the garden.

25th. Cut down within six, eight, and twelve feet of the ground, several peach trees, so badly injured by the winter that I have little hopes of them. [Several of these trees recovered entirely.] Many raspberries of three years' growth are greatly injured by the winter, some quite killed. These plants never looked so badly as this year.

29th. Thermometer, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at 70. With the exception of one week, this said to be the wettest season remembered here. The small black insect no longer to be seen on grapes, and very few of the black fly before mentioned. To-day, first appearance of the little yellow bug or fly, that attacks the melon, cucumber, &c; some young plants, not covered with millinet boxes, full of them; [these boxes I have found almost indispensable in a garden.] Upon looking over my plum trees, one half of the fruit seems to be stung; the appearance is generally that of a small piece taken out of the fruit in the form of a crescent—I attribute this to the beetle. Thermometer this afternoon at 86.

Having left home on the 30th of May, returned the 18th of June; the following memoranda made in my absence.

June 6th. Cucumbers in blossom; Baltimore grape ditto.

12th. Musk-melons in blossom. Strawberries first picked, (Hautbois.)

13th. Beans in blossom.

14th. First peas picked.

During my absence the weather was uncommonly hot and dry; for a fortnight there was no rain; having water in my garden, vegetables did not suffer. Upon my return home, find musk-melons and cucumbers in very fine order, plants large and forward; charcoal dust has been strewed about nearly all of them, to which I attribute a good deal of influence. Strawberries in tolerable condition, only fruit not near as large as last summer; this attributed to the drought, though they have been plentifully watered. [My crop, after all, was very fine.] Those in beds, most abundant; fruit riper than that in hills. [I will hereafter state my mode of raising the strawberry.] Sweet-water grapes generally in blossom, but not wholly; bunches small; many young peach trees that were injured by the winter, greatly recovered; [these trees are now nearly all in admirable order.] Not a single fruit of the peach to be seen; nor one plum. Pears in abundance on old trees; on young trees have disappeared, generally. Apples universally stung, supposed, by the beetle; [my apples this year, from this cause, wretched, hardly a sound one or one of decent appearance.] Several fine grafts of foreign pears, on very young healthy trees, have perished; [this in no case true

of the Seckle grafts, of which I have several very fine in bearing;] it seems to be a universal blight over every part of the graft. A young pear, foreign, (Napoleon) blighted, the whole top affected and cut off, [since dead.] A young French cherry which has borne fruit two years and had a very vigorous growth, is dying with blight, [since dead.]

30th. Strawberries in beds as abundant as they have been at any time during the season. Cucumbers about the length of the finger. Musk-melons not formed.

July 4th. Picked cucumbers over large for the table. Bush summer-squash in blossom. Last week, for the first time, saw the rose-bug in my garden, and yesterday on two grape vines. Never saw the rose-bug till I saw it in Philadelphia during my late absence.

4th. Syringed some old vines this morning for first time. Currants fully ripe.

12th. Picked the last strawberries for the table. [The reader will see that my strawberries have been in bearing a month. This is one of the excellent qualities of this strawberry, (Hautbois)—I cultivate no other; it is also, in my garden, a most abundant bearer; some people do not like the musk taste of it. This strawberry has a softness, a mellowness, adapted to delicate stomachs, which I have seen in no other; my experience, however, is very limited. To my taste, the common strawberry of the New York and Philadelphia markets, bears no comparison in excellence with it. But it would not, I think, answer for a market strawberry, for when dead ripe it is so soft and tender, that it will often cleave asunder when raised by the spoon in the dish.]

12th. Forked the ground around some grape vines, young and old; dug in rich compost about several bearing vines; these vines look flourishing, foliage very perfect, no insects visible. Rose-bug not seen again. Upon many bunches of grapes there appears an incipient mildew, this so only in cases where bunches are much obscured by foliage, the sun having little chance to penetrate; all these bunches I have brushed with a fine painter's brush, so that they became bright; this was done in half an hour.—Overlooked peach trees, found no worms. [The peach worm is a white worm, about an inch long, with a yellowish or brownish head, as all gardeners know. I have tried the various prescriptions recommended, but have ceased to rely upon them, and have substituted in their place a frequent examination of the trees, which I believe, in a long run, to be far the most economical mode. My trees are principally in ploughed ground; if in grass land, the turf is removed for three or four feet from the body of the tree in all directions, and this ground is kept in garden cultivation—it is dug or forked four or five times in the season. Immediately round the body of the tree the ground is in so fine a state, that the dirt can be removed from the body of the tree down to the forks of the roots, with great ease. I scrape the body of the tree from the roots to the surface with a single prong hoe, to dislodge any insects that may be just forming. This is done four or five times in the season; the labor is nothing compared with the object; this I can truly affirm. I have many young trees that have never been touched by the worm. I have tried chamber ley for several years, after it has stood in a vessel for some days. This is an excellent manure for the trees and a considerable protection against the

worm, but not equal to the eye, the hoe, and the knife. Even with these, the worm will sometimes escape detection. It appears principally in July, August, and September. There are statements as to the time the egg is deposited, but this I have no certain knowledge of.]

27th. Find a very little mildew on a few bunches of grapes, on old vines; brushed these as before; upon young vines, no case of mildew this season.

29th. Picked first green-corn; small sweet corn. [This I find to be one of the best vegetables of the garden, and in my family, a perfectly healthy vegetable; it has now been used for six years without an instance of known injury, either to young or old. It is on the table every day during its season; but then it is always eaten when quite tender, and when the tough hull of the corn has not appeared. For this purpose, I always have three or four successive crops; the common corn as it is usually eaten is a kind of poison. It is a crime thus to trifle with health and spread human misery. The benevolent community who are doing so much for the cause of temperance in drinking, can now do little more needful than to instruct the people on temperance in eating. As to what, also, is the most healthful and economical food, and the best preparation of it.]

30th. Sowed raspberry and strawberry seed; former all of the white Antwerp; latter of the common field strawberry. [These seeds sown for new varieties; plants have not yet appeared.]

August 3d. Syringed old grape vines with lime and sulphur water, on account of the mildew which has increased, but still in a small degree. Weather for three weeks unfavorable, rains almost every day, and the days hot. Notwithstanding the appearance of mildew there is very little of it, and I believe the brushing, heretofore, has been useful.

8th. Mildew having increased much on old vines, cut out nearly half the wood which is much mildewed, so as to leave remainder very open—no mildew on young bearing vines; not a bunch of grapes on those injured. Rainy yesterday and today. More hot weather in last six weeks, than I have known for a long time. Put compost about some young bearing vines and dug it in. I have found, for some days, many young shoots of vines, young and old, entirely covered with eggs of the black ant; saw the old ant on the shoots in more than fifty instances; cut off many shoots. This ant I have never seen in this way before.

15th. Black ant in great numbers; do not see that it injures the grape vines. Mildew has increased on the wood and fruit of old vines; grapes apparently all touched, more or less; they still appear, however, as though they would all ripen, except a few bunches that were left untouched by the brush, by way of experiment. Fruit on all young vines yet unimpaired.

16th. Cut off the entire head of a young winter St Germain pear; it having been attacked by the blight in the branches some time since; but the blight has continued to destroy the tree. Picked the first melons; cantelopes. No rain since Wednesday of last week; weather very hot; most of the time, thermometer at eighty. Grapes, sweet-water, begin to show ripeness; in some cases, soft to the touch. Ever since dry weather came on, have watered daily one young sweet-water, to see if it would ripen the fruit the sooner; [no effect perceived.] Black ant increased im-

mensely, though not perceived that it has injured the vines.

23d. Heavy showers this morning, after dry weather since Wednesday of the week before last. Black Cluster or Burgundy begins to turn black. Some few berries of the sweet-water quite palatable. Larger berries on the young vines than I recollect to have seen in my garden. Melons ripen fast; have watered these vines a very little during the dry weather; they have suffered from it apparently.

September 1st. Some grapes, sweet-water, ripe—i. e. what is usually called ripe, and such as I have often seen brought to the table, and in the market; still, they are far from ripe; many berries on the bunch are still acid, and some bunches are still entirely unripe. Mildew apparent on every bunch on old vines—i. e. on the stem of every bunch; though in most instances the grapes are sound, not perished or shrunk. On the contrary, berries often larger and finer than usual; not the bunches. The wood of these vines all affected by mildew; I allude to the old vines before mentioned, nine in number. As to young vines, though the wood is in a few cases partially discolored by mildew, there is but a single bunch on all these vines, that is injured by it.

15th. Sweet-water grapes now in perfection, and many of them have been for some days; those bunches turned to the sun have acquired the russet color, which shows perfect maturity in the grape. Burgundy or Black Cluster not ripe. [This grape is a spirited fine grape, and in the books is said to be earlier than the sweet-water, but in this instance I have not found it to be so; this may be accidental; I have but three bearing plants of this kind. In no instance was fruit ripe as soon as on other vines. I have no doubt but that mine is the true kind; the description in the books is too plain to be mistaken.] Isabella not ripe; indeed, far from it. [I must enter a solemn protest against this grape in this climate; unless cultivated in the most protected situation it will not ripen. My friend, Mrs. Griffith, has given it a bad name in all cases. Ripened within the walls of Albany and New York, I have found it delicious; men, women and children will attest to it. I do not mean as delicate as the Chasselas or Frontignac, but still excellent; and I must say again, in its sweetness delicious. And then as to fruitfulness it is not surpassed.] For the first time and within a few days, robins have attacked my grapes, not the black only, but the sweet-water; having shot five, the rest have disappeared. [Here was an unexpected thief, and a horticultural mortification not looked for. After watching, nursing, protecting these offspring of care, by night and by day, as the mother does her children, now comes the spoiler. What is to be done? I had never suffered one of these beautiful tenants of the bough and the air, to be shot on my place; but this was too much; my humanity gave way, and the deadly shot removed my fears and preserved my fruit. Was I wrong? I commit myself to the taste, judgment and humanity of the horticultural republic, and will abide its decision. As to the white grape, it has been said that its color would preserve it from the attack of birds, and till now, I supposed that this was the fact. It may be so, generally.] Trimmed six vines as I intend they shall remain at the next year's growth; when cut, the old wood bled a little. [This done as an experiment; Loudon asserts that this early trimming

will greatly accelerate the fruit the next year; even two or three weeks.]

Here, Sir, ends my meagre journal. On the 26th of September I left home and was absent some weeks, and since that time I have not had leisure to note down the various operations, that always go forward in the garden in the fall. Before I leave the subject, I will take notice of two or three particulars.

1st. Grapes. The beauty, the delicacy, the healthfulness of this fruit, early attracted my attention, and I was determined to be successful, if diligence would insure that result. My confidence is not diminished, though I am aware that most cultivators in the northern and middle States have less hope. Mildew is the great enemy. The excellent lady I have mentioned, says, that two or three good crops may be expected from our young vines, but that, after that, we all "fob" about our grapes. I will not plead guilty, and cannot stand mute. I have given the reader a faithful account of my vines this year; my crop on the old vines was poor; the young vines were too young to expect much from. For the first time, my old vines were a good deal infected with mildew; this attacks the stem, the wood, and the fruit. I think I can account for the mildews on the old vines I have mentioned; I suffered a good deal of wood to grow, much more than usual—this was partly intentional and partly owing to an omission to take off superfluous wood, as the buds started in the spring; the wood accumulated before I was well aware of how much was left on the vines. In addition to this, we had very hot and very wet weather during a part of the season. Not expecting mildew, I was not prepared for it. After all, upon these nine years old vines I did not lose twenty bunches of grapes; this I attribute in a good measure to the brush. To my recollection, I have never in one season before lost ten bunches of grapes from mildew, and I attribute my success to these causes. To climate I cannot say how much. 1st. I trim very closely during the summer, by keeping the false wood always down; I shorten many bearing shoots, so that the vine is left very open to a free admission of the air and sun. 2d. I manure very highly, and dig or fork my grape ground not less than four or five times during the season; so that the ground, being a light sand and loam, is like an ash heap. My grapes are now prepared for the next season, by the richest manure from the hog pen. On the continent of Europe, they speak of manuring with vegetable manure; and I well recollect that the late ingenious Mr Parmentier of Brooklyn, told me that he preferred a good deal of vegetable manure. But I am satisfied that this will not answer in my garden. I do not rely on the brush, nor on lime and sulphur as practised in Boston. The latter may be useful, and I once supposed from the statements made, that it was a panacea; but I fear that there is none; that therefore we must build our hopes, whatever they are, upon that industry and diligence to which are awarded the greatest bounties of Providence. Let none, therefore, despair. I have mentioned that there was no mildew worth regarding, on my young bearing vines; the best of these were taken care of, almost exclusively, as to the trimming and disposing of the trellis, by a young lady of the family, whom I instructed as to keeping the vines open and exposed to the sun and air.

2d. Strawberries and Raspberries. There is

no fruit that I would sooner cultivate in a garden than these, except the apple. These are fruits that you can have almost of course, for six weeks in the season, provided you have water; this the strawberry demands; it will not bear drought. The expense of raising these fruits is well rewarded, compared with that bestowed on other fruits. As to the strawberry, I much prefer the *bed* to the *hills*. In England, this plant is very much cultivated in hills, and they sometimes practise the refinement of suffering only a single plant in a hill, and this plant to stand *one* year only. I now speak of my own experience. The fruit is much larger in the hills, but not so fine; and I think the reason is, that our sun is too hot; I am aware that many will deny this. Those in beds give me ten times as much fruit as the same ground in hills. I have now six beds, two and a half feet wide, twenty-four feet long; these beds were formed thus: young plants were taken up with a trowel or spade, generally four or five together, and so put down in the intended bed, about one foot apart each way. This was done partly late last fall and partly last spring. The runners spread in all directions. Those that at first spread out to the limits of the intended bed were turned in, so that by the first of August, the whole ground was nearly covered; now the plants cover the ground entirely. There is but one difficulty in getting forward these beds of strawberries, that is, *weeds*; and here there is occasion for constant attention. But this is all—a strawberry plat full of weeds is a trial almost beyond human endurance. On the other hand, the strawberry if permitted to run, makes so perfect a mat, that if the ground be attended to the first three months, the difficulty is over. And how much time is necessary for my six beds? Seventy-five cents would pay all the expense of keeping these beds clean the whole summer; not a weed is to be seen in them now. Half of the work has been done by a female child not seven years old. I do not speak of hoeing the alleys; that, however, is not female work. There is now no more labor to be performed upon my beds this season, but to cover them with litter from the horse stable. I do not cut the vines before covering.

Having water in my garden, I am as sure of strawberries enough to fill my house the next season, (as Cobbett would say of pork at Christmas,) as I am of corn and potatoes; and I will have these strawberries for half of the price that will obtain the same quantity from the field. My crop is certain, the other is not.

I fear, Mr Editor, that half of what I have written will not be read. I had intended to touch upon some other topics, but I will not, farther than to conclude with a few general observations.

When people hear a horticulturist talk of forking up grape vines four or five times in the season, they say to themselves, this is monstrously expensive, and we cannot afford to have grapes upon such terms. Now, Sir, there is no doubt that to possess a good garden is unquestionable economy, with or without grapes. Again—look at the lamentable want of fruit in this country; neither Baltimore nor Albany are supplied, even with garden raspberries or strawberries. I speak of these cities because I know the fact. A man may travel from Boston to Buffalo, and it is a chance if he gets a dish of good fruit at an inn; whereas the intermediate villages ought all to be supplied with fruits. There is no doubt, that even garden rasp-

berries and strawberries might be sold in every considerable village. The demand is limited; so it is for onions and everything else. Abundant fruits would be a new creation of property, greater than we are now aware of. To produce them, would give a new occupation to many old and infirm people, in light labor; to many children who are now more or less idle in every family, and who might do three fourths of the labor of the garden; to many delicate females, also, whose narrow circumstances are a sore evil. To find proper and profitable occupations for this class is a great difficulty; certainly I do not recommend hoeing and digging for them, this must be done by men and boys. If gardening was put upon a proper footing, it would change the face of our villages greatly and give a new impulse to the whole society—nothing more so. Our children in the country ought to be educated for the garden; nine out of ten are wild with pleasure in a garden, they fly from flower to flower like the bees. In our villages, at present, there are too many idle people, there is too much of what Cobbett would call “dawdling about.” This idle time alone, well applied, would give an additional value of twenty per cent to the land, in nine out of ten of all the villages of the country. How then shall we make fruit common? There is but one way; there can be plenty in no article unless it is *bought and sold*. The rich may partially supply themselves, but then there is nothing for the poor or middling classes. The gentlemen of Boston have set the country an example; their surplus (I speak of many) is sent to market. In a republican country, to be *ashamed* of buying and selling, is really a silly aristocratic air. To make fruit property, like other things, is the only means of breaking up *garden thieving*—this will do it effectually. Let gentlemen consider how much good they can do in rendering fine fruit as common as good vegetables—this is the merit of making two spears of grass grow where there was one before.

Mr Editor, in respect to cultivation, I am but a learner and have but a limited experience; therefore, what I have said is with a just deference to the judgment of others. While others are doing so much for society, we horticulturists owe something; though as members of a great community we are far apart, let there be but one soul pervading our bodies! Let a man be ever so poor, if he wears our badge, we will take him by the hand, he shall have a free ticket in our republic. As we are enjoying the bounties, let us dispense the blessings of heaven. Such is the order of Providence; while a man is toiling *honestly* for himself, he labors also for his neighbor.

None can do more for the cause of temperance than we can. Our delicious fruits are a natural safeguard against the brutifying passion for intoxicating liquors. Our calm pleasures tranquillize the mind and secure it against the desire for extraordinary excitements. To children we can give motives to increased industry; to the other sex, to the poor, the aged, the infirm, appropriate and profitable occupations; to our country, improved tastes, more health, enlarged enjoyments, and a new source of wealth.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

West Stockbridge, Dec. 1831.

The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.

CATTLE SHOW,

Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and public sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Pawtucket, R. I. on Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1832.

Officers of Rhode Island Society for Encouragement of Domestic Industry, elected September, 1831:—

JAMES RHODES,	President;
SAMUEL SLATER,	1st Vice President;
JAMES D. WOLF,	2d “ “
CHARLES ELDRIDGE,	3d “ “
WILLIAM RHODES,	Treasurer;
RICHARD WARD GREENE,	Secretary.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following premiums:—

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull, to be kept in the State one year after the fair, not to exceed three years of age, \$10; for the next best, same conditions, 8; for the next best, same conditions, 6.

For the best Bull Calf, \$6; for the next best, 4; for the next best, 3; for the next best, 2.

For the best cows, not less than six in number, which shall have yielded the best quantity of milk in any thirty days previous to the 28th of September, a certificate thereof, duly sworn to, will be required, and the cows must be exhibited at the fair, \$15; for the next best cows, not less than four in number, same conditions, 5.

For the best two year old Heifer, having had a calf, same conditions, \$6; for the next best, do. do. do. 4.

For the best heifer yearling, \$4; for the next best, 2.

For the best pair of working cattle, to have been owned in this State at least three months, not exceeding six years old, \$8; for the next best, 6; for the next best, 4; for the next best, 2.

For the best pair three years old steers, \$6; for the next best, 4; for the next best, 2.

For the best pair of two year old steers, \$5; for the next best, 4; for the next best, 3.

For the best Boar, to be kept in this State until the 1st of April, 1832, \$6; next best, do. do. do. 4; next best, do. do. do. 2.

For the best Pigs, not less than six in number, not less than four nor more than eight months old, to have been raised in this State, \$8; for the next best, do. 6; for the next best, do. 3.

For the best Stud Horse, not less than three years old, owned in this State, and having been wholly kept for Mares in this State the season previous, and to be kept for Mares the year succeeding the fair, \$20.

For the best bred Mare (owned in this State) and colt by a horse that may be deemed of the best blood, \$8; next best, same conditions, 6.

No stock from distilleries or breweries will be entitled to any premium. No animal on which a premium has heretofore been awarded shall be entitled to a second premium, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

FOR GRAIN, VEGETABLE CROPS, AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, on not less than four acres in one piece of ground, and not less than seventy bushels to the acre, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of corn, on not less than one acre of land, and

not less than one hundred bushels, \$10. To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity, and not less than seventy bushels on one acre, \$6.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on two acres, not less than thirty bushels per acre, \$5.

Next greatest quantity of Rye on two acres, \$3.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions, in proportion to the land cultivated, \$5.

Next greatest quantity, \$3.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced, \$10.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of potatoes, not less than three hundred and fifty bushels on an acre of land, \$8.

Next greatest quantity, not less than three hundred bushels to the acre, \$4.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Beets, on not less than a quarter of an acre of ground, \$5.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on not less than one acre, \$5.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on not less than a quarter of an acre, \$5.

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment to ascertain the best mode of raising Indian Corn, in rows, in hills, or in ridges, not less than half an acre being employed in each mode in the same field, the quantity and quality both of land and manure to be equal and uniform in each mode, and all to receive a cultivation requisite to produce a good crop, \$12.

To the person who shall introduce any Grass not before cultivated in this State, and prove by actual experiment, tested by satisfactory evidence, its superiority to any other grass now cultivated, \$20.

To the person who shall by actual experiment prove the best season and mode of laying down land to grass, and whether spring, summer, or fall seeding be preferable, and with or without grain on different soils, \$10.

To the person who shall take up in the season on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of bees, \$5.

For the best barrel of cider, \$6.

[Should the Society retain the barrel of cider for which the premium is awarded, they will pay in addition to the premium four dollars.]

Persons claiming a premium must state in writing the process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.

Competitors for the above premiums must furnish the Secretary, on or before the first day of December, 1832, with written statements, certified by disinterested and respectable persons, as to the following particulars:

1. The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1832.

2. The product and general state of cultivation, and quantity of manure employed on it the year preceding.

3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The time and manner of sowing, and if potatoes, the sort.

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

The statement of crops must also be accompanied by a certificate taken under oath of two respectable persons,

who assisted in measuring them, as well as a certificate of a surveyor of the measurement of the land, together with a plat of the same.

FOR SHOP MANUFACTURES.

For the best side of Sole Leather, with a written statement duly certified of the mode and time of tanning, \$4.

For the best Belt Leather, \$4.

For the best white oak Hoghead, \$4.

For the best white oak Barrel, \$2.

For the best imitation Beaver Hat, \$3.

For the best woollen do, \$2.

Three dollars for each of the following implements:—best Cast Iron Plough; best Corn Shelter; best Straw Cutter; best Ox Harrow; best Vegetable Cutter; best Horse Harrow.

Three also to each of the following, not less than twelve in number:—Hoes, Axes, Scythes, Rakes, and Iron Shovels.

Implements of Husbandry and Articles of Shop Manufacture, of superior excellence, not particularly enumerated, may receive premiums at the discretion of the Examining Committee.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For the best Cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than one hundred pounds, \$8; for the next do. 6; for the next do. 4.

For the best Butter, not less than sixty pounds, to be exhibited in firkins, \$15; next best do. 10; next best do. 8.

Next best, in boxes not less than twentyfive pounds, \$8; next best do. 6; next best do. 4; next best do. 2.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of carpeting, 4-4 wide, and not less than fifteen yards, \$6; next best do. do. 4; next best do. do. 3. For the best woollen knit hose at least three pairs, \$2; for the best flax or hemp knit hose, 2; for the best cotton do. 2; for the best worsted do. 2; for the best silk do. 3. For the best piece of woollen flannel, 7-8 wide and thirty yards at least, 5; next do. 3. For the best piece of woollen cloth, filled and dressed, 3-4 wide and sixteen yards at least, 3; next do. 2. For the best woollen blankets 8-4 wide, 5; next do. 3.

All to have been manufactured in this State, within the last year, and a certificate thereof required.

MULBERRY TREES AND RAW SILK.

To any person who may within the present season have raised on one piece of land the largest number of thrifty mulberry trees, not less than one thousand, a certificate thereof being required, \$5; for the next largest quantity, not less than one thousand, 4; next do. 3. For the largest quantity of raw silk, 5; next do. 4; next do. 3; next do. 2; next do. 1. For the best sample of sewing silk, 5; next do. 4. For the best dress, manufactured from silk made in this State, 10. Premium of 20 dollars for the best barrel of potato starch, made in this State.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—No drivers allowed.

First Plough,	\$9;	Fifth Plough,	\$5;
Second do.	8;	Sixth do.	4;
Third do.	7;	Seventh do.	3;
Fourth do.	6;	Eighth do.	2.

The depth to be ploughed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow not more than twelve inches.

The strictest regulations will be adopted, to insure the proper management of the cattle. They will not be per-

mitted to be driven faster than their natural pace; and these premiums will be adjudged for the best work with the least expense of labor.

It must be understood, that in all cases, whether there be any competition or not, it is at the discretion of the Committees to withhold a premium, if in their opinion the objects so offered are not worthy of it.

Any attempt to obtain premiums by unfair practices, will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium should it have been awarded before the discovery, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future. Premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded.

RICHARD WARD GREENE, Sec'y.

From the Boston Transcript.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THE BLOOD HORSE.

MR EDITOR—It has been suggested to me, that the term "blood horse" is not properly understood, and that a common impression prevails, that the word *blood*, as applied to this animal, imports only high spirits and vigor; and that every horse, no matter what may have been his origin, is entitled to this qualification, if he is young, high metted, and strong. Nothing can be more absurd, or indicative of greater ignorance on the part of those who profess an acquaintance with the perfect qualities of this noble quadruped.

A blood horse is one whose origin can be traced to the "Arab steed," or "Barbary courser." To be of pure blood, implies direct genealogy without the least collateral admixture, from an Arabian sire and a Barbary or Arabian dam. There are no distinguishing attributes so perfectly characterized, as those of the high bred or blood horse; and there is no animal, whether biped or quadruped, that so certainly perpetuates its ancestral virtues. The blood horse is the only legitimate aristocrat. His pretensions to rank are undisputed.

The common objection of our breeders to the blood horse is, that their bones being small, there must consequently be a deficiency of power, as compared with the common animal of the country. I grant this appears somewhat reasonable at first sight, but the contrary is susceptible of demonstration. There is the same comparative difference of compactness and strength, between the bones of the blood horse and those of other races, excepting perhaps the hunter, as there is between white and red oak; the one being solid and the other porous—less surface is required to produce the same power, either of support, resistance or endurance.

I have said, that the bred horse certainly perpetuates his excellent qualities. As a proof of this assertion, a remarkable anecdote is related in the 2d number of the first vol. of the *Turf Register*: About the year 1777 or 78, Gen. H. Lee, of the cavalry, and his officers, had their attention drawn to some uncommonly fine eastern horses employed in the public service; horses of such superior form and appearance, that the above officers were led to make much inquiry respecting their history; and this proved so extraordinary, that Capt. Lindsey was sent to examine and make more particular inquiry respecting the fine cavalry which had been so much admired, and with instructions, that if the sire answered the description which had been given of him, the captain was to purchase him if to be sold. Capt. Lindsey succeeded in purchasing the horse; when, on inquiry, he ascertained beyond all doubt, that he had been the most valuable animal in the stud of the Emperor of Morocco, who presented him to the commander of a British

frigate for the very important services rendered his son. The frigate visited one of the West India islands before she returned to England, and the horse having been put on shore for exercise, fell over some timbers in a lumber-yard and broke three of his legs. In this state he was given to the captain of a Connecticut vessel, who bound up his fractured limbs, brought him to this country, and succeeded in putting him on a good footing. The horse was known in Connecticut as the Ranger, and in Virginia as Lindsey's Arabian.

GODOLPHIN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have been repeatedly applied to by cultivators, since the ascertainment of the deep and extensive injury to fruit trees during the late disastrous winter, for advice as to the course to be pursued in a case so singular, and, as I believe, wholly unexampled in this country or in Europe. I have no doubt, that the destruction occasioned by the late winter, whatever may be the causes of it, is as wholly new as the Asiatic cholera, which is spreading itself throughout the world. I have been extremely embarrassed by these applications for advice, as much so as medical men seem to be as to this new disease so alarming to human life. It would be the highest presumption for one so conscious of his own ignorance, to undertake to give advice in such a new and unexampled case. But there are certain general rules and principles, and certain facts which are of more moment than rules, because they lie at the foundation of all sound practice, which may guide us in this case.

The mischief, in the present instance, has been confined to trees and plants which have for two hundred years, uniformly endured the severity of the climate of Massachusetts. The peach tree is the only exception. I think it may be affirmed of the tender varieties of that tree, that it suffers from frost in our Massachusetts climate, more or less fatally, in about one year in five. It suffers from other causes more frequently, and I think, I hazard nothing in saying, from forty-four years' personal experience, that a good crop of fine and perfect peaches cannot be fairly relied upon, in more than one year out of four. Happily, the rapid growth of that tree and its early coming into bearing, is some recompense for its great tenderness.

But although the hardier fruit trees have always withstood the severity of our winters, we have at all times had among us trees and plants of a more delicate and tender nature, which frequently suffer by our too severe climate, such are the Madeira nut or English walnut, the Bignonia, Catalpa, the Bignonia radicans, and many others. These are often deeply and seriously affected by our winters, and the treatment applied to them may be some guide as to the course to be pursued with the peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, pear, and apple, in the present disastrous condition of these trees. Now, what is the most judicious course in such cases? Not to prune before the tree shows the extent of the injury done to it. When the buds break, (if they shall break, which is this year doubtful in many cases,) to prune back to the first vigorous and healthy shoot; to disregard all feeble shoots which have a sickly appearance; to cut off fearlessly all limbs, however large, which exhibit the appearance of decline or feebleness; to en-

courage only those shoots which give promise of future vigor; to abandon the wish to preserve the next year's fruit, at the expense of several years' disease.

I am well aware that these rules are loose and so are all general rules. The good sense and sound judgment of each individual must govern at last. But this I would say, that where the new shoots are feeble, the bolder the pruning the greater will be the success. I infer this from experience as to semi-hardy plants, which suffer every winter with us.

AGRICOLA.

Boston, March 31, 1832.

Note to the above.

Curious and anomalous facts for the consideration of philosophical farmers.

1. The semi-hardy plants have stood the late winter better than the hardy ones. The Magnolias, the Calicanthus florida, the Bignonia Catalpa, have not suffered; while the roses of the hardest descriptions have been cut down to the surface. The *Maclure Aurantiaca* of the Arkansas, has not suffered.

2. The slightest possible protection has secured plants, though the ground under that protection has had eighteen inches of frost.

3. Potatoes have been dug up at four inches depth, in a finer and fresher state than those gathered and stored in cellars.

These certainly are curious facts; that they are facts, the readers of this article may be assured. They are not exceptions; they are nearly universal on my estate. How are they to be explained? First, then, as to the plants of southern climates; they lost their leaves and soon after all their circulations, early in October; cold which was not hurtful to the pear leaf, was death to them; their buds were eased in their wintry coating; they were not moved by the comparatively inviting but chilly warmth of November. Simple cold is rarely destructive to a thoroughly well ripened stalk or bud. Hence all the Magnolias, the Calicanthus and Bignonias having no freezable fluids in their vessels, escaped; while the apple, pear, cherry and peach, continuing in a state of circulation till the tremendous cold of early December, perished. Such is my fancy.

2d and 3d. As to the two other facts referred to, they have often excited my astonishment; they are not new but perfectly familiar to most of us. They have never been explained, and what is singular, there never has been (so far as I know) even an attempt at explaining them. They seem to me to have been abandoned, as among the facts above, or beyond our reach, as much so as the cause of vitality and heat in animals and vegetables. It is undoubtedly owing to some power like that which preserves animal heat in living bodies, when dead flesh will freeze solid; but we are ignorant of the cause. That a potato should be kept fresh, when the ground is frozen one foot below it, is a matter, though certain, above our reach.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

SEEDING.

There are a great variety of opinions concerning the time and manner of seeding lands with the different kinds of cultivated grasses, as also with regard to the grasses themselves. Our object at this time is not to combat those various opinions, knowing that many farmers are in the practice of

sowing their grass seeds in the latter part of winter, while yet sufficient snow remains upon the ground to indicate where it has been sown and where not.

With regard to the varieties of grass seed which are the most profitable, much depends upon the soil upon which it is to be sown. In wet or low grounds where they are unfit for ploughing, the common red-top, mixed with timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*) is found to be very profitable, making a tough and even surface, and enduring many years without decreasing in quality or quantity. There is a material advantage to the farmer in having some of this kind of mowing ground, that is, the red-top does not arrive at perfection until after wheat harvest, which enables him to cut more hay with fewer hands; but red-top should never be sown on lands intended for ploughing, as it is very difficult to subdue, and the sods remaining green, are apt to render the surface uneven when it is again stocked down. For plough lands, under a proper rotation of crops, we believe there are no grasses so generally approved as timothy and red clover (*Trifolium pratense*). These two grasses combine the properties of making excellent hay, and restoring strength to the soil; for the last purpose, red clover is better calculated than any other grass in common cultivation, as from the shape and construction of the leaves, it is capable of absorbing a larger quantity of carbon from the atmosphere, than almost any other grass. The major part of seeding that is done at this season, is upon grounds that were sown in autumn, with wheat or rye. It sometimes happens when grass seeds are sown in this manner, that there is an entire failure. This happens when our first warm weather in May is succeeded by a drought, by which the roots of the young grasses are dried, and the seeds or young plants undergo the same process as maling, which entirely prevents all after vegetation. To prevent this is desirable, and one of the surest ways is, as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently dry to allow a team to travel over it without sinking deep in it, to pass a light drag or bush over the ground, after which, roll it with a moderately heavy roller. This may be objected to by those who have not tried the experiment, as being likely to tear up the wheat or rye; this will be the case to a small extent, but the remaining part will be sufficiently better to compensate for those lost. When the ground is intended for mowing, the rolling process should never be dispensed with. There has been much published respecting other varieties of *Trifolium*, besides the *pratense* of the Shamrock clover (*T. procumbens*) and the Italian clover (*T. incarnatum*), but the red and white appear to be the only varieties which are counted profitable with us.—There are various other plants which belong in the same class, which bear so strong a resemblance to the clovers, that we will refer to them as they are frequently mentioned. Both the lucern (*Medicago sativa*) and saint fain or holy hay (*Hedysarum onobrychis*) are grown in France, but we do not consider them calculated to supplant the red clover and timothy in this country, for common farming purposes, although they may be found profitable near large towns, where early grass is a greater object. Neither of these last form an even sward, but as a manure crop they would be like other clovers.

At the working man's house hunger looks in, but never enters.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We received, too late for publication this week, an interesting letter from T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. of England to the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, accompanying a box of scions of new fruit sent by him to Mr Lowell.—Also several other communications, some of which are in type.

Kerrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.

FOR Sale at the Kerrick Nurseries in Newton, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Berries, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including Wilmo's Superb, Genuine Keen's Seeding, &c.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Boternuts, Ailanthus Tree of Heaven, Elms, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, &c. &c. Honeysuckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c. &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

White Mulberry Trees by the 100 or 1000—for plantations, reduced prices.

Isabella Grape Vines, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kerrick, Newton, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the Trees, &c. for themselves, and make their own selections.

Trees, &c. will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in mats with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation. March 21.

Luxemburg Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

Flushing, near New York.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their new Catalogues, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceed all former periods; and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To nurseries they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. As many persons are agents for different nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof of origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced.

Their Treatise on the Vine, describes 250 kinds of Grapes and their culture;—Their Treatise on Horticulture contains descriptions of a great variety of Trees and Plants, and directions for cultivating them; and their Pomological Manual, or Treatise on Fruits, contains full descriptions of above 1000 varieties of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Almonds, and other fruits, so that all persons can make their selections, *with knowledge of the qualities.*

Their new Catalogues will be sent to all applicants, and orders sent to them per mail, will receive the most prompt attention, and all letters desiring information, will be replied to by the first mail. Aw. March 21.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 503 North Market street, by J. B. Russell: A fresh supply of Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, so valuable on thin soils for either a hay crop or for grazing. Col. TAYLOR, a distinguished farmer, says of it, "It is the hardest grass I have ever seen; and bears drought and frost, and heat and cold, better than any I have ever cultivated. It keeps possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, and in drought, than any grass known to me; and if cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as pleasant and nutritive to stock, as any grass known to me."—See also the opinion of Mr. PHINNEY, a most judicious farmer, in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 300.

Also,—Lucerne Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Fowl Meadow, Barley, Buck Wheat, Spring Rye, Spring Wheat, Broom Corn, Seed Corn, &c. March 23.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good assortment of the finest Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, in lots of six roots each, two of a sort; white, red and yellow; imported direct from Glasgow, Scotland. Price \$1 50 per lot of six bushes.

Also, Large White and Red Dutch Currant Bushes, in lots of six and twelve each; packed in moss for transportation. Price of the White sorts \$1 50 per dozen—the Red, 75 cents. Specimens of the fruit preserved, can be seen at the store. Also, cuttings of the Large Red Currants—price 50 cents for a bundle of 200.

Fruit Trees.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, shrubs, honeysuckles, &c. from Winslip, Kerrick, Prince, Buell and Wilson, Davenport's, and any other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices. J. B. RUSSELL.
New England Farmer Office. April 11.

Howard's Cast Iron Ploughs.

FOR Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street,—Howard's improved Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, of all sizes, with wrought iron standards. The above Plough, which has been in general use the past season, is much approved by our best practical farmers, and considered by them the best Plough now in use. The iron and wood work being finished in the best possible manner, and the casting being ground and closely fitted, make the Plough work very free and easy, as will appear by the following certificates.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Newell—I have used the Nos. 1 and 2 Howard Ploughs, which I purchased of you, and am much pleased with them. I have used a number of different kinds of cast iron ploughs, but have never found one that did the work so perfectly, with so little labor.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Lexington, Aug. 27, 1831.

Mr. Newell—The Howard Plough which Capt. D. Chandler introduced into Lexington, from your establishment, I consider to be a first rate article. I purchased a No. 2, last spring, and turned over about eight acres of very rocky turf sward land. I have likewise used it through the season upon different soils, some of which were very rough and stony, and find that it holds well and does the work easier and more perfectly than any other plough I ever used on my farm, either wood, wrought or cast iron. N. WILLINGSTON.

Gardener Wanted.

A Man is wanted to manage a common Kitchen Garden, about 20 miles southeast from Boston. He must be temperate, industrious, disposed to advance his employer's interest, and have a thorough knowledge of his business. To such good encouragement will be given. An American will be preferred. Apply at the N. E. Farmer office. 3t. March 21.

Hitchcock's Plough.

AN assortment of Hitchcock's Cast Iron Ploughs, with wrought iron standard and square Colter edged shares, may be had of the subscribers. These Ploughs are warranted equal if not superior to any that have been offered to the public. Try and see.

DAVID PROUTY, Hanover.

April 4. JOHN MEARS, Dorchester.

Spring Wheat.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, A few bushels of genuine Gibson Spring Wheat; this is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. April 4.

Market Man wanted.

A steady and industrious man, who is a good salesman and really reckoner, to take charge the present season, of a Market Wagon to Salem, Lynn, and Marblehead Markets. Preference will be given to one who is acquainted with marketing in this vicinity. Application may be made at the Reck farm in Lynn. Lynn, March 23, 1832. 4t.

Silkworm Eggs.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 50,000 Silkworm Eggs, warranted good, in packages of 5,000 each. Price \$1 per thousand; with short practical instructions for rearing them. April 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	4 50	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	105 00	108 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 50	11 00
prime,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
skimmed milk,	"	1	3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 50	5 75
Alexandria,	"	6 25	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	61	63
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	55	56
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	1 00	1 25
Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	9 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 30
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Red's Grass,	bushel	2 50	
Red Top, northern,	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3/8ths, washed,	"	44	45
Merino, half blood,	"	42	44
Merino, quarter,	"	38	40
Native, washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled superfine,	"	56	58
1st Lambs,	"	48	50
2d,	"	38	40
3d,	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	48
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	6	10
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	20	25
lump, best,	"	25	
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	11	17
Indian, retail,	"	37	50
POTATOES,	"	37	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 347 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs Working Oxen, 13 Cows and Calves, 359 Sheep, and 160 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle were reported last week. 84 Beef Cattle remain unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—No particular variation from last week, the Cattle generally of not so good a quality. We quote extra at 6 25 a 6 50, prime at 6 a 6 25, good at 5 25 a 5 75, thin at 4 75 a 5.

Working Oxen—We noticed the sale of one yoke at \$623, one at 70, one at 80, and one at 87; and one extraordinary yoke from Northampton at \$117 50.

Cows and Calves—Sales were effected at \$22, 24, 25, and 30.

Sheep—We noticed the sale of one lot of about 100 at 25 each, and a small extra lot at 8 75 each.

Swine—In demand; lots were sold at 5c for sows and 6 for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, April 13.—At market this week 400 Beef Cattle; sales still brisk, and prices high; average \$7 50 per hundred. One superior Ox weighing from 16 to 1700, was sold at \$12. We quote \$6 50 a \$8 50. Sheep, very few come to market, and for them high prices are obtained, \$5 a 7. Swine, sales brisk at \$4.—*Daily Adv.*

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Farmer.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EVENING AT JUDGE BUEL'S.

One of the greatest enjoyments of society, is that of friendly colloquial interchange of sentiments, particularly when the conversation, from habit and taste, takes a useful turn, uniting the *utile et dulce*. And, since Providence has considered the conversational powers of men, too limited in their sphere of operation for the universal diffusion of knowledge, I shall, I trust, stand excused by Mr B. for committing a few hints and facts to the press.

To protect plants.—The method which Mr Buel adopts, to protect his young plants that are liable to be injured by insects, is to nail four pieces of thin boards or shingles, in the form of a square or oblong, and of convenient breadth; these are covered with cheap millinet. Thus made, it is put over the plant, and by being pressed into the soil, serves not only to keep off winged insects from the leaves, but also those worms or grubs that crawl on the surface. If one side of the frame is lower, or pressed down into the soil deeper, than the other, and placed towards the soil, more sun is admitted. The millinet is taken off of the frames, washed, and put away for another season.

Preserving Turnips.—It is not uncommon when turnips are buried, to have them sprouted in the spring, before it is convenient to take them out. This is prevented by making a small hole through the covering of the pit, with a crow-bar or similar instrument, to let the confined and heated air escape.

The Dibble.—This is a very useful little cheap implement. It is generally made like the upper half of a shovel handle sharpened to a point. It is used for transplanting. After a little practice, a person will use it with great facility, and set out a great number of plants in a short time.

Transplanting.—Mr B. is in the habit of sowing in beds, and transplanting a great many kinds of plants and vegetables. When taken out of the beds, the roots are immediately put into a mixture of soil and water, so thick as to adhere to the roots. They are then transplanted with the aid of the dibble, at any time of the day and in any weather. Should it be dry, they will require watering the first night. The advantages of sowing in beds and transplanting are, that the plants are more easily protected from insects, can be brought forward earlier, require less labor to keep out weeds, and are put into fresh ground at a time favorable for a healthy growth.

Iron Plough.—This is entirely of wrought iron. It is sold by Mr Smith, seedsman, Broadway, New York. Mr Buel considers it a good article; it turns a more uniform and a handsomer furrow than others. It costs between twenty and thirty dollars, and is of course very durable.

Potato Hook.—This is an implement having three or four times, wider than those of a dung-fork, and nearly at right angles to the handle. Those who have many potatoes to dig, will find a convenience and profit in using it in preference to the hoe.

Drill Barrow.—When any considerable quantity of seeds are to be sown in drills, the drill barrow is a saving in the seeds and expedites the work,

independent of the advantages of a greater regularity, and consequently a more uniform and healthy growth of the plants.

Peach Pits are saved in the fall, and put away over winter, in boxes mixed with earth, to keep them from getting dry and hard. Pits that have been drying all winter, will seldom sprout the first spring, unless the shell is cracked. It is customary with nurserymen to plant them without the shells. These are often sown in beds and transplanted.

Butter.—This important article in domestic economy, is manufactured in the best manner.—No water is put either in the cream or in the butter after it comes from the churn. Judge Buel considers that much of the aroma, on which the agreeable flavor of butter greatly depends, is carried off with water, particularly when warm or hot. Care is taken to have all the buttermilk thoroughly worked out, and the purest salt well incorporated with the butter. It is then put away in stone pots and covered with a little brine, in order to keep it from the air, on which the preservation of its good qualities depends in a very considerable degree, even after being made in the best manner. Butter thus made and preserved, in cutting it, neither sticks to the knife like soft wax, nor crumbles or cracks like cheese. That of last June's make is now apparently as mild and sweet as when first packed down.

Salt.—The salt manufactured at Syracuse and Onondaga, put up in baskets or in sugar-loaf form, is a most beautiful and snow-white article. Its purity makes it a valuable article for butter.

Loss of Trees.—Judge Buel states, that they have suffered in the nursery a loss of young trees, principally plum and pear, to the value of more than one thousand dollars. The cause he is unable fully to divine. Some of them, last summer, dropped their leaves prematurely. The eastern papers complain of great loss, attributed to the sudden appearance and great severity of frost.

To protect plants from frost.—It often happens that frosts appear in April or May, when vegetation is considerably advanced. By having a few square frames, and a number of sashes with four panes of glass to fit the frames, many thousand plants, in beds particularly, may be easily protected. These frames answer to protect and force early sowings, and keep off insects.

Preserving Strawberries.—Mrs B. gives the following directions:—For every pound of berries take one of sugar. Dissolve the sugar in water over the fire; skim off the impurities that rise. When boiling hot, scald a few berries at a time; take them out and put them into a tumbler or small jar. Thus continue until all are scalded; putting only a few into one vessel or jar, in order to keep them whole. Boil down the syrup and pour it on the berries.

Rhubarb Pies.—Adjoining the barn, Mr Buel has three barrels without heads, placed over three rhubarb plants. The tops of the barrels are covered with boards, and over the whole and on all sides, stable manure is placed. About the 25th of March, these three plants will fill the barrels with well blanched leaves, which will grow and flourish sufficient for fifty to a hundred pies. These pies, when eaten cold, are very much like, in flavor, to those made of gooseberries. Every farmer could, without trouble or expense, provide himself with them.

Albany, March 20, 1832.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig Cora from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twenty-six pounds."—They contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a splendid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

Isabella; Barcelona;
Catawba; Blands;
Constantia; Black Cape;
Black Hamburgh;

3 varieties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Spain, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 74 Congress street, for any quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention.

March 12, 1832.

51

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed store, 50 North Market street, by J. B. Russell.

100 lbs. Large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Baga, of the first quality. European growth; 100 lbs. large Short Flat English Field Turnip; 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color.

March 28.

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50 1/2 North Market Street:

Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple); Wianae, (dark purple); Alexander, (black); and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each.

April 4.

Double Dahlia Roots, &c.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 53 North Market street, a fine collection of Roots of the Double Dahlia, or Georgina, viz. Double Scarlet, Red, Dark Crimson, Dwarf Red, Dwarf pale Purple, Yellow, Nankeen, Black, Dark Purple, Curled Purple, and Brick color, at 75 cents each. Also, Tube Roses and Anemones, 25 cents each. Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, \$1 50, and in six roots of different sorts—with the greatest collection of Flower and Garden seeds.

March 28.

Flower Seeds, \$1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50 1/2 North Market Street.

Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are,

Geranium (mixed)

Ten Weeks Stock Gilliflower.

Sensitive Plant.

Mexican Blue Ageratum.

Crimson Cypress Vine.

Forget-me-Not.

Ice Plant.

Elegant Coreopsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labeled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price \$1 for the 18 sorts.

Early Potatoes.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street:

A few bushels of the prime, early Potatoes, which have taken the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Show the two last seasons; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity.

March 7.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

Horticulture.

NEW FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—Having received a box of grafts with the inclosed letter from Mr Knight, by the ship *Lion*, I shall place the greater part of them at the disposal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, under whose directions and sanction my correspondence with Mr Knight commenced, many years since. I publish the letter as affording a useful original and authentic account of their varieties, by the raiser of them. It will be valuable fifty years hence. Yours,

April 16. J. LOWELL.

[Extract.]

"DOWNTON, Feb. 13, 1832.

"MY DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in sending grafts to you, because I have long known that you have been making the best use of them, and because I view you in the light of an *old friend*, who, I am sure, ardently wishes me well. I shall address the box to you, though as you will place the contents to a *great extent*, probably, in the hands of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, I hope I shall not cause you expense, of which you have already borne so much, for the good of others.—[*Note.* Mr Knight misunderstood my meaning in asking him to send the grafts, not to me, but to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. It was not to avoid *expense*, but *responsibility*—for I had found, to my extreme mortification, that I had been held answerable for all my own and the blunders of everybody else. J. LOWELL.]

"I wrote you last spring, that I had had the good fortune to obtain from seeds, several very excellent varieties of pears. I have now seen these varieties a second time, some a third time, and I feel confident, that for the climate of England they are unrivalled. The 'Monarch' and the 'Althorpe Crassanne,' will not be excelled by any other varieties in your climate; both grow rapidly and bear abundantly.

"LIST AND CONCISE DESCRIPTION.

"*Monarch*, (not numbered.) This, in my estimation and that of a great many others, is without a rival, though its high musky flavor offends some persons. Season, December and January *here*.

"3. *Althorpe Crassanne*, very excellent, rose flavored; November.

"4. *Belmont*, very excellent here in November. See Horticultural Transactions of this year, for an account of the above varieties.

"5. *Winter Crassanne*, very large and excellent pear; season January. *Easton Castle*, season December. See Horticultural Transactions.

"6. *Pitford Pear*, [If I read Mr Knight's difficult hand correctly,] a rich, melting pear; season November.

"7. *Ickworth*, melting, rich, rose flavored March and April.

"8. *Broome Park*, a rather small but excellent variety, of which an account will appear in next No. of Horticultural Transactions.

"9. *Brougham Hall*, an excellent variety *her*.

"10. *Pengelly Pear*, a large dark brown pear, quite new and *now* ripe, i. e. February, 1832.

"11. *Glaux Moreau*, very large, of great excellence, a *Belgie* variety. I see your grafts failed.

"No. A. 23. New, rather large, and very good at this time, Feb. 13. As yet, not named.

"No. 44. *Cola*, pale yellow approaching white, quite new and *now* ripe; not yet named.

"The *Monarch*, above mentioned, grows so fast and bears so well, that I am planting it for perry, convinced it will make a very fine liquor.

"APPLE TREE GRAFTS.

"1. *Downton Nonpareil*.—2. *Cornish Gilliflower*.—*Ickworth Imperatrice*, plum, keeps in perfection through the winter. Sincerely, yours,

"THO. A. KNIGHT.

"HON. JOHN LOWELL, Roxbury.

"P. S. I have added two other varieties of early pears, *Dunmore*, No. 13, and the *Croft Castle*, 14. See Hort. Trans. of present year."

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES IN MAINE.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Since your noticing the remarks of Mr Lowell, and others in different sections of Massachusetts, I commenced an examination of my fruit trees. I had one orchard containing about one hundred thrifty trees, which had been set about four years; also another orchard containing about one hundred more, set last year. Besides these, I had about one hundred of various kinds of apples, pears, and peaches; also about one hundred trees set out in trenches, to preserve them for sale, which were sent me last year from different persons, consisting of cherry, pear and apple trees. The first of these bore some fruit last year, and all were healthy and thrifty in November. About the first of November, I discovered some trees lousy, and I applied a portion of strong soft soap and the next day it rained profusely, and I found the soap had effected the object and destroyed every insect on the trees, and the bark became clean and smooth.

Before anything was said on the effects of the winter upon trees, I went into my best and largest orchard, and on examining some of the buds, by cutting open, I found them all dead in the centre. I could not find one which appeared to be free from the disease. This led to further examination, and I found several trees apparently injured. I immediately recollected the soap and fully believed that my soaping had destroyed my trees.

The next number of the *New England Farmer* brought Mr Lowell's account. This led to a further examination; and to view my orchard it looked in perfect health, but on examination I found my best orchard entirely destroyed, except two trees of early fruit, which stood on the highest ground. These suffered some, the last year's growth having been injured, but I think may survive. But all the others, consisting of Baldwins, russets, pippins of various kinds, with various other choice fruits, are all destroyed. The sliver, on cutting through the bark, was a dark brown color. I pursued the business of examining, and found the damage almost universal. Out of about 250 to 300 trees of my own, not more than 20, if there is that number, can possibly survive the winter. With some particulars I shall now close.

In one case, a tree about four inches in diameter, burst the bark near the ground in a perpendicular direction at the length of ten to twelve inches, and was entirely severed from the tree all around the body. Several which were grafted a foot from the ground, about the same size as the above, appear to be dead down to the original stock. A row of seedling trees set out last year in readiness to graft, appear to be in perfect health. A number of greening trees received last spring from Rhode Island and set out, appear to be but little affected. About twenty seedling peaches, which grew with great luxuriance last year, appear in good health; also four rareripe trees I received of W. Koorick; but all these, except the greenings, were shielded from the north winds.

I received a letter from Bowdoin college, stating the effects in Brunswick, and in that town it is a general destruction; and I feel that it will discourage many from attempting the trial of rearing fruit trees. I fully concur with your correspondents in the cause, and hope no one will be hindered from the object, although they are in this vicinity much retarded in obtaining fruit. And I would suggest to you, Sir, the idea of those who are in a habit of sending trees at a distance, that after so severe a shock I should hardly think it prudent to transplant trees the present spring, as no one would be willing to purchase them if they are diseased, being sure of a failure. And I should likewise hope, that no nurseryman would put up any order unless he should be sure the trees are uninjured, as it would be a great means of still retarding the progress of horticulture. Much interest is felt on the subject, and Maine will necessarily have to condole with her mother State, as well as others, in suffering this evil. I would add one remark, that the apple trees which stood the most exposed appear at present to be the least affected. Now, Sir, I should like, through the medium of your useful paper, to have you request some of your friends to inform us what is the best course to pursue in order to save the roots, that they may sprout and grow. I am informed that one gentleman has already cut off the tops of an orchard and grafted them. Information on the subject is much needed and will be gratefully received. I remain, Sir, yours, respectfully.

Bath, Me. April 4, 1832.

A. TYLER.

P. S.—Every day seems to develop more and more of the destruction of fruit trees in this vicinity. Since I wrote the above, I have heard of several instances and I fear Maine has suffered more than any other section of the country, in comparison with the quantity of fruit trees.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES IN NEW YORK.

MR FESSENDEN—When I read in your paper of March 14th, Mr Lowell's account of the destructive effects of the past winter upon his fruit trees, I hastened into my garden and orchard, and, melancholy to relate, I find all my trees more or less injured; the young ones, in a particular manner, I fear are mortally affected. Upon these all, or nearly all, the wood of last year's growth is dead; grafted trees appear to have suffered the most; all

the thrifty suckers or gormands are dead quite to the ground, and I have examined a great many stocks which were grafted last spring and grew well, both in my own and neighbor's orchard, and I cannot find a single one that I think alive.—Pears, apples, plums, and engrafted cherries, have indiscriminately fallen victims to this destroying angel, nor does this end the distressing catalogue; all the variety of raspberries, all my holly roses are dead almost to the ground. The old apple trees which were never grafted, the common cherries and horse plums, I am in hopes are not so universally injured; while the gooseberry, the crab apple, the currant and filbert, have escaped with little or no damage.

This is a misfortune, sorrowful, indeed, and unheard of before in this country. Hitherto we have always thought that the apple tree, and many of the variety of plums, were as hardy and would sustain the severities of our winter as well as any of the forest trees; and as we had only a small crop of fruit last year, this disappointment will be severely felt, although the destructive effects should not extend beyond the present season.

Peach and quince trees have very frequently suffered with me in the same manner, and I conclude from the same cause. The trees continue to grow too long and until late in the autumn, and the winter approaches before they fill or perfect their buds, which are the vital parts and lyemal lodge of these plants.

Besides, if these vernal arborous flowers should fail to any great extent, may we not anticipate a famine among our honey-bees; for last summer the long and frequent rains very much impeded the labors of these industrious insects; their stores, consequently, were not as abundant as usual and must now be nearly expended. Ought we not therefore to bear this in mind, and afford them seasonable relief. In this way, we may atone for some of the cruel robberies committed upon their species last fall; and perhaps convince them that to live in the neighborhood of man, is not always a misfortune.

Our winter has been remarkably long and severe. In November, before the ground was frozen, there fell a great depth of snow, and great and steady cold immediately followed. For more than forty days in succession, previous to the 8th of January, the mercury in Fahrenheit was at no time above 32, and then for a few hours only. On the 27th of that month it was depressed 25 below zero, and continued several days and nights without rising 10 degrees. March has been a tedious prolongation of winter, and our fields are yet covered with snow. Yours,

S. REYNOLDS.

Florida, Montgomery Co. N. Y., April, 1832.

PEACH TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Having suffered much from the depredations of worms on fruit trees, and having tried everything recommended in this section of country, without destroying the worms or entirely preventing their depredations, I had almost despaired of ever succeeding in raising peach trees to perfection, until accident threw me in a way of acquiring some information, and learning a remedy, at least new to me. On a recent visit to Saybrook, I found T. Starkey, Esq. had applied coal tar to his trees with the most decidedly beneficial effects. On examining the trees to which this application had been made, I found no ap-

pearance of worms and every tree is healthy and flourishing; the old wounds have healed, and I should think run no danger of another attack.

Mr Starkey procured his coal tar from Capt. Champlain of the London packet ship President, whose family reside in Saybrook. The flavor of the tar is so strong, that the earth at the foot of the tree on which the tar ran down during last summer, appears to retain the strong flavor of the tar itself. It is applied with a common paint brush, about a foot in length on the lower part of the tree. I believe the coal tar can be procured at ship-chandlers, but whether as good as that brought by Capt. Champlain, I have no means of ascertaining. Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, J. ELLSWORTH.
Ketch Mills, Conn. April, 1832.

THE SEASON.

MR RUSSELL—It may be interesting to some of the readers of your Journal, to know what intense cold weather we have had to endure the past winter, in Anson, Maine, latitude 44° 55' north. And if you think this worth publishing you may give it a place, when it will not exclude more valuable matter.—The thermometer observed at sunrise,

1831. Dec. 18,	below zero	12 degrees;
20,	"	27
22,	"	12
23,	"	28
28,	"	26
31,	"	31
1832. Jan. 2,	"	25
27,	"	31
28,	"	29
Feb. 6,	"	27
17,	"	37
24,	"	12
25,	"	39
March 2,	"	26
23,	"	12
April 6,	above zero	6
7,	"	2

Yesterday I examined my small apple orchard, that contains sixty young thrifty trees, and found them all alive; but among one hundred scions from New York that were set last May, I found sixty dead. I find my mulberry trees all alive.

ROBERT DINSMORE.

Anson, Me. April, 1832.

CATTLE SHOW,

And Agricultural Exhibition for the County of Bristol.

This will be held at Taunton on Wednesday Oct. 3d, 1832. The Committee state, that the Bristol County Agricultural Society, "having been encouraged by the success of their efforts heretofore made, for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures in the County of Bristol, and by the patronage of the Commonwealth," offer certain Premiums, of which the following is an abstract.

STOCK.

For the best fat Ox, (meaning the one having the most flesh produced by the least expense,) \$8 second do. 6; third do. 4. Best fat Cow \$3; second 2. Best Heifer or Steer, not less than two nor more than three years, \$3; second 2. Best Bull, not less than one year old, having reference to size, form and disposition, \$10; second 7; third 5. Best Bull Calf, not less than four nor more than twelve months old, \$4; second 2. Five best milch Cows, all owned by one person, having re-

gard not only to their qualities for the dairy, but all other essential qualities in cattle, \$8, &c. A number of three dollar premiums for Merino and Saxon Bucks, and of any imported Ram except Merino and Saxon; six best Merino or Saxon Ewes, &c. For the best Boar, &c, \$3.

A disposition to early maturity in any of the animals, particularly swine, will be a strong recommendation.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES AND SILK.

To the person who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having in a course of cultivation, and in the most thrifty condition, the greatest number (not less than one hundred) of White Mulberry Trees, standing in rows not less than three feet apart, and not less than twelve inches apart in the rows, and not less than five feet high, \$10; second do. 5. To the person who shall produce satisfactory evidence of having in a course of cultivation, and in the most thrifty condition, the greatest number (not less than one hundred) of White Mulberry Trees, \$10; second do. 5. For the best raw silk or sewing silk, produced from the White Mulberry tree, not less than four pounds, \$4; for the second best, 3; for the third best, 2. A proportionally increased premium for a greater quantity of silk, not exceeding ten dollars.

GRAIN AND VEGETABLE CROPS.

Indian Corn on an acre, not less than eighty bushels, \$10; next best, averaging not less than sixty bushels per acre, raised on not less than two acres, \$7. Potatoes, not less than 550 bushels, \$8 and 6. Summer Wheat on a quarter of an acre, not less than six bushels, \$3 and 2. Rye, not less than twenty bushels on an acre, \$6. Barley and Oats, \$4 each. Hay, principally Herd's Grass, Fine Top, and Red Top, \$6 and 4. To any person who shall introduce any Grass not before cultivated in this country, and prove after actual experiment its superiority to any grass now cultivated, \$10. Premiums are also offered on Ruta Baga, Carrots, Mangel Wurtzel, Onions, English Turnips, Cider and Apples.

For the best cultivated Farm, \$15. For the second best, \$10. Competitors for the two last premiums must give notice thereof to Roland Green or Jacob Dean of Mansfield, or Alfred Baylies of Taunton, (the committee on farms,) on or before the first day of June next, that said committee may have time to view the same.

The premiums on Butter are \$10, 6, 4; on Cheese \$8, 6, 4; on Honey \$4, 2.

With regard to domestic and household manufactures, premiums are offered on cotton or linen shirting, sattinet, carpeting, hearth rugs, flannels, grass or straw bonnets, broadcloths, cassimere, woollen hose, blankets, broad hoofs, narrow axes, gentlemen's and ladies' palm leaf hats.

A Ploughing Match and trial of Working Oxen are likewise to be exhibited, and premiums awarded to the successful competitors.

The notice of this exhibition (of which we could find room for this abstract only) appeared at length in the Taunton Reporter of the 18th inst.; and is signed by James L. Hodges, Jacob Chapin, and Wm. A. F. Sproat.

HORTICULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN—As the season has now arrived for those who delight in the business of gardening to commence operations, I take the liberty of sending you a few observations upon this pleasing employment. And here I will premise, that I

make no pretensions to skill in the art, all the little knowledge I possess having been acquired within a few years past, by personal attention to a small piece of ground attached to my dwelling-house, and to the variety of useful information which has appeared in publications devoted to such objects, and especially to the *New England Farmer*, which, by the way, I think should be taken and read by every man who has a rod of ground which can be cultivated; and I have no doubt he would obtain that information, which would enable him not only to turn his rod of ground to good account, but moreover, by leading his attention to contemplations and employments which are so well calculated to benefit society, would be likely to make him a more useful, and it certainly would a happier man.

I speak now experimentally, for up to the period above mentioned, I had as little taste for a garden as I had knowledge on the subject; and if I ever entered one, I scarcely knew a burdock from a cabbage plant, or a grape vine from a thorn-apple. But as it happened to be my lot to be possessed of a very small garden spot, as before mentioned, I set about cultivating it, though in such a rude manner as for the first year to bring little or nothing to pass. My trees and vines nearly all died for want of proper attention, as well as care in preparing the ground previous to planting them; so that the next year I had a great part of my work to do over again, and all this for want of necessary information. However, having profited by experience, I set about my work anew and proceeded to replace the trees, &c, I had lost; but as I soon found that, for myself at least, much greater profit as well as pleasure was to be derived from the cultivation of the vine, I have turned my attention principally to that, and thus far I have had the satisfaction of being abundantly rewarded for my labor, not only in partaking of its fruit, but still more, I may say, in its cultivation.

And who that knows the luxury of habitually rising with the dawn, and feasting his eyes and regaling his senses with the beauties and varieties of nature, brought into existence by means of his own labor, would envy him who is wasting his health and his time in unnecessary sleep? The former, while engaged in his wonted occupation, enjoys a real happiness; while the latter is perhaps *dreaming* of it and wakes but to feel disappointed.

The employment of gardening had its origin with innocence, and it has in every age occupied the attention of the wisest and best of men. Who does not know that our Washington was a successful and practical cultivator of the soil? And history associates the names of many other eminent individuals with his; it is then one of the most honorable as well as useful and pleasing employments, and to bring into practice what I here recommend, requires but little, if any, of that time which is usually allotted to business. The mechanic, the merchant, or the professional man, may find ample opportunity, if he will, in those odd hours and moments which are too generally spent to little purpose; and he would soon be astonished at the amount which might be accomplished, as well as the enjoyment to be derived from such labor. Neither does it require any considerable extent of ground for the purpose; almost every individual has attached to his dwelling a few feet, at least, that he can spare, and even this should not be neglected. Instead of this, there are undoubtedly many acres of land included

in house lots, within the city and vicinity, that are lying altogether waste.

A man will purchase an ample lot of ground, and erect a spacious house and its appendages, all which will be finished off in a style of convenience and taste, with spacious sidewalks and gravelled yards; but look into what *should be* his garden, and you see it perhaps covered with thistles and bramble bushes, or, if he has attempted at all to alter nature's course, you may possibly see a few cabbage plants here and a few cucumber vines there, and these almost lost among the twitch grass and weeds, which are disputing with them their right to the soil. How much to be lamented is it, that a spot which might, by proper culture, be made to look almost like a second Eden, should be suffered to remain a constant monument of that sentence which was pronounced to the first pair, "Cursed is the ground for thy sake—thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee."

I am sensible we must depend upon our markets for the necessary supply of vegetables and the more hardy fruits, which will always be brought from the neighborhood in sufficient abundance.—But, besides all the variety of flowers, there are many delicate and very delicious *fruits*, which may be more advantageously raised in our sheltered inclosures, in and near the city; among these, the *grape* stands pre-eminent. This delightful fruit has of late claimed much of the attention of cultivators in this region; and I believe it has been clearly ascertained that our climate, though a more northern one, is more suited to this fruit than that of New York and other southern places; this may, however, be partly owing to the nature of the soil; but whatever may be the cause, the fact is certainly a very interesting one; and may we not hope that the time is not far distant, when the grape will become as common a fruit upon our table, as the apple is at the present day?—Half a century ago this would probably have been thought a visionary idea; but such has been the progress within a very few years, in the cultivation of this fruit, that such a supposition will not now be deemed extravagant; indeed, many men of good judgment anticipate with certainty, that our tables will soon be abundantly supplied with *wine* from our own presses.

There is no fruit, probably, of which so great an amount may be raised at so little expense and in so small a space, as that of the grape. The foreign varieties, particularly the White Muscadine, Sweet-water, &c, have till very recently, been the only ones which have been cultivated to any considerable extent in our country; because it has been the general opinion, that our own native grapes were too far inferior to the foreign ever to come into competition with them, but this idea is believed to be erroneous. Many varieties of native grapes have been found of excellent quality, both for the table and the wine press; which, when brought under good cultivation, do not suffer in comparison with the best of the foreign, and by some are even considered superior; of these, the Isabella and the Catawba stand in the highest estimation, and truly these are worthy of an American soil; and it may yet be found that our mountains and our valleys abound with others still, which will ere long be sought out and transplanted to our vineyards, till we shall no longer need to seek in other climes for what has been abundantly bestowed upon us in our own. But still I think

the delicate foreign varieties ought by no means to be neglected as table grapes, nor will they be by those who have had that experience in the management of them, which enables them to overcome the difficulties which attend their culture; these, to be sure, are great, especially from mildew and the cold of our winters, but modern improvements have nearly overcome these formidable obstacles.

Having been for a few years past somewhat successful in the cultivation of the kinds last mentioned, I propose in your next number to submit some things in relation to their management, which my short experience has taught me.

Yours, &c, D. FOSDICK.
Charlestown, April, 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Dig your ground well; if not rich, put on some well rotted manure before digging and mix it well with the soil. Set the plants in rows, distance from row to row two feet, and the plants a foot apart in the row. Let the roots be firmly put in the earth but not too deep; do not water them unless it is very dry; keep the ground clear from weeds and loose, that the young runners may strike freely.

D. H.

Cure of Fever by Holly leaves.—M. Majendie has made a very favorable report of the use of powder of holly leaves, recommended by Dr Rousseau as a cure for fever, it having been tried at the hospital in thirteen different cases. The doses administered were from one to five *gros* per day, and in every case the patients were cured after about twenty days' treatment. The effect of the holly is not so quick as that of quinia and silicene, but is a sure and excellent febrifuge. The only thing necessary to make it thoroughly useful, was to extract its essential properties, so as to avoid the necessity of administering it in large quantities.—*London Register of Arts.*

Radishes.—To raise good early radishes, first obtain good seed; to do this, sow radish seed the latter part of July, late in the fall take them up, pack them in dry sand and put them in the cellar; next spring set them out and gather the seed as soon as ripe; this seed, if properly managed, will produce fine radishes. But seed obtained the same season they are sown will not give good ones; they will be hard, woody and wormy, and immediately run to seed; and the seed good for nothing but to sell with wooden pumpkin seed.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Maple Sugar.—A correspondent has transmitted to us the following account of an improvement in making maple sugar, first observed by Mr Orlando Brunson of Dundee. He extracts the sap from the root of the tree, instead of the usual way by cutting notches into the body of the tree. The root should be bored with a half inch auger and a crooked tube introduced, by which the sap may be extracted; the end of the tube entering the root, should be round. Mr Brunson thinks that trees tapped in this way, yield more than double the sugar to what they do if tapped two or three feet high; and he also thinks the tree is not injured by this method.—*New York Farmer.*

Agriculture.

BARLEY.

The soil for barley should be such as will grow good turnips, or other green crops, including clovers, and which embrace the varieties of loams and sands that are not wet, or very dry and poor. Indeed, I have taken my crops, and they have been pretty good, from my lightest turnip soils.—Barley cannot be cultivated to advantage upon stiff, heavy and wet grounds, or on such as are of a cold and tenacious quality. This crop occupies the ground but about three months; and it is only in a dry, light, mellow soil, that its roots can extend with sufficient facility, and supply the food necessary to bring the grain to rapid and perfect maturity.

Previous Crop.—Crops that precede this grain should be such as leave the ground mellow, and free from weeds; and for this reason hoed crops are to be preferred, such as turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, &c. Small grains should not precede it; they impoverish the soil, leave it foul, and, besides, it is contravening one of the most salutary maxims of husbandry, to grow two dry crops in succession. It may follow clover; but if the soil is heavy, the ley should be ploughed in autumn.—Barley is successfully sown upon the fallows in England, (not summer, but autumn fallows,) and is sown sometimes after wheat; but in the latter case turnips are pulled, and previously fed upon the stubble; a practice which I think is not likely to obtain here. I have generally sown barley after ruta бага or potatoes, these crops having received a good dressing of long, yard or stable manure.

Manure should not be applied to the barley, but to the preceding crop. The short period that this grain occupies the ground, does not afford time for the manure to decompose and yield its food to the plants; and, if applied in excess, it causes a too rank vegetation, and the straw lodges before the grain is matured. Where a fallow or clover ley is employed and ploughed in autumn, dung may be previously employed and ploughed under.

Preparation of the ground.—Where barley follows a root or hoed crop, one ploughing will generally suffice; but in all cases, a complete pulverization of the soil is necessary; and to effect this a roller is often of material benefit. If sown upon grass leys, ploughed in autumn, the spring ploughing should be shallow, so as to leave the sod reversed. But the preferable way may be to harrow the fallow, plough in the seed with a light furrow, and smooth off with the harrow.

The seed and sowing.—London enumerates six species and sub-species of the barley. The kinds uniformly cultivated here are the two, four and six rowed spring, (*hordeum vulgare*, and *h. distichon*.) Thin-skinned, pale, plump seed, should be selected. I sow as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry in spring. The young grain is not hurt by the ordinary frosts of the latter part of April and May. I sow from six to eight pecks per acre, according to the richness of the soil and the forwardness of the season; the poorest ground and the latest sowing requiring the most seed. In England, the common quantity of seed is from eight to sixteen pecks. Our climate being much warmer than that of Great Britain, barley and other grains till better with us, and consequently we require less seed. We uniformly sow broadcast, generally on the fresh furrow, and harrow in

both ways; and those who have a roller use it in the finishing operation. It gives a smooth surface, breaks down the lumps, brings the earth in contact with the seed, and if grass seeds have been sown, its use is doubly beneficial. I steep my seeds twenty-four hours in a weak solution of nitre, the crude kind of which costs me only eight cents per pound by the quantity. From the analysis and observations of Grisenthwaite, there is reason to believe that this salt is peculiarly beneficial to the barley crop, the grain yielding it on analysis. I have made no comparative experiments, but I think this step serviceable. I have applied to this grain, as a top dressing, with singular success, the powdered dung of pigeons and dunghill fowls, at the rate of twenty to thirty bushels the acre.

The crop admits of no after-culture when sown broadcast. Yet the application of the roller, when the plants are two or three inches high, is no doubt salutary, especially if there has been no considerable rains. Rolling gives a salutary compression to the soil, which in the spring is apt to be loose and porous, and full of cracks, by the alternation of freezing and thawing, or of wet and dry weather; it destroys many insects; and, above all, it partially buries the crowns of the plants, and introduces a multiplication of seed stalks. I can recommend the practice from experience. When grass seeds are sown with barley, the luxuriance of the young grass sometimes chokes the grain, robs it of nutriment, and sensibly diminishes the product. To obviate this evil, it has been recommended to sow the grass seeds after the barley has come up, and to cover them with a light harrow and a roller; and it is said, and I think with truth, that this operation will not materially injure the grain. In dry seasons, the crop is sometimes attacked by worms, while young. In this case, the roller should be applied and sufficient weight added, to require the draught of two or three cattle.

Time and method of harvesting.—When the soil is rich and the season propitious, this grain is very liable to lodge. If this happens after it has blossomed, no material injury is sustained in the product. If before, the crop is greatly diminished. This shows the danger to be apprehended from making the soil too rich, and of applying fresh manure. Barley is known to be ripe by the disappearance of the reddish cast on the ear, or what the English farmers term *red roan*; by the ears beginning to droop, and bend themselves round against the stems; and by the stalks becoming brittle, and of a yellowish color. This is the particular period for cutting, as, if suffered to stand longer, the heads break off and the grain wastes with the slightest touch. And it may be cut with the cradle, sickle, or scythe, according to circumstances. If it stands straight and is not too heavy, the cradle is to be preferred; if heavy, or lodged, the sickle or scythe. But, as the grain is yet soft and the straw contains much moisture, when it ought to be cut, it should be suffered to become well dried in the swath before it is bound in sheaves, or carried to the barn or stack. If cut with the cradle or sickle, it is bound in sheaves; but the more common practice is to cut the crop with the scythe, rake the ground, and load it with the barley fork.

Barley improves for malting by lying till October before it is threshed; though it is often threshed immediately from the field. The great difficulty in preparing it for market is to rid it of the

awns. This may be done with flails, after it has passed once through the fanning mill. And, where it is in great quantities, it may be spread from four to six inches upon the barn floor, and trodden with horses.

Produce and profits.—The average product in England is stated by Donaldson at thirty-two bushels per acre. The product in New York varies from fifteen to seventy bushels, according to season and soil; and I think the average is somewhat short of that of Great Britain. Compared with wheat, its product is as two or two and a half to one; compared with oats, about equal, provided the soil is adapted to this grain. It is, however, to be remembered, that neither wheat nor oats are adapted to a barley soil; the first requiring a more stiff and tenacious and the latter a more cold and moist location. The average price of barley is at least two thirds that of wheat—supposing wheat, then, to be \$1 12 the bushel, and the product fifteen bushels per acre; and barley to be 75 cents, and the product of an acre thirty bushels, and the expense of cultivation equal, the profits of the barley will be nearly as three to two, compared to wheat. Barley, besides, is a less precarious crop, is subject to fewer diseases, and has fewer insect enemies to encounter than wheat.

A correspondent of the Bath Agricultural Society writes—"The last spring being remarkably dry, I soaked my seed barley in the black water, taken from a reservoir, which constantly receives the draining of my dung heap and stables. As the light grains floated on the top, I skimmed them off, and let the rest stand twenty-four hours. On taking it from the water, I mixed the grain with a sufficient quantity of sifted wood ashes, to make it spread regularly, and sowed three fields with it. The produce was sixty bushels per acre. I sowed some other fields with the same seed dry, but the crop, like those of my neighbors, was very poor, not more than twenty bushels per acre, and mixed with green corn and weeds when harvested. I also sowed some of my seed dry on one ridge in each of my fields, but the produce was very poor, in comparison of the other parts of the field."

From the Genesee Farmer.

HOT-BED.

MR. GOODSELL.—Most of our books direct these beds to be made from three to four feet high, to be composed of recent stable dung, of tanner's bark, or oak leaves, with frequent linings to keep up the heat, and to impregnate the blossoms by hand, &c.

All this may be proper and necessary, where it is the intention to force fruits or vegetables to perfection during the winter months, but is attended with more expense and trouble than our gardeners and farmers are willing to bestow on the subject.

A hot-bed, however, may be made eminently useful in bringing forward many vegetables, at a season much earlier than can be done in the open air, and when used as a seed bed only, is attended with comparatively little expense or trouble.

I am therefore induced to send you a few directions for preparing and managing such a bed.

About the 20th of March, get into your garden or recent stable manure a sufficient quantity to form the hot-bed; select a spot for your bed open to the sun, set four sticks twenty inches above ground, four feet three inches each way in a square form. Begin to lay on the dung with a fork on the top of

the ground, being careful to shake and mix it well as it is put on, till the bed is raised to the top of the sticks, occasionally beating it with the back of the fork, so as to make it as level and smooth as possible. When this is done, put on the frame immediately and cover it with the sash; in about two days the heat will come on, and the bed will have settled to about sixteen or eighteen inches, when the sash should be removed and the dung made as level as possible within the frame, and about three inches of good garden mould or rich earth from grass ground laid over the dung within the frame, and the sash put on again; let it remain about two days more to warm the earth.

If the heat is too great it should be let off before sowing any seed; this may be done by removing the sash on the back side about an inch, by means of a wooden wedge made as follows: Take a piece of wood about three inches square, cut it to an edge at one end like a wedge; by introducing which, at the back side of the frame, the sash may be at any time raised from half an inch to three inches, to let off the hot steam or to admit fresh air. When the temperature within the frame is between seventy and ninety degrees, the earth should be smoothed and the seed sown. Such as Battersea and early York cabbage, cucumbers and melons, cayenne pepper, lettuce, or any other plant that you may wish to cultivate for early use or curiosity.

In the choice of cucumber and melon seeds, I should always prefer those of three or four years old, as they are much less liable to run to vine, and produce fruit much earlier than recent seed. All those plants may be removed into the open air about the first of May, being careful to select a moist time to transplant them. After the plants come up in the frame, they will frequently want fresh air, and for this purpose the sash ought to be raised an inch or two at the back side every clear sunny day, from the hour of ten, A. M. to three, P. M. being careful to shut it down at night, and in the day time during cold or wet weather. They will also want water about once a week; the water should be kept in the frame from twelve to twenty-four hours before it is used, and then applied moderately about once a week.

The frame for the seed bed should be about four feet square, six inches in front and twelve on the back side, tapering towards the front. The sash should be made to fit tight on the frame, and the outside pieces about three inches wide, the slats about an inch and a half wide, and set at such distance as to admit seven by nine glass, to be laid in a groove on each side lapsing about half an inch at the lower end, like shingles on a roof; this sash should be primed like a window sash before the glass is put in, and should have no cross pieces, as it would tend to obstruct and collect the water on the sash. A frame for the cultivation of sweet potatoes should be deeper, say ten inches in front and about fourteen on the back. These should never be planted in the same frame with other plants, as the vines will soon run so as to fill the frame, and smother every other plant in it.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—(*Common Artichoke*.)

This root may be made, under proper management, very beneficial and profitable to our farmers generally. Most of our farms contain gulleys and other broken grounds inaccessible to the plough, but frequently abounding with small spots of rich alluvial soil, which, if planted with artichokes,

would in a few years afford an excellent winter range for store hogs. This root requires little or no attention after the first planting, and will in a few years spread and fill the ground to overflowing with an excellent winter food for lean hogs; and when once well rooted in a loose and rich soil, can rarely if ever be eradicated. They should be allowed about three years to spread and grow before the hogs are turned upon them, after which, the rooting of the hogs will only tend to make them grow and spread faster, as the smallest piece left in the ground will grow. Such is the result of my experience and observation on this subject.

PEAS.

I have found the pea a good summer food for store hogs, and if managed as hereinafter directed, will be found profitable to our farmers generally. About the first of April plough and prepare about one acre of ground, more or less, according to the number of hogs intended to be kept. Sow on this acre about four bushels of common field peas, then, about ten days after, prepare and sow another acre, and so proceed at intervals of ten days each during the month of April; when those that were first sown are in full bloom and beginning to form pods, the hogs may be turned upon them; and so of the after sowings when they come to a similar state, in succession. The hogs will be found to grow and thrive finely. Such is the result of my experience on this subject.

BENE PLANT.

The seeds of this plant seem to have been introduced into our southern States by the negroes from Africa, and is cultivated by them in almost every patch, or negro garden, to a limited extent; and is considered by them as a specific in all cases of dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera. For this purpose, about two quarts of cold water are put into a vessel, two green leaves are then taken from the bene plant, and the water kept stirring with them for about five minutes, by which time the water will have assumed nearly the consistence of starch, perfectly colorless and tasteless. Of this water the patient is made to drink freely and often, with the most beneficial effects in those complaints. In this climate, the seed should be sown about the first of April in a hot-bed, and may be transplanted into the open air about the first of May, in rows, and about twelve or fifteen inches apart. As it is only cultivated as a medical plant, a few seeds will probably be enough for any one family. Whether it will preserve its medical qualities after it is dried, I am not informed.

Yours, &c. R. M. WILLIAMS.
Middlesex, N. Y. Feb. 24, 1832.

Bog Meadows.—When you have an unproductive bog meadow, that will only produce coarse wild grasses, spread on a thin layer of loam and chip manure; let the weeds spring up; cover them up in the same manner, and at the proper time put on herdsgrass, and you will have a good yield. In mowing, do not pare your meadows too close; the heat of the sun is detrimental in such cases.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Gardens.—Do not spade up your garden ground for beds, until the ground is warm; then let it lie a day or two before you spade again. When the ground smokes in the morning put in seeds; you cannot much mistake.—*Id.*

Cedar Hedges, as ornamental divisions, in a neat farm, are much admired. I would recommend those who have moist farms to attempt the swamp cedar for hedges. Gather the cedar berries in December, rub off the resinous matter, and put them into unsalted ashes; and after two weeks put them in rows like peas, if the ground should open, if not, as soon as the ground is open; if well nursed they can be transplanted in two years, and into a rich light soil formed for the purpose; and in about seven years, by suitable trimming, they will make a most beautiful evergreen hedge.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Salt for Peach Trees.—An intelligent farmer of Brushwick, assures us that the application of common salt to the roots of his peach trees has had a good effect, in keeping the miller from depositing its eggs on the bark, and promoting the growth and the fruit of the tree.—*Long Island Star*.

How to bend Iron Pipe without cracking.—Fill the pipe with melted lead, and immediately on the lead ceasing to be fluid, and while it is yet warm, you will find the pipe bend very kindly in any form you please. By keeping up the warmth, you may adjust the bend into any form you desire, as iron will very readily bend at that heat. After having obtained the desired curve, the lead can be melted out.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Easy method of fine edging a Razor.—On the rough side of a strap of leather rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon, for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a very fine edge.—*Id.*

Potash for Manure.—A practical farmer of West Chester County, who has in the course of his life, given considerable attention to experiments, considers Potash at \$5 per hundred pounds, as cheap a manure as leached ashes at 12½ cents per bushel. Will some of the readers of this paper give a statement of the facts on this subject?—*Id.*

The last number of Silliman's Journal contains the result of some experiments made at Fort Adams, R. I. by Lieutenant T. S. Brown, to ascertain the relative strength of white pine, spruce, and southern or long-leaved pine. It appears from these experiments, that with a given diameter, white pine is about seven eighths as strong as spruce, and southern pine. Spruce is about two thirds as strong as southern pine.

Bees.—In addition to the destruction of fruit trees by cold weather and mice, we learn, that from some unaccountable cause, most of the bees in the neighborhood have perished the past winter, in consequence of which the market has been flooded with honey. We notice this rumor for the purpose of obtaining further information.—*Concord Yeoman*.

The Lowell and Boston Rail Road is in rapid progress. The most difficult places on the route have been broached, and although the work appears so great, that public spirit which characterises our country and which is capable of grasping the most difficult undertaking, will soon furnish us with a Rail Road upon which we may ride to Boston comfortably, before breakfast. We understand it is to be completed next fall.—*Lowell Mer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, April 25, 1832.

Mistake Corrected.—In our acknowledgments to correspondents, page 302, 3d column of the current volume of the New England Farmer, we stated that the excellent communication from Mr Wm. Clark, Jr. published in the same paper, contained the first attempt we had seen to form an estimate of the amount of injury resulting from cutting corn-stalks at too early a period. But the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. page 74, presents a statement quoted from *Lorain's Husbandry*, and sent us, together with other valuable articles, by "S. X." in which the difference in the produce between rows topped and stripped and one left entire, was ascertained by actual admeasurement; as follows:

"Produce of the row that had *not* been topped and stripped, nine bushels and five eighths of corn in the ear.

"One of the rows which *had* been topped and stripped measured seven bushels and six eighths; and the other topped and stripped row measured seven bushels and three eighths of corn in the ear."

DESTRUCTION OF THISTLES.

Mr Dan Bradley, of Marcellus, N. Y. has published in the Genesee Farmer of the 17th ult. "*An Appeal to the Public on the subject of Canada Thistles*," in which he proposes "that a system of measures for destroying the Canada thistles be instituted by government, and be prosecuted under its authority. It is certain that no other system than such as will be authoritative, compulsory, and highly energetic, will avail in the task towards effecting the object. It must also have a general and indiscriminate application to the whole State." He proposes that towns be compelled by law to provide funds for this purpose. That "four or five able and active men, supplied with implements well adapted to the work, should be entirely devoted to this business from the first of June to the first of October," &c.

In speaking of the necessity for adopting some measures for ridding the country of these vegetable pests, the writer says, "The subject is so immensely important, that considerations of expense should scarcely be allowed to have any bearing on the case. The import of the question is little less than whether it be possible to rescue the State of New York from ruin. What then is it worth? and what may be paid for its ransom?"

With regard to the modes of obtaining a remedy for the evil complained of, Mr Bradley observes, "I am aware that this plant is remarkably tenacious of life, and is not to be overcome without persevering efforts. But as I hope ere long to publish another essay on this subject, in which it will be my principal object to exhibit the best means yet known, for destroying the Canada thistles, I shall now waive these considerations. Cutting thistles, if done at proper times and in a proper manner, will at least stop their further spread by the dissemination of seed. This being done, I apprehend it will not be difficult to pursue a system of operations, by which the Canada thistle may in a little time be entirely overcome, and be banished from the country. Such an achievement would be of much greater value to the State of New York, than her celebrated and justly appreciated canals."

The writer observes, that "The Canada Thistle,

like, known to be chief and generalissimo of the formidable army of deleterious vegetable intruders, has, during a series of years, been making inroads upon the country, and this too at a ratio of increase constantly accelerating. It now prevails to an alarming extent and threatens a speedy and universal conquest of the country. The efforts of individuals against the enemy, can only avail to beat him off for a little while from their own premises. The interposition of government in this case is absolutely necessary."

REVIVING PLANTS, &c.

The London Mechanic's Register gives a method of reviving plants, &c, which may prove useful to those who wish to revive scion buds, &c, when their leaves and buds are faded, and their bark and roots hard and nearly dry. The directions are to dissolve camphor to saturation in alcohol, adding the former until it remains solid at the bottom of the latter; a sufficient quantity of rain or river water is then to have the alcoholic solution added to it, in the proportion of four drops to one ounce of water. As the camphor comes in contact with the water, for a short time the camphor will float on the water in small floculi, but will ultimately combine with the fluid and disappear.

Plants which have been removed from the earth and have suffered by a journey or otherwise, should be plunged into this camphorated water, so that they may be entirely covered. In about two or at most three hours, the contracted leaves will expand again; the young, faded, and dependent shoots will erect themselves, and the dried bark will become smooth and full. That being effected, the plant is to be placed in good earth, copiously watered with rain or river water, and protected from the too powerful action of the sun until the roots have taken good hold of the ground.

If plants thus treated, are not restored in four hours, their death may be considered as certain, for they cannot be recalled to life by any artificial means. They should, consequently, never be left more than four hours in the camphorated bath; because the exciting action of the camphor, when it is continued for a longer period, may injure the plants instead of doing good to them. It is not necessary to say, that the final prosperity of the plants thus reanimated by camphor water, must depend on the particular properties of the former, the state of their roots, and the pains that are taken with them. The camphor produces no other effect than to restore life to plants nearly dead; after that, all proceeds according to the ordinary laws, and their ultimate state must be left to art and nature.

Thoughts on Flowers.—"Are not," asks the author of Atherton, "flowers the stars of earth, and are not stars the flowers of heaven? Flowers are the teachers of gentle thoughts, promoters of kindly emotion. We cannot look closely at a flower without loving it. They are emblems and manifestations of God's love to the creation, and they are the means and manifestations of man's love to his fellow creatures, for they first awaken in the mind a sense of the beautiful and the good.—Light is beautiful and good; but on its undivided beauty and on the glorious intensity of its full strength, man cannot gaze; he can comprehend it best when prismatically separated, and dispersed in the many colored beauty of flowers; and thus

he reads the elements of beauty, the alphabet of visible gracefulness. The very utility of flowers is their excellence and great beauty; for by having a delightfulness in their very form and color, they lead us to thoughts of generosity and moral beauty, detached from and superior to all selfishness; so that they are pretty lessons in nature's book of instruction, teaching man that he liveth not by bread, or for bread alone, but that he hath another than an animal life."

Recipe for Mildew.—A writer in the Gardener's Magazine, (John Hayeroff), recommends the following composition for fruit trees, as a remedy against mildew. To four gallons of rain or river water add two pounds of soft soap, one pound of flour of sulphur, one pound roll tobacco, one quart fresh slacked lime, and one pint of spirits of turpentine; mix the whole together, and boil the mixture slowly for half an hour.

The writer applied this composition with sponge, where it could be used with effect, and in all the crevices and joints used a painter's small soft sash brush. He does not say how often nor at what times of the year he applied his composition.

To detect stolen posts, pales, fagots of wood, &c—An English newspaper gives us the following: "Bore holes in them and fill them with gunpowder, or crackers: when the thief puts them in the fire they will tell tales."

Blue Color from Buck Wheat.—The London Literary Gazette gives the following, as a method of extracting blue color from buck wheat:—"The straw should be gathered before the grain is quite dry, and placed upon the ground in the sun, until it becomes sufficiently dry to be taken from the husks with facility. The wheat having been removed, the straw is to be piled up, moistened, and left to ferment till it is in a state of decomposition, when it will become a blue color; this indicates the period when it should be gathered and formed into cakes, which are to be dried in the sun or in a stove. On these cakes being boiled in water it assumes a strong blue color, which will not change either in vinegar or in sulphuric acid. It may, however, be turned into red with an alkali, into a light black with bruised gall nuts, and into a beautiful green by evaporation. Stuffs dyed blue with this solution, which is to be used the same way as vegetable matters of similar species, employed in dyeing, become of a beautiful and durable color."

Paper from Wood.—It has lately been discovered, says an English Journal, that the best paper for wrappers, writing and printing, may be produced from wood shavings boiled in mineral or vegetable alkali. One hundred pounds of wood and twelve pounds of alkali, will produce a ream of paper.

Ashes placed in the wood-house of J. Kent, Esq. Piermont, N. H., caused the destruction of that gentleman's property, and the death of his three daughters—Sophia, aged 28; Mary, 18; and Jane, 15. Their remains were collected and buried in one coffin. Five hundred persons assembled at Mr K.'s barn, where the funeral obsequies were performed!

There is a prospect of a good crop of peaches in the southern States.

Notice.

THE members of the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the Products of the Kitchen Garden, are requested to meet at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, on Saturday, 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of proposing Premiums for the ensuing season.

DANIEL CHANDLER, Chairman.

Lexington, April 19, 1832.

Winslip's Nurseries.

AS the season is so far advanced, that all injury to natural productions, occasioned by the severity of the preceding winter, can readily be ascertained, persons in want of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of various kinds—of flowering and showy Shrubs, Creepers and Vines, including the elegant monthly or ever-blooming fragrant Honeyuckles, eight or ten feet high, and such plants as will produce a fine display of Flowers the ensuing season—with a very superior assortment of Herbaceous Perennials, that will also bloom, with proper management, this summer, if removed within a week or ten days—together with the new and fashionable Scotch Roses, so much admired at the exhibition at Horticultural Hall last season, constituting sixty varieties—are invited to visit the establishment and select for themselves.

Orders may be left with J. B. RUSSELL, or sent via mail, to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, and the plants will be furnished, and sent out the following morning in the city, if requested.

3w April 25.

For Sale.

A half blood Durham Short-horn Cow, eight years old, with Calb by a full blooded bull of the same breed. Her calves have been large and uncommonly fine animals.

CHARLES E. NORTON.

South Berwick, Me. April 25, 1832.

A Farm Wanted.

THE Directors of the Boston Farm School, have appointed the subscribers a Committee to select and purchase a Farm suitable for the purposes of that institution. Persons who are desirous of disposing of such property, situated in the neighborhood of the city, are requested to state the terms and annex thereto a description of the land, buildings, &c. addressed to

JOHN TAPPAN, } Committee of the
JOHN D. WILLIAMS, } Directors of the
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, } Farm School.
April 25.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

Flushing, near New York.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their new Catalogues, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceed all former periods; and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To nurseries they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. As many persons are agents for different nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof of origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced.

Their Treatise on the Vine, describes 280 kinds of Grapes and their culture.—Their Treatise on Horticulture contains descriptions of a great variety of Trees and Plants, and directions for cultivating them; and their Pomological Manual, or Treatise on Fruits, contains full descriptions of above 1000 varieties of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Almonds, and other fruits, so that all persons can make their selections, with knowledge of the qualities.

Their new Catalogues will be sent to all applicants, and orders sent to them per mail, will receive the most prompt attention, and all letters desiring information, will be replied to by the first mail.

4w, March 21.

Fruit Trees.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, shrubs, honeyuckles, &c. from Winslip, Kenrick, Prince, Buel and Wilson, Davenport's, and any other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

J. B. RUSSELL.

For sale, as above, a few Dwarf Apple Trees worked on paradise stocks, packed in moss—price 25 cents each.

New England Farmer Office. April 25.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.

FOR Sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, and ten finest varieties of Strawberries, including Wilmot's Superb, Genuine Keen's Seeding, do.

Also about 200 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, including the Double Silver Fir and Double Spruce, Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Gum Acaia, Three Thorned Acaia, Butternuts, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Elm, Sugar Maples, Flowering Catalpas, Weeping Willows, Napoleon, do. do. Honeyuckles, and a superb variety of hardy Roses, &c. &c. Many of the above sorts of trees of extra sizes.

White Mulberry Trees by the 100 or 1000—for plantations.

Isabella Grape Vines, either singly or by the 100, at reduced prices.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, Newton, and transmitted by the daily mail, or otherwise, or if more convenient, left at the office of the New England Farmer, where catalogues may be obtained gratis, will be promptly attended to.

But purchasers are invited when convenient, to call and examine the Trees, &c. for themselves, and make their own selections.

Trees, &c. will be delivered in Boston free of expense for transportation, when ordered; and when particularly desired, they will be packed in mats with either clay or moss for sea or land transportation.

March 21

A Stud Colt, and North Devon Bull.

A beautiful Colt, near three years old, dark Bay with black mane and tail—being the first Colt got by the celebrated Horse *Barfotee* in this country, and from a superior and large native mare—price 250 dollars.

A North Devon Bull, near 9 years old; was imported by the subscriber from England, and is a fine animal.—This breed are working in color dark red, therefore easily matched for working cattle and are quick travelers, is a sure Calb getter, in good health and condition, but from his age will be sold for \$50.

Several superior Cows from the best Imported stock, partly *Hollderness*, *Alderney*, and *Durham short horns*, have Calves, or near Calving, by the North Devon Bull, from 35 a 50 dollars. Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, March 27, 1832.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good assortment of the finest Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, in lots of six roots each, two of a sort; white, red and yellow; imported direct from Glasgow, Scotland. Price \$1 50 per lot of six bushes.

Also, Large White and Red Dutch Currant Bushes, in lots of six and twelve each; packed in moss for transportation. Price of the White sorts \$1 50 per dozen—the Red, 75 cents. Specimens of the fruit preserved, can be seen at the store. Also, cuttings of the Large Red Currants—price 50 cents for a bundle of 200.

Spring Wheat.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of genuine Gilman Spring Wheat; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

April 4.

Asparagus Roots.

JUST Received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 504 North Market Street:

A few thousand Large Early Asparagus Roots, packed in moss, in boxes of one, two and three hundred roots each—will bear transportation any distance—price \$1 per hundred for those 3 years old, 75 cents per hundred for the others.

April 4.

Emerson's Second Part.

OF the North American Arithmetic is this day published by LINCOLN & EDMANES. The plan of this work is such, that mental and written arithmetic are very happily and conveniently united. Although Rules are not excluded from the book, yet the illustrations which the author has introduced, render the operations on numbers so clear and interesting, that the learner is prepared rather to make his own rules, than to rely on them from his book.

Boston, April 23, 1832.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM TO	
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	4 50	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	165 00	108 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 50	11 00
prime,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, new milked, No. 1, dew,	pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
skimmed milk,	"	6	7
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria,	"	5 25	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	61	63
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	55	58
Rye,	"	55	58
Barley,	"	87	1 00
Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	9 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 50	3 75
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2	3 50
Red Top, northern,	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tinned,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3/4, washed,	"	44	45
Merino, half blood,	"	42	44
Merino, quarter,	"	38	40
Native, washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled,	"	56	58
1st Lambs,	"	48	50
2d,	"	38	40
3d,	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	48

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	6	7
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	20	25
lump, best,	"	20	25
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	1	17
Indian, retail,	"	37	50
POTATOES,	"	37	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY APRIL 23, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 262 Beef Cattle, (including 75 unsold last week,) 10 pairs Working Oxen, 28 Cows and Calves, and 79 Sheep; 8 or 10 beef cattle unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were quick and a little better prices may have been obtained on some qualities. We quote extra at \$6, 25 a 6, 50, prime 6 a 6, 25, good 5, 50 a 5, 75, thin 5 a 5, 25.

Working Oxen.—Ordinary, sales were effected at \$60, 65, 68, and 72.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$16, 18, 21, 24, 26 and 30.

Sheep.—A sale effected, but price not known. Swine.—None at market; they are much required for, and a thousand or two would find a ready market at good prices.

New York Cattle Market, April 20.—At market this week, 500 head Beef Cattle; quality rather increasing; sales brisk, prices about the same; fair average of sales \$7, 50; we quote 6 a 9. Sheep—about 300 in, prices are coming down a trifle; not sheared \$5 a 8; sheared 2, 25 a 5. Hogs—sales at 3, 50 a 4.—Daily Adv.

¶ In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

From Porter's Health Almanac.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

The following highly judicious precautions, as those proper to prevent the occurrence of cholera, were addressed by the medical authorities of the place, to the inhabitants of one of the Russian cities. They are equally well adapted to ward off an attack of every other prevalent bowe complaint, or indeed, of any epidemic disease; and should be cautiously adhered to by all who inhabit or are obliged to visit a sickly district.

1. To avoid, as much as possible, the influence of cold, or a sudden reduction of the temperature of the body. During damp, wet, and otherwise inclement weather, to wear warmer or thicker clothing than usual, and especially to defend the feet and legs by woollen stockings and substantial boots. The feet, in particular, should always be kept dry, and the clothes immediately changed when they have been accidentally wet with rain, or in any other manner.

2. Never to sleep in the open air, or in a draft during the night or day; and especially to avoid sleeping on the damp ground, or in damp beds or apartments.

3. To avoid loading the stomach with an excess of food, especially such as is indigestible;—consequently, it is strictly forbidden to eat crude apples, prunes, melons, cucumbers, raw turnips, carrots, mushrooms, and similar species of food.

4. To make as little use as possible of stimulating drinks, and all aliment of a heating nature. Especially to abstain from eating garlic.

5. To be very careful to preserve the body perfectly clean; to change the linen as often as possible, and to observe the strictest cleanliness not only in the houses, but also in the streets, courts and alleys.

6. Never to allow the air to stagnate in any apartment. To prevent this, the windows should be left open during the day, when the weather is fine; and when it is damp or rainy, a fire should be lighted occasionally.

7. Never to go out in the morning fasting; to avoid considerable fatigue in the labors of the day, and to expose the body as little as possible to the direct rays of the sun.

8. To avoid carefully the least despondency or chagrin; but on the contrary, to preserve by all proper means, a tranquil, confident, cheerful disposition. This is all important for preventing an attack of any prevailing disease.

Novel Society.—There is in Albany a Society, in the nature of a mutual insurance, for the relief of the sick. Each member pays one cent daily, and when sick draws four dollars a week. In two years, besides the relief afforded, the society have accumulated \$700. Such a society must greatly benefit the poor, as a small pittance will insure them against dependance in sickness; and sooner or later sickness overtakes all. Societies of this kind should be encouraged, especially in large cities. There are many relief societies of the same character in Philadelphia, which, by monthly contributions of twenty-five to fifty cents, from each member, afford to support him and his family during sickness, besides giving his widow forty or fifty dollars in case of his death.—*Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.*

From the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.

MR SLEEPER—Seeing in your valuable paper a recipe to make boots and shoes water-proof, is the cause of my offering one, as I think, much more valuable, as it will not only render them entirely water-proof, but the materials used will be a benefit instead of an injury to the leather. Put four ounces of India Rubber cut fine into a tight vessel, and add to it one quart of neat's foot oil, keep it in some place where it will be moderately warm until the Rubber is dissolved, then a ply it to your boots and shoes, and you need not be afraid of wet feet, unless you get into water over the tops.

EXPERIENCE.

Intercourse of the Sexes.—What makes those men who associate habitually with the women, superior to others? What makes the woman who is accustomed to and at ease in the company of men, superior to her sex in general? Why are women in France so universally admired and loved for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of free, graceful, and continual conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity; their faculties awaken; their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivation in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory, or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart interchange continually. The asperities are rubbed off, their better materials polished and brightened; and their richness, like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of woman, than it ever could be by men. The iron and steel of character are hidden, like the harness and armor of a giant, in studs and knobs of gold and precious stones, when not wanted in actual warfare.—*V. Y. paper.*

"No great loss without some small gain."—The prevalence of the cholera in England, has given a new impulse to the cause of temperance in that country; it being a well ascertained fact, that this terrible disease traces out a drunkard with about as sure a scent as a blood hound the object of its pursuit. It is indeed a melancholy remedy for intemperance; yet, if Providence sees fit thus to purify the moral elements of society, who shall dare to complain? Let *run-drinkers* in America take warning, while yet the curse is a stranger to our shores!—*Essex Register.*

A Sleepy Hat.—"Isn't your hat sleepy?" inquired a little urchin of a gentleman, with "a shocking bad un" on. "No! Why?" inquired the gentleman. "Why, because it's a long time since it had a nap," was the answer.

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed store, 50 North Market street, by J. B. Russell,

100 lbs. Large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Baga, of the first quality, European growth; 100 lbs. large White Flat English field Turnip; 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color. March 28.

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street:

Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple); Winne (dark purple); Alexander, (black); and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each. April 4.

Double Dahlia etc.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a fine collection of Roots of the Double Dahlia, or Georgina, viz. Double Scarlet, Red, Dark Crimson, Dwarf Red, Dwarf pale Purple, Yellow, Naukeen, Black, Dark Purple, Curled Purple, and Brick color, at 75 cents each. Also, Tube Roses and Anemones, 25 cents each. Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, \$1 50, and in six roots of different sorts—with the greatest collection of Flower and Garden seeds. March 28.

Flower Seeds, \$1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street.

Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are,

Geraniums (mixed)
Ten Weeks Stock Gilliflower.
Sensitive Plant.
Mexican Blue Ageratum.
Crimson Cypress Vine.
Forget-me-Not.
Ice Plant.
Elegant Corcepsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labelled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price \$1 for the 18 sorts.

Early Potatoes.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street:

A few bushels of the prime, early Potatoes, which have taken the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows the two last seasons; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity. March 7.

New American Gardener, sixth edition.

This day published by J. B. Russell and Carter & Hendee:

The New American Gardener, a treatise on the culture of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Asparagus, &c. &c. By T. G. Fessenden, assisted by several gentlemen. Sixth edition. Price \$1 00.—This work may be considered the most popular and practical work on Gardening, extant. March 28.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market street, by J. B. Russell:

A fresh supply of Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, so valuable on thin soils for either a hay crop or for grazing. Col. TAYLOR, a distinguished farmer, says of it, "It is the hardiest grass I have ever seen; and bears drought and frost, and heat and cold, better than any I have ever cultivated. It keeps possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, and in drought, than any grass known to me; and if cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as pleasant and nutritive to stock, as any grass known to me."—See also the opinion of Mr. PHINNEY, a most judicious farmer, in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 300.

Also,—Lucerne Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Fowl Meadow, Barley, Buck Wheat, Spring Rye, Spring Wheat, Broom Corn, Seed Corn, &c. March 28.

Market Man wanted.

A steady and industrious man, who is a good salesman and ready reckoner, to take charge of the present season, of a Market Wagon to Salem, Lynn, and Marblehead Markets. Preference will be given to one who is acquainted with marketing in this vicinity. Application may be made at the Reed barn in Lynn.

Lynn, March 28, 1832.

4t

Silkworm Eggs.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 50,000 Silkworm Eggs, warranted good, in packages of 5,000 each. Price \$1 per thousand; with short practical instructions for rearing them. April 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1832.

NO. 42.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INJURED FRUIT TREES.

MR. EDITOR—Since the publication of Mr. Lowell's remarks upon the destruction of fruit trees, I have been prevented by indisposition, from ascertaining the extent of the calamity in this quarter. As far, however, as my own trees and a few others in the neighborhood may be taken as specimens, I am induced to believe that much less injury has been sustained in this, than in other places reported to you.

The fact noted by several of your correspondents, that the sap wood and inner bark have become already discolored, and in some cases quite black, may be considered as a sufficient confirmation of Mr. Lowell's opinion, as to the time when the mischief happened. Had it been occasioned by spring frosts, a circumstance of frequent occurrence in this climate, no appearance of disease would have been detected at this early day. We may therefore, I think, infer, that when no disease is now perceptible, no danger is to be apprehended. Where there is no separation of the bark from the wood in large trees, nor discoloration of the sliver in small trees, they are probably safe.

If this conjecture be well founded, our loss is limited, as far as I have seen, to small engrafted pears in the nursery, which are entirely dead, and to some partial injury to other very fast growing nursery trees. No injury has been discovered among bearing trees of any kind.

Familiar as I have been with the loss of trees by unseasonable heats followed by sudden and severe cold, this is the first case of the kind within my observation, clearly referable to the earliest winter frosts; and is the more alarming as being less easily guarded against, than the dangers incident to the first approaches of warm weather. In the latter case it is only necessary to preserve an uniformly low temperature about the roots, so as to prevent premature action of the sap vessels, until all danger of severe frosts shall have passed away; and this may be effected by heaping about the tree, after the ground shall have been frozen, some non-conducting substance, such as chip-manure, straw, saw-dust, shavings, turner's chips, or the refuse of flax and hemp.

In our open cold winters, the earth freezes deep and our trees always come out well; but under a covering of several feet of snow the earth does not freeze, and if previously frozen the fire is extracted and the soil kept warm. On the approach of spring, the snow is first dissolved immediately about the trunk, forming a kind of tunnel in which the solar heat is reflected and concentrated, inducing strong action in the vessels and circulating fluids. Sudden and severe cold in such circumstances, is usually fatal to the tree. Not perhaps, merely by a rupture of the sap vessels; but possibly by a more complicated process, in which the wood is violently separated from the bark, and the space filled with a pellicle of ice, which prevents a re-union of the parts in time to repair the ruptured vessels; and the dissolving frost is followed by almost immediate putrefaction. But whatever

may be the particular process, the death of the tree is believed to be certain and past remedy. Heading down, as suggested by Mr. Wheeler, may save the root; but of the trunk there is no hope.

The spring of 1829 was particularly disastrous to the more delicate trees in this vicinity. Of more than fifty bearing plums of the finer kinds, not one was saved. Where the bark was wholly detached from the trunk, I had the trees cut down to the ground, and in many cases young and vigorous shoots were produced. But a row of large and fine green gages, having some stripes of adhering bark about the trunk, and an encouraging appearance of life in the branches, were saved from the axe; the loose bark was removed and Forsyth's composition applied. The consequence was, that a few sickly leaves came out which withered almost immediately; and before mid-summer the trees were dead, root and branch.

The following circumstance struck me at the time, as going to prove the utter destruction of the tree from the first touch of the disease. Of a large number of scions taken from all the various kinds, before any indications of disease were perceptible, not one succeeded.

There is, I apprehend, a very important fact connected with this subject, which I do not recollect to have seen distinctly alluded to by either of your correspondents; and that is, that trees and even young grafts, raised in a similar or more northern climate, suffer much less than those of the same variety from farther south. And least of all, those grown from seeds on the same farm, and even in the same field.

The same remark is believed to be equally applicable to many other diseases and accidents incident to fruit trees, and so fully am I persuaded of its importance, that I place little value upon southern trees otherwise than as producing scions, which, when engrafted on native stocks and carried safely through two or three winters, may be so far acclimated as to deserve a place among the fruits of the country.

Fine cherries from Kenrick's nursery are sickly and short-lived. The same varieties from Hallowell are less so; and scions from the latter, engrafted on the native stock, are as healthy as our ordinary forest trees.

In the severe season of 1829, several thousand scions from New York and Pennsylvania, set the preceding May, all perished; while those from Montreal and from my own orchard, all came out well, not a bud was injured.

Trees carried from north to south grow slow and ripen their wood early in autumn, which, as well as their hereditary habits, prepares them to encounter all the rigors of their native winter; while precisely the reverse of all this happens to such as are removed from south to north. And hence the disappointment and vexation which have usually rewarded the most judiciously conducted enterprises of the kind.

I would not be understood as contending, that any precautionary measures will protect us from the recurrence of so unusual a calamity, as that described by Mr. Lowell. But I cannot doubt that much may be done to lessen its effects, to guard against many minor accidents and diseases, and to

fill our orchards and gardens with more hardy, healthy, productive, and durable trees.

Most respectfully, I am, Sir,
Your obt^d serv^t, JEPH HERRICK.
Hampton, April, 1832.

MOLES.

MR. FESSENDEN—Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the medium of your paper, the most effectual remedy to prevent moles injuring fruit trees. Also, if there be any remedy for a tree, whose bark has been entirely taken off by those troublesome animals.

Yours,

Hampton Falls, 1832.

G. D.

Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia observes, that "Various means have been contrived for extirpating moles, such as irrigating the fields infested with them, &c; but the most effectual is that described by Dr Darwin, in his Phytologia, and derived from the experience of a successful mole catcher. This man commenced operations before the rising of the sun, when he carefully watched their situation; frequently observing the motion of the earth above their walks, he struck a spade into the ground behind them, cut off their retreat and dug them up.

"It is, however, in our opinion, an undecided point, whether these little quadrupeds that live entirely on worms and insects, of which they consume incalculable numbers, are not to be considered as harmless, nay, useful instead of noxious; especially as they have their formidable natural enemies in foxes, martins, weasels, hedge-hogs, serpents, and cats. Farther, it has been observed, that fields and gardens where all the moles have been caught, abounded with vermin and insects. But if these burrowing creatures become too numerous, and hurtful to the vegetation of plants or dangerous to dykes and banks, the most easy method of destroying them is to expose a few living lobsters in a deep glazed earthen vessel, the top of which is somewhat narrower than its basis, so that they cannot escape; such a pot must be buried several inches deep in the ground and covered with green sods, so as to be accessible to the mole which is remarkably partial to that shell fish. No sooner has one of the former entered the pot, than others from the vicinity will hasten to the fatal receptacle, in consequence of the noise made by the captive; and thus meet with inevitable destruction."

An English Magazine says, that "Moles are such enemies to the smell of garlic, that in order to get rid of these troublesome and destructive guests, it is sufficient to introduce a few heads of garlic into their subterranean walks. It is likewise employed with success against grubs and snails."

Some have advised, in order to preserve trees in nurseries, &c, to tread down the snow as fast as it falls or soon after each snow storm, about the stems of trees in nurseries, &c, so as to prevent the vermin from forming their paths or avenues under the snow, for their mischievous purposes. This might answer on a small scale, but would be, perhaps, too troublesome to be put in practice in large collections of fruit trees, &c. It has been likewise advised to smear the stems with Forsyth's

composition, or something of the kind, which is offensive to the depredators.

As respects a remedy for trees already injured, perhaps nothing better can be done than to head them down, or cut off their stocks near the ground, and train the best shoots or sprouts to form new trees.

REMEDY FOR DISEASED FRUIT TREES

MR FESSENDEN—I ask leave, through your paper, to communicate to the owners of apple trees, a hint, which may possibly be useful. I observe, that some of my trees which are putting forth leaves, and whose roots appear not to be injured, are nevertheless entirely dead at and near the ground. The tops no doubt will continue alive through a part or all of the season, but they must soon die, unless the method which I am about to suggest will save them. It is the same method which some of your readers know, has been adopted to save trees from which mice have eaten the bark near the earth. Five or six years ago, I had an apple tree which had been stripped in that manner, to the height of eight or ten inches; it was about two inches in diameter. At the season of grafting, I took some twigs, four in number, of the proper length, and cut off the ends obliquely, making a suitable angle: One end was inserted under the bark of the root, and the other under that of the body, immediately above the place injured. They were kept in place by a string which was wound round the tree, and the air was excluded by a plentiful application of clay, which was confined in the usual manner. I had not much confidence of success, though I had heard that such things had been done. All the twigs, however, took, and the circulation of the sap through them was sufficient to prevent the tree from being much retarded in its growth. It is now a flourishing tree. The twigs are from three to four inches in diameter; two of them have grown firmly together, and the others will probably do the same the coming season. The stock within has decayed, and given place to another generation. So much for fact; and the incredulous will be cured gratis, if they should pass through this village, and will examine for themselves.

I have no doubt, there are thousands of trees now considered dead, that might be preserved in the same manner. The number of twigs or scions ought to be increased in proportion to the size of the tree. I should recommend, that they be small, say one quarter or three eighths of an inch in diameter; a larger scion will not easily bend so as to be fitted to its place. It might facilitate the operation, to confine each scion by staples made of wire, before putting on the string, which may be removed before the next season.

If this communication should be the instrument of calling back to life any deceased favorite in the orchards of your readers, it will give me great pleasure. Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOSIAH ADAMS.

Frammingham, April, 1832.

By the Editor.—This plan perhaps will answer in many cases, but we fear that in general the stocks or stems are killed or mortally diseased, too great a distance from the roots, to admit of scions forming the proposed channel of communication, between the root and the vital parts of the tree.

CULTIVATING GRAPE VINES.

MR FESSENDEN—Agreeably to my proposal in your last, I now submit a few remarks in relation to the cultivation and management of grape vines.

It should be remembered, that in this as well as all other undertakings, much depends upon a good beginning. And first, grape vines should have a warm and sheltered situation; and it is equally important that the soil should be of a suitable kind; in a cold clayey soil they will never succeed. My vines are in a light gravelly soil, and to this circumstance I believe I owe much of my success; though it is true, that without constant care and attention, this valuable fruit will not be fully matured in any situation.

The best time I think to transplant vines is early in the spring. The ground should be prepared in the previous fall, by digging trenches about three feet wide and two feet in depth, separating the stones from the earth that is thrown out. In the bottom of these trenches should be placed a quantity of the richest manure, eight or twelve inches in depth, and the remainder of the trench filled with alternate layers of earth and manure, and well mixed with a spade or fork. Posts of white cedar for the trellises, should also be set near the centre of the trenches and about six or eight feet apart, but the trellises need not be finished for a year or two.

The best vines for transplanting are those of two or three years' growth, but above all they should be healthy and thrifty, without which, disappointment will be certain. They should be set out with care, about the middle of the trench, and six or eight feet asunder. If they are in good order, several shoots will start the first season, all but two of which should be rubbed off as soon as it can be ascertained which will be the strongest, these two should be trained to a pole and suffered to grow to their full extent, and in the fall, after the wood has fully ripened, they should be cut down to three eyes from the old wood; a good supply of rich manure may now be spread and forked in around the vines; and early in December, they should be prepared for the winter, by covering with sea-weed, straw, or loam, to the depth of three or four inches. The covering should not be removed until the beginning or middle of April, as it has been found that vines are more injured by alternate frosts and thaws in the spring, than by the cold in winter.

The next season, three or four stalks may be permitted to grow, according to the strength and vigor of the vine; and in the fall proceed as before, to cut down, selecting, however, if the growth be vigorous, one stalk for fruit the following season, which may be left two or three feet in length according to the strength of the vine, if too much wood is left the vine will be injured.

A great error, I think, has been in taking away too much wood at a time, in summer pruning, when the vine is in its most rapid growth, and thus a sudden check is given, by cutting off the natural channels of the sap to so great an extent. If all superfluous shoots were taken away when small, and the growth of others more frequently checked at the ends, it seems to me this evil would be avoided.

But the greatest evil which the cultivator of grapes has to contend with, is the *mildew* which makes its appearance more or less every season, and has almost destroyed the crops in this vicinity for the two last years, and though I do not pre-

tend that it can be entirely prevented, I think, that with proper attention much of its evils may be obviated.

I know of nothing better than a free use of sulphur and lime; this is prepared as follows: Put into a firkin or jar, two pounds of flour of sulphur and a lump of good unslacked lime twice as large as a man's fist; upon this, pour a pail-full of hot water, stirring it until the whole is well incorporated; cover it close, and after it is cool pour the whole into a barrel, fill the barrel with water, and in a few days it will be fit for use. When clean it should be thrown upon the vines with a garden syringe, in such quantity as to completely cover the fruit and foliage, and this operation must be performed once in about a week or ten days through the season, commencing as soon as the grapes are well formed and *before there is any appearance of mildew*, for after it has once appeared the mischief has been accomplished, and all attempts to prevent it, is like "locking the door after the steed is stolen." Whenever it attacks the fruit the effect seems to be to destroy the elasticity of the skin, and the next wet season bursts the grape and it is destroyed. I believe a proper attention to this would prevent much disappointment and loss.

Another thing of importance is to keep your ground rich by applying plenty of manure in the fall and spring, and it cannot well be too rich to insure a full crop and an uninterrupted growth of wood through the season, one of the best preventatives against mildew, which never appears while the vine is vigorously growing.

And now a few words in regard to fall pruning, and I have done.

The time for this operation is when the sap has done flowing and after the wood is thoroughly ripened, which will not be till after several pretty smart frosts; and as scarcely any two vines will admit of the same treatment, it is obvious that no rules can be given which will apply in all cases, some judgment is necessary, which can only be acquired by observation and experience. The greatest error, however, I think has been to leave too much wood, more especially on young vines; the consequence of which is, mildew is encouraged and the vine is exhausted in attempting to support itself and bring to maturity the fruit which it has put forth. There is little danger of pruning too close, regard always being had, of course, to the age and strength of the vine.

Supposing vines to be six or eight years old and in a thrifty condition, my own method has been as follows:—First, to encourage the growth of two or three branches from near the ground, which are carefully trained and permitted to grow to their utmost extent during the season, these, in order to be understood I will call Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Second, at the time of pruning, cut down to the ground all the old wood but one or at the most two stalks, which I will here call Nos. 4 and 5; all the new branches on these last are cut off within two or three eyes of the stalk. No. 1 is then cut down to three or four eyes, and Nos. 2 and 3 are left from three to six feet in length, and I have in a few instances left them eight or ten feet long.—These ones the next season will generally put forth fruit from the ground to their extremity; and in order to insure this, I have found an advantage in tying them round in the form of a hoop, until all the luds have broken, when they are tied up in their proper position. These, together with the spurs left on the old wood, will produce as

much fruit as the vine will sustain, and much more, I think, than can be obtained by the usual mode of trimming, as less wood and more fruit buds are left.

I have had on one vine about four years old, more than a hundred bunches of good size which ripened fully; but this is more than any vine ought to bear, and therefore it would be better in such cases to take off part of the fruit soon after it is formed. Two or three new canes, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, are now trained up as before; and the next pruning season Nos. 4 and 5 are cut down to the ground, and Nos. 2 and 3 take their places and are trimmed as were Nos. 4 and 5 last season; and the new canes, 6, 7, and 8, are cut as before. In this way I proceed from year to year, cutting away the oldest wood and supplying its place with new.

It will be seen that the manner of proceeding I have here stated, applies to strong and thrifty vines; where they are not so, there may not be a sufficiency of new and strong wood from below, in which case a less number may be left and cut shorter; but there is generally enough new shoots when the vines are rightly managed.

Yours, &c,
May, 1832. D. FOSDICK.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE TOAD.

This animal, so odious in its general appearance, is nevertheless a most faithful and devoted servant to the gardener. I have had occasion to remark, while opening and preparing the earth for seed, the activity of the toad in appropriating to its own use the great variety of insects which infest our grounds. From observations which I have made, I have been led to the conclusion that it can distinguish its object at a considerable distance, upon which it fixes its piercing eye and towards which it rapidly advances; and when near enough for its purpose assumes a stooping posture which it preserves for a moment, then, with the quickness of thought, it darts out its long fiery tongue, transfixing its prey, which it immediately conveys to its capacious mouth. Espying some of those worms used in angling, I occasionally threw them to one of these animals near by, whose length compelled it to use its feet for the better disposing of the worm, in order that it might be more easily swallowed.

On another occasion, I observed upon the side of an out-building one of the largest species of red ants, six or eight inches from the ground, which was noticed likewise by my friend, the toad, who generally casts its eye downwards in search of sustenance, but when self-interest requires, can look up and jump too, which it actually did with complete success.

I have never discovered, neither been able to learn, that they are injurious to vegetables, although they frequently burrow into and disfigure our beds. I presume to say, that one half of the labor of the gardener employed in the destruction of bugs and worms, might be saved, if a number of toads were placed in the vicinity of our vines, with a shelter near, under which they could secrete themselves, from which they would issue forth at the approach of evening when our enemies are out committing their depredations, and devour them at their leisure.

PIONEER.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF INDIAN CORN.

MR FESSENDEN.—Should the following be thought worth notice, please to publish it:—

INDIAN CORN.

Perhaps few crops are of more importance than this to the farmer; although an exhausting crop, it still finds an advocate on almost every farm. It is found in a great variety of sizes, colors, &c, and it is of no small consequence to the farmer to select the best. But how shall this be done? By what criterion shall we judge? These are questions I am desirous of having answered. A few years since, I thought I was fully satisfied on this point, having planted for twenty-five successive seasons a particular kind of corn which I then thought equal to any other, and without making a single experiment by way of comparing different kinds.

I have lately compared by weight three different kinds, as follows:—

- 1st. White corn, 8 rows, weight of bushel, 61½ lbs.
Cobs from which it was shelled, 14½
- 2d. Yellow corn, 8 rows, weight of bushel, 62½
do. cobs, 13½
- 3d. Yellow do. 12 rows, weight of bushel, 63
do. cobs, 12.

These kinds were all of them what might be called middling size.

From this experiment it will appear, that of the three kinds mentioned, the heaviest grain and the largest cob were from the corn of twelve rows. The quantity of cob being less, I have taken it for granted that the fodder will be accordingly, and, of course, the land less exhausted in rearing a given quantity of grain. Should any of your correspondents, Mr Editor, think this subject worth further notice, I should be gratified to learn something of the corn, by some called *Byfield corn*—ears of twelve rows, from which the husks fall before harvesting—particularly respecting the quantity of cob to a bushel of grain. Also of yellow corn, generally, whether in reality it is more nutritious (as many suppose) and of course more valuable than white corn. Yours, respectfully,

E. F. WOODWARD,
Newton, March 30, 1832.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer,—

Sta.—In one of the numbers of your valuable publication, last year,* you inserted some particulars respecting *parsnips*, to which you will please to accept of the following, as a sequel.

Yours, respectfully, A. B.

Extracts (from the General View of the Agriculture of Hertfordshire, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture, by Mr Arthur Young, its Secretary; printed in 1804;) on the subject of.

PARSNIPS.

"This plant makes a great figure in the experimental ground of the Marchioness of Salisbury; the crop is good and quite clean. Fattening oxen consume them most advantageously; their benefit thus applied, is so great as to nearly equal, in the opinion of Mr Stephenson, oil cake. They are consequently excellent for all stock, but superior in fattening bullocks."

N. B.—Under the head of *beets*, Mr Young adds, "the common red beet and the root of scarcity, are cultivated successfully in the experimental ground of the Marchioness of Salisbury. The former an-

swer greatly in fattening cattle; almost as well as parsnips, and better than carrots."

N. B.—The quantity of *parsnips* under cultivation in the above case was an acre and a half, and the whole of the experiment ground consisted of seventeen acres. pp. 115 and 332.

In the second edition of the *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent*, by Mr John Boge, published 1804, we find that *parsnips* sliced and kiln-dried, succeed very well as a sea-store; but by the Board of Admiralty it was decided, that parsnips could not be substituted for any part of the diet of seamen in the British navy; and that in other respects, it was more convenient to serve out *lemna juice* in preference to vegetables, as occupying less room. pp. 227, 223.

SOAKING SEED CORN.

MR FESSENDEN—I have noticed in your paper, remarks from several persons on the utility of soaking seed corn in copperas-water, to prevent worms. A little experience and practice on any subject connected with agricultural pursuits, is far better than theorising. Last year I soaked our seed corn in very strong copperas-water, as near as I recollect, from twenty-four to thirty-six hours; every kernel was made as black as charcoal; the man who planted the corn, called me a fool and said it would never vegetate. But every hill planted came up well, and during its growth excited the remarks of all who saw it, as being the most even field of corn they ever saw. Not one hill in the whole field of seven acres was injured by worms; and we had often in previous years been compelled to replant several times, when it had been cut down by the worms. We had over sixty bushels to the acre. Yours, respectfully,

J. ELLSWORTH.

Ketch Mills, Conn. April, 1832.

HORTICULTURE.

Perhaps no branch of cultivation, (says the Boston Courier,) is so much neglected in New England as this; though much interest has of late years been created in its favor. If gardens require no exclusive attention, an hour at a time, and that not daily, will amply repay the cultivator's care. The earth is grateful, more grateful than all that inhabit it; and it will speedily reward a little attention, a hundred fold. One half of a farmer's support and more of his pleasure, should come from a garden; and his profits, too, might be much increased by it. He need not raise marigolds and poppies, nor yet turnips or pimps, but he can put in a vine that will give grapes to him and his posterity. He may, with small expense, plant a tree, that will for many years offer him the best gifts of Pomona. There is no country under the fruit ripening sun, in which horticulture is so much neglected as this, except Russia; and in the South East, rich fruits are raised even there.—We not only neglect fruits, but the esculent vegetables, that are so considerable and salutary a part of food in other countries. To all those who, at this season, ere it is too late, would turn over a new leaf, we recommend a visit to the Messrs Winslow's nursery, at Brighton, where they will see much both for profit and pleasure.

If you would be rich, think of *saving* as well as getting.

Handle your tools without mittens; as a cat in gloves catches no mice.

* See volume ix, page 406.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, Oct. 5, 1831.

By JOHN M. CHENEY.

I deem it among the happiest effects that have resulted from the organization of Societies, such as that whose anniversary we this day commemorate, that they have awakened the public to a sense of the dignity and importance of agricultural pursuits; and that the most ancient and useful of the arts of life, that on which all other arts depend, has drawn into its service the genius and talents of the best men of the age, and has had consecrated to its use, the treasures of learning and the discoveries of science and philosophy.

With the interests of agriculture, you have, gentlemen, in the formation of this society, associated those of manufactures—her sister and ally. These two branches of industry are so mutually dependent upon, and reciprocally beneficial to each other, that the improvement of both is naturally and properly embraced within the objects of your Society. To promote these objects, you have come hither today; to witness the result of each other's experiments; to explain each other's views; to interchange thoughts and opinions; and if possible, to learn and communicate some new and useful truth.

Your purpose is a high, a noble, a glorious one—glorious, in the best sense of the term; glorious, because it is *good*; and because he who discovers the means of increasing a useful product of the earth, or of multiplying and diffusing more widely the comforts of life, is a benefactor of his race.

To him who loves his country or his fellow man, it is a subject of rejoicing, that in a cause like this, the dissensions of party and the revivings of polemic strife are laid aside and forgotten; that a spot is here found, where our ears are no longer assailed with the din of political and religious war; where men of all sects and of all parties, are willing to make at least a temporary sacrifice of their prejudices and their animosities, upon the altar of the public good. It is a subject of rejoicing, that a new field is here presented, where talents and learning may achieve for themselves an honorable and lasting renown; and that when the thousand immortal patriots of the day—those exclusive friends of the people, whose praises are now rung through the land, by the lying heralds of a party fame, the newspapers—are all dead and forgotten—the man who devotes himself to agriculture, and to that literature and science by which it is embellished and improved, may acquire a name that will flourish and grow green through the lapse of ages.

The increasing intelligence and more refined moral sense of the times, is daily rendering more certain and definite the elements of a pure and lasting fame. They are pointing to utility, rather than splendor. The wreath woven by the arts of peace is cherished and honored, while that upon the warrior's brow, is suffered to wither and fade away. The time has gone by, when the occupation of the farmer was deemed mean and servile. The honest and intelligent yeoman has assumed the station in society that belongs to him. He stands erect and unabashed amidst the foremost of the land. An art that was patronized and practised by the kings and emperors of the east—by the princes and senators of Greece and Rome. An art, upon which the most renowned poets and philosophers of antiquity wrote, and which its great

est and best men practised, has associated with it too many cherished and hallowed recollections, to be longer affected by the sneers of that miserable substitute for a man—the creature of the tailor and the dancing master—the self-styled, but misnamed, *gentleman*.

In the best days of the Roman republic, her learned and powerful men, her statesmen, her generals and her scholars, devoted themselves to the interests of agriculture. That it ever lost the service of such men, and came at length to be esteemed a less honorable employment than some others, is undoubtedly one of the many evils entailed upon the world, by that long night of Gothic barbarity and ignorance, that succeeded the fall of the Roman empire; during which, intolerance and superstition held their revels and performed their orgies; and all that the genius and industry of man in former ages had done, to raise him above the condition of the savage, was lost and forgotten. For when light at length began to dawn, and truth and justice to wake from their long and lethargic slumber, a state of things grew up, altogether hostile to the arts of peace, and especially so to agriculture. A system of military tenures, denominated the Feudal System, prevailed throughout Europe. Its spirit was essentially warlike, and under it no occupation but that of arms was deemed honorable. The successful warrior divided the conquered territory among his followers and vassals, to till only in the intervals of peace, and upon condition, that at the sound of the clarion they should buckle on their armor and attend him in his wars. He who tilled, had no permanent interest in the soil; the fee remained in the feudal lord or baron of whom he held. The consequence was, on the one hand, a servile and dependent tenantry; on the other, a fierce, haughty and warlike aristocracy; under whose joint influence every species of useful industry was paralyzed. Not only the cultivation of the earth, but every kind of manual labor was despised; and the working men, in the ignorance of a rude and barbarous age, were held in low repute by those whose battles they fought and who lived upon the fruits of their labor. The features of this system may still be traced in many of our laws, customs, and institutions, and to it we look for the origin of those errors and prejudices, that have prevailed till within a few years, with regard to the nature and character of manual and agricultural labor. From these errors and prejudices, principally by the agency of our Agricultural Societies, we are at this day in a great degree exempted; and our farmers and mechanics, the pillars by which the whole fabric of society is sustained, are not only acknowledged by others to be, but themselves feel, that they are "born free as Caesar."

The utility of these societies cannot, it would seem, be longer doubted. The experiment has been fully made. Their effects are known and felt, not only in directing the attention of the public to the subjects with which they are conversant, and in giving to agriculture the respect and consequence which it deserves, but in actual practical results, about which there can be no mistake. So that whatever prejudices may have once existed against the scientific, theoretic and *book farming*, which it was thought they were alone calculated to promote, none, it is believed, remain to doubt their advantages; none, unless perchance it be that class of sturdy doubters, who always "doubt most where others most believe."

They have wrought a visible change in the appearance of the world around us. Over it, they have thrown an air of neatness, elegance, comfort, and fertility, before unknown. The worn out and exhausted field, by the ploughing in of green crops and other improved modes of cultivation, has been revived and fertilized. The poorest and most unproductive bog-meadow, the nocturnal melody of whose inhabitants (the mammoth frogs) was for years our summer lullaby, has been drained and reclaimed, and is yielding to the enterprising farmer a tenfold reward for his labor. New varieties of grain, and grass, and vegetables are springing up around us; and our granaries, barns and cellars are crowded with new and hitherto unheard of riches. Many of the lean and unprofitable tenants of our stalls and pastures have disappeared, and the firmly built, portly and gentlemanly ox, and the staid and matronly cow, have succeeded to their place. Fruits, that excel in richness the golden apples of the Hesperides, cluster and ripen around us. Inventions and improvements in the implements of husbandry have been multiplied, till in many instances, what was once the painful labor of a day, has become the recreation of an hour; nor are they left suspended in agricultural repositories, like warlike trophies in the halls of a feudal baron, but they are seen upon the farms and in the hands of an active and vigorous yeomanry.

In the midst of all this apparent prosperity, while the earth is rejoicing in renovated beauty, and the labors of the husbandman are crowned with abundant success, what harsh and discordant notes are those that break in upon the general song of joy and gratitude, that is heard along our hills and valleys? And who is he, that with his raven lock, comes to mar the harmony of the scene, with the miserable cry of "*hard times*?" Can it be the industrious and intelligent farmer? No! Look at his fields, they are laden with the rich rewards of a skillful cultivation; at his fences, substantial and in good repair, they protect his crops and insure him quiet and peace in the hours of repose; at his trees, pruned of redundant wood and cherished at the root, their graceful and symmetrical forms not only embellish his grounds, but his fruit spreads cheerfulness around his board and his fireside. His stock, well selected, well housed, well fed, and above all, well treated, are the living proofs and emblems of plenty and content. His tools, all in order and in place, are implements, which in a cheerful hand, rob labor of its sting. His barns and out-houses, conveniently arranged, judiciously constructed, and well filled, are his treasury, wherein he has deposited the fruits of his honest and honorable labors. His house bears no marks of dilapidation or decay; but neatness and taste have fixed their impress upon it, and upon all around it.

Shall we enter and survey for a moment the scene within? Certainly. The wife, who, by her industry and economy, has made the farmer's fireside what nothing else can make it, the centre of his joys, the sanctuary of his happiness, will not refuse to admit us. Not yet sufficiently *fashionable* nor *genteel*, to be ashamed to be seen at any useful employment, she will herself bid us welcome. Over her little empire she presides in the spirit of peace and gentleness. All is neatness; all is order; all is quiet. Her family is her care; her children, her jewels. Under her influence, her daughters are growing up in the loveliness of virtue

—her sons, in manliness and strength. "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

And is the man who has drawn all these comforts around him, that complains of *hard times*? Oh, no! It is one of a very different character. It is either the man, who, from ignorance, ingratitude, or cherished discontent, dashes away the the cup of good, which a bountiful Providence proffers to his lips; or else, it is that thriftless and beggarly being, who, lagging far behind in the march of improvement, and wholly uninspired by the spirit of the times, is seen at the resorts where loungers "most do congregate," dragging himself lazily about, to the tune of "*hard times, hard times.*"

Let us look at his farm. A continuous and unbroken line of brush and briars, having intrenched themselves about his walls and fences, are steadily advancing to the centre of his fields, and he looks with dismay upon the narrow extent of territory that remains to him, and upon the stunted and miserable crop that it produces. His fences have decayed or fallen down, and upon their ruins he lops a sapling birch or shrub oak, with here and there the half consumed and weather beaten fragment of a rail or post, the remnant of a better day, and ingeniously contrives to rear a fabric so frail and unsubstantial, that it must fall if even "the winds of heaven visit it too roughly." It only serves to invite and provoke attack; and if his cattle have any decent share of spirit remaining, his stunted and miserable crop is destroyed. The pruning of his orchard has been entrusted wholly to his cows, and if among its scrubby and entangled branches, fruit is found at all, it is of those varieties that will give to the countenance of him that eats it, the expression of an inmate of purgatory. There is seen rambling about his pastures, a beggarly account of nondescript animals, denominated stock—gaunt, lean, houndlike skeletons—emblems of famine, images of leanness, at which Pharaoh would have hung his head and blushed. Scattered about, as chance directs, are found the broken and blunted instruments with which he toils. And in keeping with the rest of the scene, there is exhibited by the wayside, a long array of condemned and superannuated carts, and carriages and ploughs. Through unhinged and disjointed gates we approach his buildings. Our path is obstructed at every step by nameless and useless rubbish; and the mass of vegetable and animal matter, that is decaying around, like the offence of Claudius, "is rank, it smells to heaven." His barn seems to be made with special reference to the accommodation of the four winds. Its contents are neither sheltered nor preserved; and its tenants are left to cringe and curl before the blasts of winter. His house, a strange combination of boards and shingles, gives no promise of comfort within. The winds sigh and howl through its shattered roof and walls. The loosened clapboard flaps mournfully against its side. Ancient and time-worn hats, with garments not to be named, from the scanty and tattered wardrobe of its inmates, are thrust through its broken windows.

Shall we enter here, and contemplate the scene of confusion and discord within? No! The spirit of idleness, ignorance, or intemperance, reigns here, and none are welcome but its votaries. It is the man who calls this place home, that talks of "*hard times*," of the smallness of the

farmer's profits, and of the advantages of emigration to the far West. It is *he* that is forever chanting his Jeremiad over the fallen glories of Agriculture. And well he might, if the evils that attend him were inseparable from his lot. But they are not. They are the consequence of his own bad management. No skilful and enterprising cultivator can be found, who will say, he has not full confidence in the success and profits of his business.

To be concluded next week.

SHEEP.

A writer in the Gardner (Maine) Standard, in answer to an inquiry as to the best mode and the expense of keeping sheep, says:—

"Sheep do best in summer on high, dry, and rocky land. In a pasture which has a more or less northerly aspect and plenty of shade, they may run in large flocks, for they seldom crowd together in hot weather, where the shade is in different parts of the pasture. They should have salt by them to lick when they please. If two or three pastures can be furnished, to change their location once a week, so much the better. Hard stocking keeps the grass short and sweet, and of this they are more fond than after the seed stalk springs. It is hardly possible to keep sheep through the winter on hay alone, in as good condition as they come to the barn; they should have some succulent food daily, and the more the better, or they lose flesh. To judge from my own experience, I should say, give a sheep daily four pounds Ruta Baga, and as much hay as she will eat, which will be about one pound, and she carries her summer fat through the winter, and is much more sure to raise her lamb than if fed on hay alone.

"Indian corn, in quantity of a gill daily, or even half a gill is of great service. Every farmer is more than paid for his corn in the weight of the fleece alone, to say nothing of the benefit to the animal.

"Last winter, as you know, I fed largely with the turnip, there was not a sheep in the flock at all disordered during feeding time. I am well satisfied that a good proportion of succulent food, suits the stomach better than all dry food of any kind.

"An acre of pasture will feed six sheep with their lambs, through the season—most farmers say seven or eight. I have weighed out two pounds of hay per head to my flock, several days in succession, in clear cold weather, and found that alone as much as a sheep will eat. This corresponds with the experiment of Dr Daubenton in France, although he does not inform us what breed his experiment was tried with. We feed about one hundred and forty days on an average. A ton of hay will therefore winter eight sheep. If we estimate the cost per ton at \$3.50, the expense of wintering on hay alone is thirtyone cents. But it is better to winter at more expense, in order to insure a good fleece and the life of the lamb."

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS, &c.

Among the various examples of improvident legislation, (says the Baltimore American,) may be reckoned the laws in which our State legislatures sometimes think it wise to encourage, by rewards, the slaughter of birds, &c, which have unluckily incurred odium with the farmers. The New York American gives some examples of similar foolish hostility among the people, to these luckless *feræ*

nature, the effect of which is generally to substitute a greater evil, by a supposed removal of a less. The ruinous increase of the Hessian fly some years since, was attributed, and justly, it says, to the great previous destruction of the woodpeckers and other birds feeding on insects. In one district, a war of two or three campaigns was valorously waged against the owls; and straightway the fields were overrun with field-mice. In another, the garter snakes were put under ban, and the consequence was, that the grass-hoppers, on which the garter snake feeds, infested the fields in clouds. It is not out of a mawkish humanity, but from a belief that nature will manage this matter best in her own way, that we recommend to those who would take it out of her hands, the lines of Southey to the spider:—

I won't humanely crush thy bowels out,
Lest thou shouldst eat the flies.

The same journal very properly censures those wholesale *hunts*, to which bushels of squirrels, rabbits, partridges and other game, fall victims in indiscriminate slaughter.

Savings of Temperance.—Before the formation of the Temperance Society in the town of Hector, Tompkins Co. N. Y., it is stated, that there was scarcely sufficient grain raised for the supply of the inhabitants. Now, after two or three years' operation, *sixty thousand bushels* are supposed to sent out of the town. This extra or increased production is not, it is probable, to be attributed to the former drinkers alone, but to that general stimulus to industry and healthy state of the community, which follow such reformations. Will the readers of the Farmer communicate facts similar to the above?—*N. Y. Farmer.*

To promote the growth of trees.—Some separate the dry bark of fruit and forest trees to promote their growth, and prevent the bark binding too much. This disfigures the tree, making seams in the trunk, and makes it grow in angles. The best way is, when the sap is forced up by warmth of spring, to scrape off all the scaly particles of the dead bark, and wash the trees repeatedly during the week with soap suds, &c. Trees of considerable age will then have a youthful appearance; be more thrifty; and in the case of fruit trees, the fruit will make more cider than that grown on scurvy moss-grown trees.

Put cutters, bones, stones, about the roots of pear trees; it will increase their growth one third and save them from the blight.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Young Peach Trees.—Twenty years ago, peach orchards flourished in many parts of the State of New York; they now seem to decline. The cause may be ascribed to the grub or peach borer. A neighbor of mine found six of these an inch long in a tree near the roots, and the tree dying. He put some of the worms into a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, which did not kill them!—He then removed the dirt from some of his young peach trees, and placed a little box around the tree and filled it with tan bark. These trees did well. It is a cheap remedy—try it.—*Id.*

Feeding Cattle.—When there is a white frost on the grass, keep your cattle in the yard and give them a little dry fodder. When the frost is melted off, turn them out and they will do well.—*Id.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 2, 1832.

DELICATE APPLE.

We have seen and tasted of a fine apple, called the *Cratchfield Apple*, sent from Virginia to Jonathan Winship, Esq. of Brighton, by George W. Brimmer, Esq. of Boston, now in Virginia, a very respectable, scientific and active member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The apple is fair to the eye as well as pleasant to the taste, and that it has the property of keeping well through winter, is evident from the sound state of those we have seen. We appreciate the exertions of such public spirited men as Mr. Brimmer, and hope he will continue to favor cultivators in this quarter of the country, with specimens of plants and other choice products of the South.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

MR FESSENDEN—Permit me to inquire, through the medium of your useful paper, the best method *killing rats*. My object in making this inquiry, is because my barn and corn-house has for some time past been infested by a large number of this very "unprofitable company," and how to get rid of them I know not. Some of my horses are sick almost every week, and I actually believe the sickness is wholly caused by the rats being among the hay and grain. If you or any of your correspondents know of a safe and sure remedy, I should be pleased to have it made known in your paper. By so doing you will greatly oblige

April 21, 1832.

A SUBSCRIBER.

By the Editor.—The following are among the means recommended for the destruction of these vermin:—

Take one quart of oat meal, four drops of oil rhodium, one grain of musk, two nuts of nuxvomica powdered; mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent; continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them.

Another mode of destroying rats.—Take equal quantities of unsacked lime and powdered oat meal; mix them by stirring, without adding any liquid, and place a small quantity in any place infested by rats. They will swallow the preparation, become thirsty, and the water taken will swell the lime and destroy them.

Another mode of destroying rats.—A friend in Salem, Mass. informs us, that rats are easily destroyed by sprinkling a little of the powder of Spanish flies on some buttered bread, or other food of which rats are fond.

SAGACITY OF A CAT.

De la Croix relates the following almost incredible instance of sagacity in a cat, who, even under the receiver of an air pump, discovered the means of escaping death, which appeared to all present inevitable:—"I once saw," said he, "a lecturer upon experimental philosophy, place a cat under the glass receiver of an air pump, for the purpose of demonstrating that very certain fact, that life cannot be supported without air or respiration. The lecturer had already made several strokes with his piston, in order to exhaust the receiver of its air, when the animal, who began to feel herself very uncomfortable in the rarefied atmosphere, was fortunate enough to discover the source from whence her uneasiness proceeded. She placed

her paw upon the hole through which the air escaped, and thus prevented any more from passing out of the receiver. All the exertions of the philosopher were now unavailing; in vain he drew the piston; the cat's paw effectually prevented its operation. Hoping to effect his purpose, he let air again into the receiver, which as soon as the cat perceived, she withdrew her paw from the aperture; but whenever he attempted to exhaust the receiver, she applied her paw as before. All the spectators clapped their hands in admiration of the wonderful sagacity of the animal, and the lecturer found himself under the necessity of liberating her, and substituting another in her place that possessed less penetration, and enabled him to exhibit the cruel experiment."

A plan for removing choice flowers from one pot to another without injury.—A writer in the *Gardener's Magazine*, (M. Saul, Sulyard street, Lancaster, Eng.) gives a plan for removing prize flowers from one pot to another without injury to their vegetation, and examine the lower part of the plant, and ascertain whether any slug or other insect is preying on the roots. A small projection round the inside of the sides of the pot, is made for the moveable bottom to rest upon. "When I want to remove the plant, I have a light rim the size of the opening of the pot, with three upright spring legs; these are riveted to the rim and are calculated to bear the weight of the plant and earth; and by pressing on the ledge of the pot, the plants may be raised to any height, or turned out of the pot. By having pots made of certain sizes, the bottoms may be removed along with the plant."

MERRIMACK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, holden pursuant to notice, at the Inn of John Sickney in Concord, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1832, the following business was transacted, to wit:—

Present, RICHARD BRADLEY, President.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

JOSEPH LOW,

JONATHAN AYERS, } Directors.

REuben JOHNSON,

Voted, That all farms and gardens offered for premiums must be entered with the Secretary or one of the viewing committee, on or before the 20th day of June next.

The following gentlemen were appointed viewing committee on farms, gardens, crops, &c.

JOSEPH M. HARPER, *Chairman*, Canterbury.JOSHUA FIFIELD, *Franklin*.AARON WHITTEMORE, *Pembroke*.MOSES COFFIN, JR., *Boscawen*.MOSES TYLER, *Hopkinton*.JOHN J. AYER, *Concord*.CHARLES STINSON, *Dunbarton*.

Voted, To award for the best farm \$8 00

Second best do. 7 00

Third best do. 5 00

For the best reclaimed meadow, not less than six acres, and the manner of reclaiming the same, 6 00

For the next best reclaimed meadow, not less than four acres, 4 00

Best kitchen garden, \$1 00 and one year's subscription New England Farmer.

Next best do, one year's do. N. E. Farmer.

Best field of corn, not less than one acre, \$1 00 and one year's do. do.

Next best do. one year's do. do.

Best field of rye, one year's do. do.

Next best do. 1 00
Best acre of potatoes, not less than three hundred bushels per acre, \$1 00 and one year's subscription New England Farmer.

Next best, one year's subscription do. do.

Best acre of wheat, one dollar and one year's do.

Next best do, one year's do. do.

Best mulberry orchard, one dollar and one year's do.

Next best do, do, one year's do. do.

Best milk cow, 3 00

Second do. do. 2 00

Third do. do. 1 00

The owners of cows presented for premiums, will be required to specify what keeping they have had through the winter; whether anything more than grass through the summer; the quantity of milk given per day, and the quality, to be ascertained by the quantity of butter made from said milk, say at least seven days, either in June or September, particularly stating the keeping during said time.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

From the Worcester Regis.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Worcester Agricultural Society, on the 19th of April, 1832, the following officers were elected for the current year, viz.

LEVI LINCOLN, President.

AARON TUFTS, 1st Vice President.

SILAS HOLMAN, 2d Vice President.

THEOPHILUS WHEELER, Treasurer.

OLIVER FISKE, Cor. Secretary.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Jonathan Wheeler and John Batcheller, *Grafton*; Daniel Bacon, *Barre*; James Draper, *Spencer*; Jacob Conant, *Sterling*; Samuel Daman, *Holden*; William Eager, *Northborough*; Jacob Fisher, *Lancaster*; Stephen P. Gardner, *Bolton*; Jerome Gardner, *Harvard*; Jonathan P. Grosvenor, *Paxton*; Isaac Southgate, *Leicester*; Benjamin Davenport and William S. Hastings, *Mendon*; William Williams and Silas Allen, *Jr. Shrewsbury*; Samuel Mixer, *New Braintree*; Daniel Tenney, *Sutton*; Lovett Peters, *Westborough*; Eli Warren Upton; Samuel Read and Bezael Taft, *Jr. Uxbridge*; Sylvanus Hollbrook, *Northbridge*; Salem Towne, *Charlton*; Edwin B. Taintor, *Brookfield*; Rufus Barton, *Millbury*; Jacob W. Watson and Benjamin Harrington, *Princeton*; Stephen Davis, *Orford*; Asaph Andrews, *Boylston*; David Wilder, *Leominster*; Silas Brooks, Thomas Chamberlain, John Davis, Nathan Heard, John W. Lincoln, Rejoice Newton, Samuel B. Thomas, and Benjamin Butman, *Worcester*.

It appears by the Treasurer's account, exhibited at this meeting, that the funds of the Society, well secured on interest, amount to more than \$6,600, and the Society is entirely free from debt.

It was voted unanimously, that it is expedient to have a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, on Wednesday the 10th day of October next, at Worcester; and the Trustees were authorised to offer Premiums for Stock, &c, which it is understood will soon be before the public.

The Secretary was directed to prepare and publish in a pamphlet form, a correct list of all the members of the Society, arranged by towns.—Those gentlemen who have not yet availed themselves of the privilege of becoming members of this flourishing institution, and who intend to join, by leaving their names and fee of admission with either of the officers of the society, previous to the 21st June, will have their names in the catalogue.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES.

(*Convolvulus batatas*.)

The slips, as they are called, of sweet potatoes should be placed in a hot-bed, to force out the sprouts; or, if no hot bed is attached to the premises, the following simple method will answer:—Dig a hole two or three feet deep, which should be filled with horse manure and well pressed down, to give a bottom heat; on this place about four inches of loam; in the loam place the slips, which in a few days will throw out numerous sprouts. The slips should then be taken up and planted out wherever wanted, in a light and rather sandy soil—*taking care to place them on the top of the ground, and draw the earth over them.* But little care is requisite afterwards, excepting to keep the weeds down, and occasionally give the vines, which run like squash vines, a twist round the hill, to prevent them striking root at the several joints, by which the size of the potatoes in the hill is increased.

The slips are so perishable in their nature, that they must be immediately placed in a hot-bed as above directed, or they will soon be lost by rotting.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

We understand that the market-day at Brighton will be changed after the 1st of May, from Monday to Wednesday. This arrangement will remedy the evil to society, that has existed from the trafficking which has heretofore been carried on in the vicinity of Brighton on the Sabbath. The importance of the Brighton market is not generally understood. It has been said by an observing traveller, that "it ranks as a cattle market second only to that of Smithfield in England."

We are requested to give notice, that there will be a quantity of Pear Scions of the celebrated *Dir Pear*, and some other varieties, for distribution on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Horticultural Hall.

Notices of Dr Brown's *Silva Americana*, and Paxton's and Harrison's *Horticultural Register*, were prepared for this paper, but are unavoidably deferred to our next.

Sweet Potato Slips.

This day received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, a good supply of Slips of the Carolina Potato, in good order, and of superior quality. Printed directions for their culture and management furnished gratis. Price 62½ cents per half peck. May 2.

Winship's Nurseries.

AS the season is so far advanced, that all injury to natural productions, occasioned by the severity of the preceding winter, can readily be ascertained, persons in want of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of various kinds—of flowering and showy Shrubs, Creepers and Vines, including the elegant monthly or ever-blooming fragrant Honeysuckles, eight or ten feet high, and such plants as will produce a fine display of Flowers the ensuing season—with a very superior assortment of Herbaceous Perennials, that will also bloom, with proper management, this summer, if removed within a week or ten days—together with the new and fashionable Scotch Roses, so much admired at the exhibition at Horticultural Hall last season, constituting sixty varieties—are invited to visit the establishment and select for themselves.

Orders may be left with J. B. RUSSELL, or sent via. mail, to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, and the plants will be furnished, and sent out the following morning in the city, if requested. 3w April 25.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

Flushing, near New York.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their new Catalogues, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceed all former periods; and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To nurseries they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. As many persons are agents for different enterprises, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof of origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced.

Their Treatise on the Vine, describes 250 kinds of Grapes and their culture;—Their Treatise on Horticulture contains descriptions of a great variety of Trees and Plants, and directions for cultivating them; and their Pomological Manual, or Treatise on Fruits, contains full descriptions of above 1000 varieties of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Almonds, and other fruits, so that all persons can make their selections, with knowledge of the qualities.

Their new Catalogues will be sent to all applicants and orders sent to them per mail, will receive the most prompt attention, and all letters desiring information, will be replied to by the first mail. 4w. March 21.

For Sale.

A half blood Durham Short-horn Cow, eight years old, with Calf by a full blooded bull of the same breed. Her calves have been large and uncommonly fine animals.

CHARLES E. NORTON.

South Berwick, Me. April 25, 1832.

A Farm Wanted.

THE Directors of the Boston Farm School, have appointed the subscribers a Committee to select and purchase a Farm suitable for the purposes of that institution. Persons who are desirous of disposing of such property, situated in the neighborhood of the city, are requested to state the terms and annex thereto a description of the land, buildings, &c. addressed to

JOHN TAPPAN, } Committee of the
JOHN D. WILLIAMS, } Directors of the
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, } Farm School.
April 25.

Fruit Trees.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, shrubs, honeysuckles, &c. from Winslip, Kenrick, Prince, Buel and Wilson, Davenport's, and any other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices. J. B. RUSSELL.

For sale, as above, a few Dwarf Apple Trees worked on paradise stocks, packed in moss—price 25 cents each. New England Farmer Office. April 25.

Asparagus Roots.

JUST Received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street: A few thousand Large Early Asparagus Roots, sown in moss, in boxes of one, two and three hundred each, will bear transportation any distance—price \$1 per hundred for those 3 years old, 75 cents per hundred for the others. April 4.

Emerson's Second Part.

OF the North American Arithmetic is this day published by LINCOLN & EDMANES. The plan of this work is such, that mental and written arithmetic are very happily and conveniently united. Although Rules are not excluded from the book, yet the illustrations which the author has introduced, render the operations on numbers so clear and interesting, that the learner is prepared rather to make his own rules, than to rely on them from his book. Boston, 23, 1832.

Spring Wheat.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, A few bushels of genuine Gilman Spring Wheat; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. April 4.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	4 50	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	165 00	175 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 50	11 00
prime,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspector's No. 1, new,	pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	7
skimmed milk,	"	1	3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	"	6 25	6 50
Albany,	"	5 25	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	61	63
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	55	58
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	87	100
Oats,	"	48	50
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	9 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 50	3 75
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2	50
Red Top, northern,	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	48	50
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3ths washed,	"	44	45
Merino, half blood,	"	42	44
Merino, quarter,	"	38	40
Native, washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled, (Pulled superfine,	"	56	58
2d,	"	48	50
3d,	"	38	40
1st Spinning,	"	28	30
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.	"	45	48

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	9	9
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	20	25
hump, best,	"	25	25
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	1	17
Indian, retail,	"	1	100
POTATOES,	"	37	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1832.
Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 392 Beef Cattle, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 11 Cows and Calves, and 225 Swine. About 30 Beef Cattle unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were not supported, as will be seen by quotations. Extra sold at \$6 a 6 25, prime 5 75 a 6, good 5 25 a 5 75, thin 4 75 a 5.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.
Cows and Calves.—Sales of ordinary at \$16, 18 and 23.
Swine.—Sales brisk—several lots were taken at 5 25 for sows, and 6 25 for barrows; one lot to close at 5c for sows and 6c for barrows; at retail 6c for sows, and 7c for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, April 27.—Market this week rather dull, and a general depression in prices has taken place; still stock of every description sells well. Beef Cattle—500 head at market and all sold from \$6 a 8, averaging 7; a few first rate 8 25. Sheep—209 in, sales for those not sheared 3 50 a 5; sheared 2 50 a 5 50; lambs 2 50 a 4.—Daily Adv.

In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

The following is from the Edinburgh Literary Journal, which vouches for its having been written by the noble author some years ago.

HYMN.

BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

"There is a God," all nature cries;
A thousand tongues proclaim
His Arm almighty, Mind all-wise,
And bid each voice in chorus rise
To magnify his name.

Thy name great Nature's Sire divine,
Assiduous we adore;
Rejecting godheads, at whose shrine
Benighted nations blood and wine
In vain libations pour.

You countless worlds in boundless space,
Myriads of miles each hour
Their mighty orbs as curious trace,
As the blue circle studs the face
Of that emerald flower.

But Thou, too, mad'st that flow'et gay,
To glitter in the dawn;
The hand that fired the lamp of day,
The blazing comet launched away,
Painted the velvet lawn.

As falls the sparrow to the ground,
Obedient to thy will,
By the same law those globes move round
Each drawing each, yet all still found
One order to fulfil.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

Well, Charles, the long wished for day has arrived; from this time you are no longer under my care and control; you are now your own man, and the world is before you. Such has been your obedience, industry, and deportment, during your minority, that I have full confidence that you will never willingly place a thorn in my pillow; but that you will, by industry, integrity and honesty, play the man, and thereby establish a character for yourself.

As you have been educated in the habits of temperance and industry, I need not say much on that score; yet it cannot be too often repeated, that at all events, shun the haunts of idlers, dram shops, and all places of dissipation, as it is not reputable to be seen at such places except on imperative necessity.

For your general conduct in society: be pleasant and obliging to your equals and inferiors; respectful to your superiors and seniors; sincere and upright with all. Avoid contention and strife, and shun all bad company. Despise not the poor and decrepit; show pity to the unfortunate, and extend charity to the needy, especially to those who are worthy to receive it. Small injuries treat with silent contempt—never retaliate, but manfully defend yourself when necessary.

Regard virtue as the great ornament of man; govern your passions. Let your language be pure and speak with deliberation. Shun the unfruitful works of darkness of every kind, and let your conduct be such as will bear the light of day.

Should you be in the employment of another,

be faithful to the man; remembering, always, that his business is your business and that his interest, in a sense, is your interest. Pry not into the secrets of your neighbors, but keep your own and the man's with whom you may live.

Should you go into any business yourself—pursue it early and late with resolution, and never put off anything to be done tomorrow, that ought to be done today. Never be above your business, nor let your business drive you; personally superintend it; and let your uniform industry be a pattern for those whom you may employ or have under your care. Let your commands be understood and promptly obeyed.

As to dress—let it be decent and according to your employment. Be not anxious to follow the fashions, but remember that cleanliness is a cardinal virtue. Never judge the character of a man by his external appearance.

Punctuality is of the utmost consequence; by it you may draw money (should you wish) at any time from your neighbor's pockets.

Let your accounts be accurately kept, both debt and credit, and settle often. Reckon with yourself once a year, perhaps about the first of January is the best time. Make a close calculation and see in what latitude you are sailing; see where you have missed a figure, and let those errors be as beacons and landmarks to warn you in future. For the neglect of such reckoning, and running on in a supposed prosperous course, many have been shipwrecked and ruined. Small debts and interest are too often overlooked by debtors, but creditors never forget them; hence bring them all into the reckoning, whether for or against; they often make a large item in the general account.

Should you build a house, let it be no larger than is necessary for the purpose designed; for buildings in the country larger than are necessary are poor property; but in any case, let the cellar be as large as the frame.

Have an opinion of your own, but ever keep your mind open to conviction. Never despise a man because he differs in opinion from you. As to religious matters—be no stranger to your Bible, and form your creed from its pages, but not from the opinions of men. As to politics—endeavor to understand in some measure, the government in which you live, and the character and motives of the men who direct it. Never give your vote to a man who is unworthy to receive it; and disdain the man who would so disgrace human nature, as to sell his vote for a glass of rum.

Should you have the misfortune, by miscalculation, treachery of others, or otherwise, to fail, compound with your creditors, be honest, deliver up all and begin the world anew. But remember, Charles, that a debt is not morally paid when the creditor relinquishes, reluctantly, a part to save the remainder; therefore, I say, be honest, and should you ever after be able, pay those creditors both principal and interest to the last cent; and show to the world that you have acted the man and not the knave.

Lastly. Should you, some time hence, think of entering into a family state, be not in a hurry; let judgment control fancy. A thorough understanding of the business of the kitchen is of the greatest importance to any lady; to say the least, the lady who is unacquainted with this important accomplishment, is continually liable to imposition by her servants. The sound of the gridiron to a hungry

man, is better music than that of the piano. Seek one who is prudent and discreet, in whom there is neatness and good sense; such a one is of "great price." "Dignity and honor," in domestic life, "are her clothing and on her tongue is the law of kindness." But mark the reverse; "It is better," said the wise prince, "to dwell in the corner of the house top," or, if you please, in one end of the garret, where motherwort and tansy and many useless combustible matters are promiscuously thrown together, than with a brawling woman in a wide house," where all the capacious rooms are richly garnished with the best of furniture.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market street, by J. B. Russell: A fresh supply of Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, so valuable on thin soils for either a hay crop or for grazing. Col. TAYLOR, a distinguished farmer, says of it, "It is the hardest grass I have ever seen; and bears drought and frost, and heat and cold, better than any I have ever cultivated. It keeps possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, and in drought, than any grass known to me; and if cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as pleasant and nutritive to stock, as any grass known to me."—See also the opinion of Mr. PRINNEY, a most judicious farmer, in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 300.

Also,—Lucerne Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Fowl Meadow, Barley, Buck Wheat, Spring Rye, Spring Wheat, Broom Corn, Seed Corn, &c. March 28.

New American Gardener, sixth edition.

This day published by J. B. Russell and Carter & Hender.

The New American Gardener, a treatise on the culture of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grape Vines, Strawberries, A-paragus, &c. &c. By T. G. Fessenden, assisted by several gentlemen. Sixth edition. Price \$1 00.—This we think may be considered the most popular and practical work on Gardening, extant. March 28.

Market Man wanted.

A steady and industrious man, who is a good salesman and ready reckoner, to take charge the present season, of a Market Wagon to Salem, Lynn, and Marblehead Markets. Preference will be given to one who is acquainted with marketing in this vicinity. Application may be made at the Reed farm in Lynn. Lynn, March 28, 1832. 4t

Early Potatoes.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street:

A few bushels of the prime, early Potatoes, which have taken the premium at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Shows the two last seasons; and are considered the earliest variety in this vicinity. March 7.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

IF No part will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNTON & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—Wm. THORNTON, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Mass.—P. EDWARDS.
Newburyport.—EYENRZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1832.

NO. 43.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SEASONS, PRODUCTIONS, &c, IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

MR FESSENDEN—Through the medium of the New England Farmer I have learned with sincere regret, the ruinous effects of the past winter on the fruit trees in the Eastern States. A combination of unfavorable circumstances would seem to have been concerned in producing this wide spread ruin; a very warm and moist summer and autumn, and sudden, severe, protracted cold in the winter. The wood of last year's growth must have been as little prepared for enduring frost in November, as it usually is in August and September of common years. Vegetable nature was completely deluded by the elements; and contrary to her usual custom, continued to eliminate sap and put forth fresh leaves, when she should have been curtailing her supplies and preparing to harden the new formed lumburn for the coming winter. The climate of these United States is marked with strange vicissitudes; the seasons sometimes sport with their own productions, and fruits and flowers of indigenous plants, to say nothing of exotics, are often brought forth merely for destruction.

The past winter, in Ohio, has been one of unusual severity, and the whole year of strange and altered features. The summer of 1831 was cool and extremely wet, more so than ever was known since the settlement of the State. The mean temperature of the summer months was $71\frac{5.0}{10.0}$ degrees of Fahrenheit; greatest elevation 91° in June. The mean temperature of the autumnal months was 52° . In the year 1830, the mean temperature of summer was $72\frac{8.8}{10.0}$ degrees, and that of autumn $57\frac{5.5}{10.0}$ degrees; making a difference of five and a half degrees in favor of the autumn of 1830.

The mean of the winter months in the year 1830 was $33\frac{5.0}{10.0}$ degrees, while that of 1831 was 26 degrees, being seven and a half degrees colder than the winter of 1830. The mean, for the last six years, being $33\frac{3.0}{10.0}$ for the winter months. In the summer months of 1831 there fell $26\frac{7.0}{10.0}$ inches of rain; $12\frac{1.0}{10.0}$ inches of which fell in July. In the autumnal months there fell $8\frac{8.8}{10.0}$ inches of rain; and in the whole year $53\frac{5.5}{10.0}$ inches, or nearly four and a half feet; a quantity equal to that of the West India islands. In the summer months of 1830 there fell 10 inches of rain; in the autumnal months $9\frac{9.0}{10.0}$ inches; and in the whole year $37\frac{2.6}{10.0}$ inches; making a difference of $16\frac{2.8}{10.0}$ inches in favor of the year 1831. The mean annual quantity of rain and melted snow being for eleven previous years $42\frac{1.0}{10.0}$ inches, and may be fairly assumed as the average quantity for this climate, or about three and a half feet per year. In the winter of 1831 there fell 48 inches of snow; the greatest quantity at any one time being 15 inches. In 1830 there fell only 13 inches, which is about the mean quantity for one winter. The mean temperature for the year 1831 was $50\frac{8.7}{10.0}$ degrees; while that of 1830 was $54\frac{1.0}{10.0}$ degrees, and is about the annual temperature for this part of the State.

The past winter commenced the latter part of November, which is nearly a month earlier than usual; the whole month was cool, the mean temperature being $40\frac{7.5}{10.0}$ degrees. We had but a few days of that beautiful weather called "Indian summer," instead of the four or five weeks commonly allotted to us. Snow fell as early as the 21st of the month, and with high winds from the west and northwest, continued to fall in small quantities almost every day, to the end of the month. The 28th and 29th of November the mercury fell to 12 degrees; the rivers became filled with ice, and navigation by steam-boats soon after ceased. Hundreds of flat boats laden with the produce of our farms, became frozen to the shores or forced by the ice on the heads of islands, and their cargoes, mostly composed at this early season of apples, cider, and potatoes, were destroyed by the intensity of the frost. The harvesting of corn and potatoes had but just commenced, and nearly half the crops of both these articles were undug and gathered at the setting in of this Siberian winter. The whole month of December was uniformly cold, and for several mornings the mercury was at and below zero. On the 18th it was 10 degrees below for a short time in the morning, which is the greatest degree of cold we have had for several years. The fore part of January the weather became moderate, and on the 8th of the month, after a heavy rain, the ice, now from twelve to eighteen inches thick, was broken up by a rise of eight or nine feet in the Ohio river, wrecking and destroying nearly every boat not secured in some safe harbor. The weather became very cold after the 25th of the month and the mercury sunk below zero; the 26th it was nine below. February commenced with mild and pleasant weather, attended with frequent showers of rain and considerable thunder; the thermometer rising on several days to 65° . There fell ten inches of rain in this month, eight of which were between the 3d and 12th of the month, occasioning, together with the melted snow on the high lands, the greatest flood in the Ohio and western rivers ever known since the settlement of the State; the bottom lands were covered from eight to twelve feet deep, and the Ohio appeared a vast sea rolling its proud waves from hill to hill, and bearing on its bosom the floating ruins of fences, stacks of hay and grain, and numerous frame and log buildings. Very few lives were lost either of man or beast. The rise of water was so gradual, from three to five inches per hour, that the inhabitants had sufficient time to prepare for their own safety and that of their domestic animals. The water was five feet and three inches higher than at any former flood.

The spring, so far, has been cold and vegetation backward. Pear and plum trees are now in full bloom, and contrary to my expectation, the peach tree in situations a little sheltered and on a light loamy soil, is full of living blossoms; I find that soil has considerable influence on the constitution of trees and their ability to resist cold. The fruit buds of peach trees on a clayey soil are generally killed, and the wood much injured. It has been conceded by writers on the subject, that a degree of cold equal to seven or eight degrees below zero, is fatal to the blossom buds of the peach

—and eighteen or twenty, ruinous to the tree itself. In February, 1818, the latter degree of cold destroyed all the peach trees in the western country, killing them to the surface of the snow, which was then two feet deep. By heading them down to the sound wood, fresh vigorous shoots were thrown up, producing fruit in one or two years. Cherry trees are beginning to blossom and bid fair for an abundance of fruit. Apple trees are full of fruit buds, already opened in warm exposures and appear not to be injured by the severity of the winter. The apricot has suffered more than any other tree, the branches being generally killed. The foreign grape vines in my garden are ruined, excepting such as I took the precaution to lay down in the autumn and cover with straw. Even the Bland grape is killed down to the old wood; it is not more hardy than the Madeira, and has every appearance of being a seedling from that grape, although Mr Prince, who is high authority, is of the opinion that it sprung from our native stock.

I made numerous experiments the last season, for protecting the fruit of my plum trees from the depredations of the "curculio," that feeble but irresistible enemy to all horticulturists: one was to suspend small bunches of rags dipped in Seneca oil and sulphur, under the branches of the tree; to these they paid no attention, but deposited their eggs in the fruit not an inch from the rags. Another tree was sprinkled frequently with soap suds mingled with sulphur, but with little better success. On a third tree which grew near a shed, a mixture of equal parts of fine flour of sulphur and wood soot, was scattered from a sieve over the leaves and fruit, when they were moist with dew or wet with a shower—this proved a complete protection. The fruit was not attacked by the little destroyer, but attained nearly its full size and began to change its color for ripening. I had calculated on the fine eating we should have shortly, when, lo, a new calamity appeared in the form of numerous cracks and fissures, first appearing on the upper surface of the fruit and in a few days spreading to the stem, and exuding the gum of the tree in small drops; they rotted and fell to the earth without affording me a single ripe one. The trees were the Orleans plum and blue gage. The application had no influence in causing the cracks, as the same thing happened to some branches which were covered with millinet, and to which none of the powder was applied. It must arise from an exuberance of sap, produced by a soil too rich for the healthy growth of the plum. It does best in a poor hard soil, while mine is rich and mellow. It is the same with the pear tree. The only healthy trees within my knowledge are growing on a poor clayey, or dry gravelly soil.

As the welfare of the honey bee is deservedly a favorite theme with many of the writers in your paper, I will close this long communication by a few lines on that subject. They have flourished exceedingly with us for the last thirty years, and so congenial is the climate to their health and propagation, that the woods and prairies west of us are filled with wild bees, unprotected and unassisted by the fostering hand of man; indeed be is there their only enemy. Until the last season the bee moth was unknown in this part of the State. Last

autumn the larvæ of the moth were first noticed amongst the comb, but few people had ever heard of them. Three years ago, I heard of their appearing amongst bees, thirty miles above Marietta, on the Virginia side of the river; so that they have been three years in travelling that distance. But Mrs Griffith's lives with careful attention, I trust, may yet preserve to us some of this industrious race, whose labors afford so much profit and satisfaction.

The canker worm, so destructive to your orchards, has not yet found its way west of the Alleghenies; at least, I have not heard of any on this side the mountains.

* Very respectfully, your obt^d serv^t,

S. P. HILDRETH.

Marietta, Ohio, April 16, 1832.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—In the *New England Farmer* of the 2d inst. is a note from Mr Adams of Framingham, on the subject of treatment of apple trees injured by mice eating the bark near the ground. I think his method of using the scions whole is not so good as the one first recommended by the late Luther Richardson, Esq. of Roxbury, in June, 1810, and published in the memoirs of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society of that year, and which I now send you, recommending its republication in your next number, as now is the season for attending to it. I have for some years tried the method with full success.

Having suffered much the past winter in losing very many trees, particularly some new sorts of pears which were planted in the fall of 1830, and made but little growth last year; the bodies are killed from a few inches above the ground for three or four feet; the tops are alive and pushing out to appearance, but knowing they could not live, and the roots being perfectly good, I have cut them off just below the surface of the earth, and taken scions from their own tops and grafted them, covering them nearly over with earth. As the trees are well fixed in the ground, I shall save some years rather than planting new trees, besides saving the sorts. In haste. Yours, very truly,

JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, May 5, 1832.

To the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, Esq.—

SIR—The very great destruction of fruit trees, occasioned by mice and moles, during the winters of the two or three last years, has made it an object of the utmost importance to discover the best means of preventing the mischief, or to invent a remedy for the evil after it has taken place. So prodigiously have these pernicious vermin multiplied of late, in some places, as to threaten the destruction, not only of fruit trees, but also of forest trees and the grass of our best mowing fields. During the winter of 1808 and 1809, they were known in some places to attack a whole copse of small trees, leaving scarcely one ungirdled; and in many mowing fields to gutter almost the whole surface of the ground, for many acres together, with their burrows and paths. Instead of molesting only the small trees in our orchards, as usual, they have of late completely girdled apple trees, in some instances, of nearly three feet in circumference, and destroyed them.

As this mischief is seldom done but in the severity of winter, when these vermin are driven to the roots of trees for shelter, and are deprived of their ordinary subsistence by the frost and snow,

the most effectual way to prevent this injury is, in the month of November, just before the winter sets in, to clear away all the rubbish and furze from around the roots of young trees, leaving the ground bare, and then to put a coat of dry ashes all around. The roots of the tree then affording them no shelter above ground, and they having a natural aversion to burrowing in ashes, they will be driven for shelter to some other place, and your trees will thereby in a great measure be preserved from their mischief. The ashes, also, will abundantly compensate you for the trouble and expense, causing your trees the year following to thrive and flourish exceedingly.

Another method of some use is, in the early part of winter after the first snow, to shovel snow around the roots of trees and then tread it down hard, by which it will freeze and become solid like ice, through which they cannot easily penetrate. But this method is by no means sure, as they will frequently burrow under the ice and sometimes injure the roots underneath, and in the least thaw pass up and injure the tree.

But after the injury has been done, and your tree is completely girdled, and all the bark eaten off round the tree to the hard wood, I know of but one remedy to preserve the tree alive, although many experiments have been tried. A tree girdled in this manner, having no means of conveying the sap and nourishment from the roots up into the body and branches above, must wither and die. The usual way among farmers is, in such cases, to dig up the trees and set out new ones. Sometimes they are cut off and headed down below the place eaten, and new wood in length of time will shoot out and make a second tree.

But it occurred to me, that if any artificial way could be discovered, to renew or make a communication of the circulating vessels of the lower sections of the bark and sap eaten off, with the upper, so as to convey up the juices and nourishment from the roots into the branches, the tree might be made to live and flourish.

Accordingly, choosing a fine thrifty tree about twelve inches in circumference, as soon as the snow was off the ground in the spring, which had been completely girdled by the mice and the bark eaten off all round to the hard wood, more than four inches wide, like a belt; I took a sharp knife and evened the edges of the lower and upper circle of the bark eaten off; then took a scion from the tree, about the bigness of a pipe stem, and an inch longer at each end than the space where the bark had been eaten off around the tree, split the scion lengthwise, and shaved the split side down so as to fit to the body of the tree, being very careful not to disturb the bark of the scion; then cutting away the lower circle until it came to fresh bark, made a perpendicular slit one inch down towards the root of the tree, then crossed this at the bottom with a horizontal slit, half an inch on each side, as in budding; then gently peeled up the bark on each side, and fitted the lower end of the scion in and squeezed the bark down around it; then fitted the upper end of the scion into the upper circle of the bark eaten off, in all respects as I had done the lower. In this manner I placed six scions all round the body of the tree; then covered it over, an inch or more thick, with Forsyth's composition, and hoed the dirt up all around the roots of the tree to keep it moist.

The tree did not put out its leaves so soon nor so vigorously at first, as the other trees; but by

the middle of summer it flourished very well, and in the fall there was no apparent difference between it and the surrounding trees. It bore some fruit the last year, and is now covered with young fruit, and appears as healthy and flourishing as any tree in the garden.

In the fall of the year, after this operation, I opened the roots of this tree and tore away the plaster, and to my surprise, I found that four of the six scions had taken and grown to the size of nearly an inch in diameter. The other two did not take, by which means the tree is a little flat on one side. I lately opened the tree again, and have found that it will soon be covered with bark again, except the side where the scions did not take.—This experiment I have known to have been tried several times since, with equal success. Mr Isaac Davis, of Roxbury, a very intelligent and respectable farmer, in the spring of the year 1809, treated in the same manner a large apple tree of more than twentyseven inches in circumference, which had been eaten off all round, for a space of more than four inches. The tree flourished and bore fruit the last year, and is now covered with a great abundance of fruit; and is extremely thrifty, having recently examined it for the purpose of ascertaining its present state. Mr Davis made use of common clay mortar in his experiment, instead of Forsyth's composition, which he thinks, answers as good a purpose.

Knowing, Sir, the interest you feel in everything that tends to improvement in agriculture and husbandry, I have taken the liberty to address to you the foregoing experiments and observations, which, if in your opinion should be deemed of public utility, you are requested to communicate in any manner you think most useful to society.

I am, with the highest sentiments of respect,

Your most obedient and very humble serv^t,

LUTHER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, June 10, 1810.

DIRECTIONS

For sowing the seed and rearing the plants of the White Mulberry Tree. Prepared in pursuance of a Resolution of the New York State Agricultural Society.

1. Prepare a piece of good garden soil, by digging and pulverizing it. Lay it out into beds three or four feet broad, and rake it off smooth—do this early in May.
2. With a hoe, stick, or other instrument, proceed to make shallow drills across the bed thus prepared, from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and scatter the seed in the drills as thick as you would onion or parsnip seed, then cover half an inch with fine mold and press it moderately down with a hoe; or, when the first drill is sown and covered, place upon it a narrow strip of board and stand upon this board to sow the second drill, upon which, when sown, place the board in like manner and sow the third drill, and proceed thus until the whole is completed. The pressure of the earth upon the seeds is to bring it in close contact with them, that they may be kept moist and germinate readily. If the weather be dry or the soil very light, an occasional watering at evening will be beneficial.
3. The only further care required the first season, will be to keep the ground free from weeds and the soil moderately loose.

4. Strong plants of one year's growth may be transplanted in April, into nursery rows; or the whole may be left to grow a second summer, in the seed bed; the ground, as before, being kept free from weeds and occasionally stirred.

5. After two summers' growth, all the strong healthy plants should be placed in nursery rows—which may be done thus: The ground being prepared as for a crop, draw a line and proceed to open a trench of sufficient breadth and depth to admit the roots freely, leaving the side next to the line straight and perpendicular. Having assorted the plants, and cut off the bruised and shortened the tap roots, a man proceeds to place them in the trench in their proper position, the heel of the plant towards the line and at the distance of a foot apart; while another man with a spade, or the planter with a gardener's trowel, throws in earth to hold them in their place. The trench is then to be filled, the plants set upright and tread about them. The other rows are planted in like manner, three feet apart. The ground to be kept clean during the season.

6. After standing two years in the nursery, the plants will have acquired a sufficient size to plant out in the ground where they are to stand; and if intended to be grown in hedges or in bushes, they may be taken earlier, even at two years old from the seed bed. For hedges, plant the same as for nursery rows, at eighteen inches, the ground having been previously prepared by an ameliorating crop, as potatoes. The precautions are necessary with mulberry as with other fruit trees intended for standards, as to distance in planting. A broad and deep hole partially filled with good surface mold, will always repay for extra labor. When intended to be cultivated as bushes, they may be planted thick and left untrimmed, so as to occupy the entire ground. The mulberry is generally grown in the latter way in India and in some parts of Italy. It facilitates the gathering of the leaves and affords an earlier product.

The mulberry grows well on almost any soil and particularly in one that is stony. Upon poor dry soils it affords the best materials for silk. An ounce of seed will give some thousand plants, and requires a bed four feet broad and forty to fifty feet long.

Although it might be prudent to give the seed sent to you to a trusty individual, who would take care of it and the plants which it produces, yet as it is designed for general benefit, it would be proper to require a stipulation, that no greater charge should be made for the plants than would afford a liberal remuneration for the labor bestowed in cultivation. And I have it in charge from the Executive Committee, to request that you will advise me, in the communication which you are expected to make in autumn, of the disposition of the seed and the condition of the plants.

J. BUEL, Cor. Sec'y.

Albany, March 15, 1892.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

LIVE HEDGES FOR NEW ENGLAND.

It is not my intention to recommend live hedges for this rocky part of the U. States. Our own stones furnish the best divisions we could ask for or desire; and on most farms the removal of them from the soil would be economical, and the placing them as partitions for fields is the cheapest and most natural mode of disposing of them. Still, in

New England, there are extensive tracts of country of alluvial or diluvial soil; in which no rocks are found, and in which a stone wall could not be obtained without great expense. Such is the state of the greater part of the old colony below Plymouth, and of some parts of the county of Middlesex. But wherever wood fences are required, it may be useful to substitute live hedges. The question is, what has been our experience as to the comparative value of the various plants employed in New England for live hedges? In the remarks which follow, I beg it may be understood, that I do not intend to oppose the opinions expressed by a learned and judicious horticulturist, Judge Buel; nor those expressed by practical gentlemen at the south; but simply the results of my own personal experience and observation, during the last 18 years, since the subject of live hedges attracted the attention of our cultivators. Nothing which I may say in any degree impeach the correctness of their statements, because the causes of the failure of certain plants with us, may have been entirely local. This would not appear remarkable, when we consider that the locust, (*Robinia Pseudacacia*) is absolutely interdicted to us, while it is the favorite and one of the most valuable trees of the south.

Suffice it then to say, that the Virginia thorn, introduced here by Mr Quincy, with whom it appeared to succeed, is in most cases utterly useless as a fence. This is chiefly owing to the ravages of a worm at its root; whether it be the same which attacks the apple and the quince, is a point not settled. The same objection is applicable to the English hawthorn. And to this fatal one is superadded another, the appearance of a fungus of a yellow color on the leaves, which utterly disfigures them and strips them of their foliage in September. The *Gleditsia triacanthos* is not suited for hedges with us. If left to grow they soon grow out of all reach, if checked they are winter-killed. We are indebted wholly and entirely to the experiments of Mr Ezekiel Hersy Derby, Esq. for the possession of a plant, the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), which, from ten years' trial, seems to afford every desirable quality for a healthy, beautiful, and effectual hedge. We refer the public to Mr Derby's account in the New England Farmer, for particulars.

I can only say, and I feel it a duty to say, that I have tried this plant for six years. It is hardy and rapid in its growth, of impenetrable thickness, and so far as that extent of experiment enables me to judge, not subject to any disease, or the visitation of any insect whatever. As it is very provoking as well as expensive to cultivators, to be led astray, and to find after five or ten years, that they have been deceived, they would do well to examine the growing hedges of the buckthorn, or *Rhamnus catharticus*, at Mr Derby's, Mr Brooks', Dr Jackson's, or at my place.

JOHN LOWELL.

STILTON CHEESE.

There is scarcely an article in which a greater variety of appearance and taste exists than cheese; the inhabitants of almost every valley on the face of the globe, make a different kind. A very good anecdote lately originated in a Worcester paper, which has gone the rounds, of Gen. Knox, an Englishman, and others, who were deceived at a boarding-house in this city some years ago, in a piece of cheese actually made in Worcester coun-

ty, but which their incredulity would not allow them to consider any other than the celebrated imported Stilton cheese. This story may excite a desire in some of our enterprising agriculturists to imitate an article, which ranks so high among professors of gastronomy; and we will tell them how we have ever understood the famous Stilton cheese is made.

It is in fact cream cheese, the cream of the night's milk being added to the morning's milk, along with the rennet. The curd is not broken, but put into a sieve to drain and very gently pressed; when the cheese is sufficiently firm, it is put into a wooden ring and kept on a dry board.—These cheeses are mostly made in Leicestershire, and weigh from six to twelve pounds. They are not marketable until they become blue and moist, which requires about two years' keeping. A little wine is sometimes added to the curd, to bring forward the blueness earlier; others place the cheese in buckets and cover them with some moist substance. Individuals have buried their cheeses separately in the shore below high water mark, to produce the desired qualities. A thicker sort of this is called Cottenham cheese.—*Boston Traveller*.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

Mr Theodore Sedgewick, in a communication in the New England Farmer, says, "Neither Baltimore nor Albany are supplied even with garden raspberries or strawberries. I speak of these cities because I know the fact."—If Mr Sedgewick will pay us a visit at the strawberry and raspberry seasons, he will find our markets as well supplied with both these fruits, as those of any other city in the Union, we will not except any. So plentifully are they supplied, indeed, it is a common thing for large quantities of strawberries to be taken hence to Philadelphia. We do not hesitate to say, that for both quantity and quality, there is no city better supplied than Baltimore with any kind of fruit. During the strawberry season, we can find at the different stands, as many as a dozen varieties on the same day, pines, haultois, scarlets, &c, with their numerous sub-varieties. And as to raspberries, there is not a variety cultivated in the Union with which our market is not supplied, Antwerps, English, and indigenous. How Mr S. should have made such a mistake, in so positive a manner, ("I know the fact,") we cannot conceive. We know that such an impression prevails "down east," and extends even to our vegetable market; and it has been the cause of gardeners coming here to commence business—when they have found that they would only be "carrying coals to Newcastle"—and had to return where they were more needed.—*American Farmer*.

POTATOES.

Let us call the attention of our good agriculturists, to the importance of choice varieties of this valuable crop. It is not every kind that will yield the most per acre, that is the most profitable.—The price in this market at this time, varies from twentyfive to fifty cents per bushel. Those who raise potatoes for this market, would do well to inquire into the cause of this difference, and regulate their crops accordingly. The pinkeye, Sont St Marie, Mercers, and Foxites, at present are considered the most valuable.—*Genesee Farmer*.

May day.—We understand several parties were prevented from going out Maying for want of snow shoes.—*Augusta Courier*.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, Oct. 5, 1831.

By JOHN M. CHENEY.

Concluded from page 333.

Rough as much of our land is, and barren and unproductive as it appears to be, I do not believe there is in Middlesex an acre, upon which there is any soil exposed to the action of the sun and air, that by some mode of culture, known or unknown, may not be profitably tilled. It has been said, that "we have yet to learn the immense productive power of a single perfectly cultivated acre." We have also yet to learn, what and how much many an acre that now lies waste may be made to produce. And while all this remains to be learnt and profitably learnt, here in this country, a spot blessed above all others by its moral, social and literary advantages, let not our young men sigh for the luxuriant prairies of the West. Let them remember, that a hard and stubborn soil is favorable not only to the development of the physical powers, but to the growth of manly sentiment and moral virtue; that it is along the steep and precipitous sides of the mountains of Switzerland, or on the rough and misty summits of craggy Scotland, or among the rock bound and forest clad hills of our own New England, that a stern but merciful necessity has brought nearest to perfection the physical and moral man; that the ease and luxury of a milder climate and a richer soil, so far from being the blessings that they are imagined to be, induce languor and disease, and often prove fatal, not only to the vigorous and healthy action of the body, but still more fatal to the growth and expansion of the intellectual and moral nature. Again, therefore, to the young and enterprising sons of New England, I would say, desert not this your native land. Industry, intelligence and virtue, will make you respectable and happy here; without them, you can be so nowhere.

Do you complain of labor, as a burden too grievous to be borne—remember it is an immutable and eternal law of our nature, that no permanent and substantial good can either be obtained or enjoyed without labor; that when man was first placed upon the newborn earth, then all fresh from the hands of its Creator, it was not, that he might stand an idle spectator of nature's operation, nor merely to contemplate and admire the beauty and grandeur of the works of God; but in the very morning of his existence, and before the "primal curse" was pronounced upon him and his posterity, it was made his duty to till and cultivate the earth from which he sprung. If you ripine at labor, therefore, the common lot of all our race, you do but murmur at the decrees of Providence. Besides, it is an undoubted truth, that agricultural labor is more conducive to human happiness than any other. The voice of cheerfulness and health is heard most frequently within the dwellings of the farmer. To the peace and quiet of rural life, men of all professions have turned their eyes as an asylum, where they might escape the evils of a vexed and disordered world.

I know that the laboring man sometimes looks with envy upon the favorite of fortune, who need not toil for the means of gratification, and whose life seems to be passed in a round of pleasures—but he knows nothing of the thousand nameless and imaginary ills, the legion of diseases, the intolerable listlessness and ennui, that torment the

miserable slave of pleasure or devotee of fashion. I know that he sometimes contemplates with feelings of discontent, the exemption from manual labor of the professional man and the scholar, but could he know what sacrifices of health they make, what fearful responsibilities they incur, what intellectual throes and pangs and anxieties they endure, and

"How hard it is to climb
The steep, where Fame's proud temple shines afar,"

sure I am, he would be satisfied that the labor of the mind was no less severe and painful than that of the hands, and that the heights of professional eminence or learned renown, are not reached, but at the price of many a sleepless night and of many an anxious and wearisome day.

There is, however, another objection to agricultural pursuits, of a different and more important character, that is frequently urged upon our notice. It is said that the profits of the business are so small, that there is no inducement to engage in it. A well estimated principle in Political Economy furnishes a different answer to this objection. "The rate of profit in agriculture is the standard rate, or the average rate of profits obtained from capital employed in agricultural industry, must always govern the average rate of those obtained from capital employed in every other department." And this, for the simple reason, that agriculture is that branch of industry upon which all others depend, and therefore must and will be carried on at all events. Yet, in a community where there is a free and unrestrained competition in every kind of business, it will be easily seen that it would not long be carried on, if its profits were permanently below the average of those in other departments of industry. The reason, I believe, that this objection is so often heard is, that we are in the habit of looking back to those golden days, when from extraordinary causes, we were placed beyond the reach of the ordinary principles of Political Economy. When the neutrality of our flag, and the necessities of Europe, growing out of its successive, destructive and desolating wars, gave such an impulse to commercial enterprise and created such a demand for our agricultural produce, that the world seemed tributary to our success, and its wealth was poured in upon us without parallel and without measure. We retain, I fear, the extravagant notions and expensive habits, induced by an age of unexampled but fortuitous prosperity, while we forget the changes that have taken place in the state of the world and in our own condition, while we forget that the immense profits of the era to which I have alluded, were but treasures accidentally driven to our shores by the storm of a continued and universal war; and that now, in the sunshine of a universal peace, while foreign nations are busy in supplying their own wants, and our commerce is controlled by their restrictions and their competition, we must rely upon our own internal resources, and in every kind of business be content with moderate profits. The age of dazzling successes has passed. The evils that grow out of great changes in the objects and applications of national industry have, we trust, been mostly endured;—and nothing remains for us, as a nation or as individuals, but with moderated expectations and steady efforts, to develop and improve our national and individual resources.

To this object should the attention of the farmer

now be directed. It will avail him nothing to cast back "a longing, lingering look," to the unexampled advantages that were enjoyed for the accumulation of wealth, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution until the peace of 1815. Let him look forward, rather, to the sure and certain rewards of an improved state of agriculture. And let him not stand all the day idle, nor call on Hercules to help him, but put his own shoulder to the wheel, and do what he can to render his art more scientific and more perfect, and consequently, more pleasant and more profitable.

It would ill become me, to attempt to give instruction to an assembly of intelligent and practical farmers, upon subjects with which they are already familiar. But, gentlemen, you will indulge me for a moment, while I attempt to give a little of practical and useful character, to this otherwise rambling and idle discourse, while I suggest a few simple improvements and recommend to your notice a few new objects of attention.

The first suggestion that I would make, relates to the introduction of hedge fences. One of the most considerable expenses of the farmer arises from building and keeping in repair his fences. If his land happen to be rocky or if timber remain abundant and cheap, perhaps the materials now in common use may be the best that he can employ. But in some parts of the country these materials are so scarce and costly, that the expense of a fence constructed of them, bears no inconsiderable proportion to the value of the land inclosed by it. Now, repeated experiments have proved, that from the hawthorn, Virginia thorn, and other shrubs, with a few years' growth and proper attention, one of the most perfect and durable as well as most beautiful fences in the world, may be formed at a comparatively trifling expense. A great variety of trees and shrubs have been successfully employed for this purpose. So that whatever may be the nature of the soil, some one may be found adapted to it. If then, you can, for one half of what you now pay, have a better and a handsomer fence than you now have, it is certainly worth your while to inquire into this matter and see if these things are so.

In the next place, I would have more attention paid to rural architecture. Our farm houses are many of them constructed with little regard to convenience or economy. They have been built without first sitting down to count the cost, and of dimensions altogether disproportioned to the wants of the occupant. The expense of the first erection and of keeping in repair, (if they happen to be kept in repair), often consumes the hard earnings of a life of toil. They become objects of derision to the traveller, and their appearance is such as to afford a fit theme for the satirist. So injudicious and extravagant is the expenditure upon them, that it is no uncommon thing for the whole farm, with all the buildings upon it, to be sold for a less sum than the buildings alone cost the owner. Now I am no advocate for mud-cabins nor log-huts. I would have the farmer's dwelling neat, comfortable, and in a certain sense, elegant. But I would have it understood, that this does not depend upon the quantity of boards and shingles, that are heaped together in its construction, but in the adaptation of the parts to the purposes for which they are designed; a proper regard for architectural proportions, and a correct taste in the application of a few simple architectural embellishments.

It was my intention to speak somewhat in detail of the culture of silk and of the vine, but the wasting hour will permit me to give these subjects but a passing notice. Is it not strange, that while we are sending to the four quarters of the earth for new varieties of fruit, and importing exotics from every climate under heaven, we should suffer to perish upon its branches, that rich and delicious product of our own soil, the *grape*, which nature has scattered around us in almost wasteful profusion? That we should, age after age, send our millions to the foreign vintager for his wines, and trample under our feet the purple clusters of our native vine, from which it may be made equal in richness and flavor to the choicest that France, Spain, or Italy can boast? Yet this is the fact—and I speak with confidence when I say, that wine of as good a quality as any imported, and much better than most that is imported, may be made at a trifling expense, from our common wild grape. It seems to me, that this is a subject that well deserves the consideration of the enterprising farmer; not only because he may thereby turn into his own coffers a large amount of money that is now sent to foreign countries, but for the moral effects that might follow from substituting a pleasant and salubrious beverage, in the place of those villainous compounds, the distilled spirits, whose pernicious effects we have so much reason to deplore. For although the man who uses wine to excess, deserves, perhaps, to be as severely censured as he who makes the same use of distilled spirits, yet, experience has shown, that intemperance very seldom originates in the use of the former alone. In fact, in all those countries where the vine is cultivated to the greatest extent, the people have been found to be the most temperate on earth.—Its cultivation may, therefore, well be urged as one of the surest means of driving from the land, that subtle enemy, that men are fools enough to "put into their mouths to steal away their brains."

The importance of the culture of silk, in a national point of view, may be estimated from the single fact, that we annually import and consume silk for which we pay ten millions of dollars; and the established certainty, that this article of a better quality and to an indefinite amount, may be produced at home. The mulberry tree flourishes in every part of our country; and the silk-worm thrives as well here, as in the more sunny climes of France and Italy. Will the American farmer any longer consent to pay any part of this heavy tax for a foreign luxury? Or will he not rather, not only supply himself and the home market from his own farm, but make it, as he easily may, a staple article of exportation? Especially does it become the farmer of New England to attend to this matter. The only agricultural products that are exported from this country, to any considerable amount—cotton, rice, and tobacco—his lands will not produce. Of grain and the bread stuffs, New England does not grow enough for her own consumption. Its exigencies seem, therefore, to demand some new application of its agricultural industry. To what can it be more profitably applied, than to the culture of silk? The man who has made the experiment, the farmer of Mansfield, shall answer. He will tell you, that from a mulberry orchard of a few acres only, silk may be obtained, which, at a moderate estimate, will be worth more than the average profits of our small farms. He will tell you, that with a soil not well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, that little

town, alone, receives an income of about \$25,000 annually, from its silk; while the labor by which it is produced, is performed almost wholly by children and females. These are facts, and to these I demand your attention. It is not a mere theory, *a farming upon paper*, that I am urging upon your notice. I ask you to rest your faith in this matter upon nothing short of well-tried experiments and incontestable facts. Nothing, it seems to me, could be more nicely adapted to the situation of our smaller farmers. All their present crops might be cultivated as they now are, while this, a rich and valuable one, might be added to their number without any additional expense for labor. It would afford to his children, and especially to his daughters, a pleasant and profitable employment; and this too, at home and by his own fireside, the spot most favorable to moral improvement and to the growth of the domestic virtues. And this is a consideration not to be slighted, when from the establishment of factories, the music of the spindle and the loom has ceased to be heard in our dwellings—and our daughters are many of them subjected to the hard alternative of going into a disagreeable and dangerous service abroad, or of remaining in a useless and burdensome idleness at home.

The numerous specimens of household manufactures, and the exhibitions of female taste, ingenuity, and industry, which we have this day witnessed, prove that the daughters of Middlesex would not willingly be idle; that they have a higher ambition than to bedeck and bedizen themselves, according to the ever varying caprices of a French milliner, or the barbarous and unnatural mandates to the tyrant, fashion—the ambition of being *useful*; and they will readily avail themselves of the opportunity which the culture of silk will afford, to make with their own hands, as of old, "coverings of tapestry, and clothing of silk and of purple." Then, as has been well said, "our fair might, with something more of palliation, contemplate themselves in the mirror, in the splendor of a vesture, wrought and colored by their own industry."

Finally, gentlemen, in view of what has been done and of what remains to be done, let me congratulate you upon the past and urge you to persevere for the future. Go on in the path upon which you have entered—the path of usefulness and honor. The earth is yours, with all its boundless capacities and endless resources; and their development and application will afford full scope for the exercise of all your powers. No effort shall be lost, but of the increasing and exhaustless treasures of the earth you shall be liberally rewarded. The blessing of the Almighty is upon the labors of the husbandman; and you have His assurance, that while the earth endures, the seasons shall continue to dance their round, and that seed-time and harvest shall not cease.

Do you ask for a higher motive for your exertions? Let it be found in your patriotism. Know that every improvement you make upon your lands, adds to the permanent riches of your country. The State has an interest in your success. In proportion as your farms are well fenced, stocked and cultivated, its resources are multiplied and its strength augmented, and you thereby lay the foundation of its greatness and its power. Its destinies are in your hands. With an industrious, intelligent and independent yeomanry, it has nothing to fear. Without them it has nothing to hope.

Dependent on no man's patronage for support—above the rich man's scorn, or "the proud man's contumely," the farmer is, in a great degree, beyond the corrupt influences that beset the paths of other men. His daily toil leads him forth from the haunts of men, into the peaceful and tranquil solitude of the fields. The fierce and frenzied impulses which faction imparts to a crowded population, reach him not. The demagogue in vain declaims to him of abuses, which his understanding teaches him do not exist. The clamorous radical, or reckless partisan, though he come in the guise of an apostle of retrenchment and reform, in vain preaches to him of the political millennium that would follow, if only the present incumbents of office could be removed, and he and such as he, put in their places. "Corruption of morals," says Jefferson, "in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example."

And here, gentlemen, strongly impressed as I am, with the belief, that the fate of our country must depend upon the substantial virtues of its yeomanry, let me seize the moment to exhort you to interpose, to save us from the perils with which we are threatened. The existence of faction you cannot prevent. It is a weed that will naturally and inevitably spring up in the rich soil of our republic. It is yours, as political farmers, to check its growth and see that it does not overtop nor root out the salutary and useful plant. But there is abroad in the land, a spirit of wild speculation, rash experiment, and reckless innovation. The Constitution, the charter of our liberties, is assailed, rudely assailed, for unhallowed and factious purposes. Truth and justice are shamelessly trampled under foot, in the career of a mad ambition. The press has betrayed its trust, and become an engine of falsehood and corruption. Virtue is scoffed at in our high places. Religion is becoming a by-word. Sects and parties are multiplied at the call of every man, or woman either, that has impudence enough to assume the attitude of a leader. Political and religious emissaries are in every corner of the land, to rally partisans and proselytes, to any and every system of intolerance and proscription. It has just been discovered, that all the wisdom of past ages is folly, and that all their institutions are radically vicious, fundamentally wrong. And the beardless boy, in this school of modern philosophy, has learnt to sneer at the credulity and bigotry of his hoary-headed father.

Are not these things so? And if so, to whom shall we look to shield us from the storm of political and religious elements, that threaten to sweep away in its fury, the whole fabric of society? To whom but the substantial yeomanry of the land—the men, whose cool, unbiassed judgment and good common-sense, will enable them to distinguish between the clamor of the demagogue and the eloquence of the patriot; between a fair and dispassionate exhibition of existing evils, and a sweeping denunciation of all established institutions; between needful and salutary improvement and reform, and the utter demolition of all law and order. To them we must look in every hour of peril to our country. And that we may do it with an unwavering confidence, let me urge upon you the importance of fixing in the minds of your children, the elements of knowledge and the principles of virtue. It is not right, that those to whom is intrusted the fate of this republic, in

whose hands is "the keeping of the last hopes of liberty," should grow up in ignorance and vice. It will be of little avail that you attempt to throw beauty and fertility over the face of the earth, if the mind and the heart are left uncultivated and waste. Intelligence and virtue are the vital principles of this republic; and if you would perpetuate its existence, you must make those on whom you devolve the responsibility of its preservation, intelligent and virtuous. Then, to whatever dangers we may be exposed, from the complicated and jarring interests, the local prejudices and sectional jealousies of an increasing wide spread population, the yeomanry of the land, the proprietors of the soil, will form a phalanx for our safety and defence, firm as their own hills, and immovable as the oaks that crown them. "Corruption will shrink at their kindling, indignant glance; and tyranny in the ruler and licentiousness in the people, equally find in them an inexorable foe."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 9, 1832.

LIST OF OFFICERS

Of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, elected June, 1831.

His Honor THOMAS L. WINTHROP, President.

Hon. PETER C. BROOKS, First Vice President.

Hon. JOHN WELLES, Second Vice President.

Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN, Cor. Secretary.

JOHN HEARD, Jr. Esq., Treasurer.

GORHAM PARSONS, Esq., Recording Secretary.

BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John Lowell, Esq.; E. Hersy Derby, Esq.; S. G. Perkins, Esq.; Hon. William Prescott; Israel Thorndike, Jr. Esq.; Hon. John C. Gray.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

We propose to utter some common-place admonitions relative to the management of certain rural affairs, in which *utility* rather than *novelty* will be our object. If in *Solomon's* time there was "nothing new under the sun," we may well suppose that in our time every useful topic will be as common as a highway to a mill, or a meeting-house. Still, as no man is so well versed in the lessons of life, as never to need nor be benefitted by a *prompter*, we shall go on with our thrice repeated lectures on rural economy.

Mite-ology.—Make a war of extermination with noxious insects. The following substances, sprinkled over plants with a watering-pot, a syringe, a garden engine, or other proper implements, are all destructive to these destroyers, viz. The juice pressed out, or decoctions of elder, especially of the dwarf kind; tobacco; wormwood; walnut leaves; pepper; and other plants which are bitter and biting. Water alone, heated to about from 120 to 150 degrees, will, it is said, destroy insects without injuring plants. Careful experiments on this subject, to ascertain how hot the water may be made, to what insects its affusion would prove fatal, as well as at what temperature it would best promote the growth of vegetables, if their results were published, (in our paper of course,) would be of more use than altercations about polemics or politics. The pop-gun of the political partisan we should be glad to see metamorphosed into the syringe of the bug-destroyer.

With regard to the application of soap-suds for the destruction of insects, it seems that simply sprinkling plants is not always sufficient.

The *aphides* or *plant lice*, for example, attach themselves to the under sides of leaves, where they remain "sung as a bug in a rug," as a certain (not very sublime) poet hath it. But if you can contrive to dip the leaves infested into the liquor, so that it may be sure to accommodate the parasites with wet lodgings, they either die or resign without more ado.

Perhaps some practical cultivators, who may have the good fortune to read and profit by our *effusions* about *affusions*, may not be so fully aware, as out of regard to their interests we wish they were, of the importance of soap-suds for the purposes of rural economy. The Rev. Mr. Falconer, one of the correspondents of the Bath Agricultural Society, strongly recommended this liquid both as a manure and antidote against insects. He observed, "This mixture of an oil and an alkali has been more generally known than adopted, as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit trees. It will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests and bred among the leaves. When used in the early part of the year it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them." This writer prefers soap-suds to lime-water, because lime soon "loses its causticity and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and must of course be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with the fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labor, and is obtained without any expense." He directs to make use of a common garden-pump for sprinkling trees with soap-suds, and says, if the water of a washing cannot be had, a quantity of potash dissolved in water may be substituted; and that the washing of trees with soap-suds twice a week, for three or four weeks in the spring, will be sufficient to secure them from the aphides.

Manure.—We have been visited this season, with so much uncommon, ungenial, uncomfortable, and unheard-of weather, that we are apprehensive many diligent cultivators have not yet cleared their barn yards, to manure their fields and gardens. This object of course demands immediate attention; and permit me to give you a word by way of reminding you of some indispensable, relating to the *food of plants*.

Inprimis, the man who *pretends* to be a farmer and pays no attention to saving and making the most of manure, is a fair candidate for an almshouse, or on his way to a debtor's apartment with closed doors.

Manure is as necessary to agriculture as light to vision, air to respiration, water to navigation, food to population, letters to education, language to conversation, and so on through as many *sine quans* as you can find words for in Webster's Dictionary. Manure, (or, more philosophically, *food for plants*), has three particular enemies which you will please to look out for and guard against—to wit, the sun which exhales it, the air which imbibes it, and the rain which washes it away. To prevent any robberies from these elements, you must either *cover* your manure, or put your manure *under cover*. In the former case you throw earth over it, and in the latter case you throw it under a shed, into a barn-cellar, or some such place,

* See New England Farmer, vol. III. p. 9.

where "the garish eye of day," as Milton says, cannot *peer* upon it. "He who is within the scent of a dung-hill," says the celebrated Arthur Young, "smells that which his crop would have eaten if he would have permitted it. Instead of manuring the land he manures the atmosphere; and before his dung hill is finished he manures another parish, perhaps another country." It is well, likewise, if the effluvia arising from rotting manure heaps has not poisoned the family of their owner, and instead of giving life to vegetables taken life from animals. Some farmers' premises require as much chloride of lime to make them tolerable, as would serve to sweeten a pest-house. All this might be prevented by proper *topical applications*, as a doctor would phrase it, of fresh earth to the sources of contagion, as we shall prove by what follows:

The author of "Letters of Agricola" tells us, that "Earth is a powerful absorber of putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dung-hill, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will be impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues.—The composts which of late years have attracted so universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power." Here then, instead of chloride of lime or of soda, both excellent articles, we have, in common earth, a substance at the command of every cultivator, which will convert poison for animals into food for plants; and make you healthy as well wealthy, provided you are wise enough, and not too indolent to profit by its application.

THE GREAT NEW HAMPSHIRE STEER.

A very large and beautiful animal of the Ox kind, is exhibiting in a temporary shed at the west end of Faneuil Hall, Boston. He is now but four years old, and it is said, weighs nearly *four thousand pounds*! was bred in Greenland, New Hampshire, is called *AMERICUS*, and is the finest as well as the largest animal of American growth, we recollect ever to have seen. If he continues to increase in size till fully grown, at the rate he has done, he will very much surpass every creature of his species, of which the animals of oxen have taken honorary notice. No man that is worth nine pence and has a cent's worth of curiosity, will hesitate to walk in and take a survey of the greatest ox of his years that ever existed.

THE SILVA AMERICANA.

Or a Description of Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, practically and botanically considered; illustrated by more than one hundred engravings. By D. J. Browne. Boston: published by William Hyde & Co.

This work was announced in the New England Farmer of October 9, 1831, as being in contemplation. It is now completed and before the public in a handsome volume of more than 400 pages, royal 8vo. The subject of the work is of the highest interest. "Trees," as the author observes, in a well written preface, "independent of ornamenting the earth and of furnishing us with timber and fuel, arrest the progress of impetuous and dangerous winds; maintain the temperature of the air, by diminishing extreme cold and regulating extreme heat; oppose the formation of ice, and

shelter the earth from the scorching rays of the sun; produce an abundance of water in the stream and oppose a barrier to washing away or undermining their banks; preserve and enrich the soils on hills and mountains; discharge the electricity of the atmosphere; and serve as laboratories for purifying the air we breathe."

Few people are aware of the importance of trees to a country. War, famine, and pestilence, singly or united, raging to any extent with which they have hitherto visited civilized countries, would inflict less calamitous and enduring evils than would originate in the total want of trees, for shelter, shade, buildings, ships, machinery, utensils, fuel, bridges, &c., &c., &c. The surface of a country barren of trees, would soon become like the deserts of Arabia and the wilds of Africa, moveable and restless sand heaps, as easily agitated as the waves of the sea, and filling the air at every breeze with clouds of dust, similar to those which always annoy and sometimes overwhelm whole caravans of African and Asiatic travellers.

We have not yet been able to give Mr Browne's book a thorough perusal, but have read enough to speak well both of its objects and execution; and propose hereafter to give such extracts as our limits will allow; together with specimens of a useful and much wanted work, on one of the most important topics of individual and national economy.

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER,

And General Magazine of all the useful and interesting discoveries connected with Natural History and Rural Subjects. By Joseph Paxton and Joseph Harrison.

We have received eight numbers of a work with this title. It is a monthly publication, printed in London, and conducted as above mentioned. Mr Paxton is principal gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, and has the care of a very large and magnificent establishment belonging to that nobleman, at Chatsworth. We shall, from time to time, transplant for the use of American cultivators, such articles as bid fair to promote their interest and benefit the public.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal, Vol. x, No. iv, has just issued from the press of Stimpson & Clapp, 72 Washington street. From a cursory view of its contents we think it highly worthy of a diligent perusal. The "Introductory remarks" are well written, and the "Official reports," miscellaneous matter, &c., abound with topics of interest, handsomely discussed, and meriting careful attention from all who practise or wish well to profitable and scientific husbandry.

Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1831, Vol. ii, No. 1. Published by order of the Society, March, 1832. Press of Foote & Browne, Salem, Mass.—This is another useful pamphlet of upwards of 120 pages, large 8 vo. An excellent address, by HENRY COLMAN, is placed at the commencement, and the whole tract is replete with instruction based on experiments, which appear to have been conducted with judgment and detailed with precision.

Preventing Onions from sprouting or germinating.—A writer in the Gardener's Magazine says, that this may be effected by simply applying a heated iron for a few seconds, to the nozzle of the onion whence the roots protrude.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 280 Beef Cattle, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 35 Sheep, and 76 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The quality of Beef Cattle to-day was not so good as last week, but about the same prices were paid; considering the quality, the market was a little higher. Extra sold at \$6 a 6 25, prime at 6, good at 5 50 a 5 75, and thin 5.

Working Oxen—We noticed sales at \$58, 62 and 75. *Cows and Calves*—We noticed sales of several, ordinary at \$17, 20 and 22; one at \$24, one at 23, and one at 40.

Swine—One lot was taken at 5 cents for sows, and 6 cents for barrows; at retail 5½ cents for sows and 6½ for barrows.

[Having seen in different journals an "intimation" that the day for holding Brighton Market would be changed from Monday to Wednesday, commencing the first Wednesday in May, and as it may mislead some, we state for the benefit of those concerned, that no cattle were driven to Brighton Market on Wednesday last, nor did the Butchers appear to buy. Should such a change take place, (which we now think will not, judging from the number of persons concerned opposed to it,) sufficient notice will be given in the public journals, signed by some of the most influential Drovers and Butchers.]

New York Cattle Market, May 4.—350 head of Beef Cattle in market, which is a short supply, and these were generally inferior; good cattle scarce, but all were sold, some few at \$8 50; we quote from 6 50 a 8. Sheep, not sheared, \$5 a 8 for good; sheared 2 25 a 5. Lambs scarce and bring 3 a 4. Swine 5 a 4 25.—*Daily Adv.*

¶ In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Gentleman's Pocket-farrier.

THE Gentleman's Pocket-farrier, shewing how to use your Horse on a journey, and what remedies are proper for common accidents that may happen on the road. By F. TUFFNELL, Veterinary Surgeon. The remedies this little tract prescribes are simple and easily obtained, and never fail of a cure where the disorder is curable; therefore no man who values his horse should presume to travel without it. For sale by J. B. RUSSELL at the New England Seed Store, North Market Street. Price 17 cents. May 9, 1832.

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.



Winship's Nurseries.

AS the season is so far advanced, that all injury to natural productions, occasioned by the severity of the preceding winter, can readily be ascertained, persons in want of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of various kinds—of flowering and showy Shrubs, Creepers and Vines, including the elegant monthly or ever-blooming fragrant Honeysuckles, eight or ten feet high, and such plants as will produce a fine display of Flowers the ensuing season—with a very superior assortment of Herbaceous Perennials, that will also bloom, with proper management, this summer, if removed within a week or ten days—together with the new and fashionable Scotch Roses, so much admired at the exhibition at Horticultural Hall last season, constituting sixty varieties—are invited to visit the establishment and select for themselves.

¶ Orders may be left with J. B. RUSSELL, or sent via mail, to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, and the plants will be furnished, and sent out the following morning in the city, if requested. 3w April 25.

Fruit Trees.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, shrubs, honeysuckles, &c. from Winship, Kenrick, Prince, Buell and Wilson, Davenport's, and any other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices. J. B. RUSSELL.

For sale, as above, a few Dwarf Apple Trees worked on paradise stocks, packed in moss—price 75 cents each. New England Farmer Office. April 25.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	4 50	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . .	ton	105 00	108 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	10 50	11 00
prime, . . .	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, .	pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	9	7
skimmed milk, . . .	"	6	3
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 25	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, .	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria, . . .	"	5 25	5 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	61	63
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	55	58
Rye, . . .	"	85	90
Barley, . . .	"	87	100
Oats, . . .	"	48	50
HAY, . . .	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . .	"	9 00	9 25
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	22 00	23
LIME, . . .	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 50	3 75
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	87	2 50
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, .	pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, 3ths, washed, . . .	"	44	45
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	42	44
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	38	40
Native, washed, . . .	"	38	40
(Pulled superfine, . . .	"	56	58
1st Lambs, . . .	"	48	50
2d, . . .	"	38	40
3d, . . .	"	28	30
1st Spinning, . . .	"	45	48
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	6	7
whole hogs, . . .	"	9	9
VEAL, . . .	"	6	7
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	8
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	20	25
lump, best, . . .	"	25	25
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	1	100
Indian, retail, . . .	"	75	75
POTATOES, . . .	"	37	50
CIDER, (according to quality,) . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street:—Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple); Winne, (dark purple); Alexander, (black); and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each. April 4.

Flower Seeds, \$1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street:—Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are, Ten Weeks Stock Gillflower, Sensitive Plant, Mexican Blue Ageratum, Forget-me-Not, Ice Plant, Elegant Coreopsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labelled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price \$1 for the 18 sorts.

For Sale.

A half blood Durham Short-horn Cow, eight years old, with Calb by a full blooded bull of the same breed. Her calves have been large and uncommonly fine animals.

CHARLES E. NORTON.

South Berwick, Me. April 25, 1832.

INTEMPERANCE.

From the Newburyport Herald.

An esteemed friend has placed in our hands a copy of an Address, delivered by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr. now a professor in Harvard University, and a distinguished gentleman of the Unitarian persuasion; and has called our attention to one or two passages which he is desirous of seeing republished. They are as follows; and the present question as to the principle of total abstinence and the pledge to abstain. The writer asks, "Is there reasonable objection to either?" and then proceeds to reply, as follows:—

"To the principle, certainly there can be none. No one, who knows anything of the nature of the evil in question, will dream of finding a remedy in anything short of the absolute prohibition of the intoxicating article. All experience proves, that no man can be accounted safe who allows himself to drink moderately. Dr Johnson once said, 'I know what intemperance is, and I know what is abstinence; but I never yet could learn what is moderation.' Thousands may say the same. They can abstain; but they cannot drink moderately.—In abstinence there is no difficulty, comparatively no self-denial, and there is safety. But to drink a little, and stop as soon as the appetite is provoked; to deny an increasing gratification to a growing thirst; this is, for many men, too hard: and to all it is fearfully dangerous. There is no safety but in resolute abstinence. What objection then can there be to the principle? Especially since it is one of the demonstrated truths, that not a drop is needed by any man in any circumstances, and that in most cases it is actually deleterious. How indeed should it be necessary, when the world went on till within three hundred years without the invention of ardent spirits? And its use has been common in New England less than ninety years.

"But it is not only this personal consideration which justifies the principle. Every man must recollect his relation to others. However impossible that he should fall, he must consider, that it may be essential to the very salvation of some weaker neighbor, that he altogether abstain. But he sees you take a little. Why should not he? It is as innocent in him as in you; and he is ashamed to betray a greater distrust of his own virtue, than you of yours. If you risk it, he will; if you leave the devil, he will not be so cowardly as to retreat. Shall he alone turn potroom, and run away from a seasonable glass? Not he! and so, for fear of being thought to think himself in danger, he drinks on and dies. Now, what right had you to countenance and abet the ruin of that man? What right had you, by a foolish and unnecessary gratification, to tempt him to sin and destruction? Remember the magnanimous declaration of Paul: 'If meat cause my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I cause my brother to offend.' This should be the maxim of every man; and there can be no doubt, that if the strong will act on the principle, they would confirm the moral courage and strengthen the moral efforts of thousands, who would otherwise be lost. For how many thousands are there, who have no strength to run counter to example!

"Indeed it will not do to give up this principle of entire abstinence; it is the corner stone of the cause; on it rests all the success in which we rejoice. Abandon it—allow men to drink moder-

ately and to judge for themselves, as you must, what is moderate drinking, and you restore the dominion of the demon at once.

"But the pledge. Is that necessary? Is that expedient?

"On this point, I am aware, there is great difference of opinion. Many of the true friends to the cause, advocates of the great principle, hesitate about the pledge. I know their objections, conscientiously and religiously entertained; they are to be treated with respect. But after the most careful consideration I have been able to give the subject, I am constrained to say, that I think them founded in error, and such as offer no sufficient reason for refusing to join the combination.

"The error seems to be twofold: First, in supposing that the pledge is always designed for his sake who takes it, whereas it is often intended chiefly for the sake of others; and secondly, in fancying that it contains a snare to his conscience, by inducing him to act from unworthy motives.

"First, these persons say: We do not use these articles; why is not this enough? Why pledge ourselves to that restraint which we already practise?

"I answer, for the sake of others; for the sake of extending the knowledge and influence of your example. There is a large class of men almost persuaded, who think on the whole, it would be better to abandon to cup-altogether, who yet continue to drink habitually, though soberly, and who thus encourage the intemperate, because they are not called to make an immediate decision. Your private example does not urge them to it any more today than next year; and they think that next year will be more convenient. But when you sign a paper and pass it to them, they are brought to a decision on the spot. And it is precisely in this way, that thousands, without a moment's hesitation, have been made practical advocates of the cause. They were advocates at heart before; yet they might never have become so openly, so as to exert a wholesome influence, except they had thus been called on for an immediate decision. In this way, therefore, your written engagement may make your practice known to many, and thus tend to influence many who never would otherwise have learned what your practice is.

"But again, they say: We lay snares for conscience, in thus surrendering our liberty. We do not think a little occasional indulgence injurious to us, though we do not desire it; and why should we tempt ourselves by the prohibition?

"It is not strange that some should be affected by this mode of viewing the matter. They religiously dread to tamper with conscience and to put its delicacy in jeopardy. But after all, are they not mistaken as to the amount of the risk? If they are accustomed to act on principle, is there much danger that appetite or civility will get ascendancy over it, because they have told their neighbors that it shall not? for this is the amount of it. Or suppose it amounted to something more, yet should they not be ready to incur the risk for the sake of the good which they may thus do to others? For this is the point to be considered. It is a question between a single regard to one's own good, and a benevolent sacrifice to the good of others. On the one side is a possible evil to one's self; on the other, an inevitable evil to others. Which is to be chosen? To a conscientious man who walks circumspectly, the personal danger is nothing; and he certainly cannot feel justifi-

fied in refusing to do what might prove an essential office of benevolence, on the selfish plea, that possibly he might thereby injure his own mind. The duty then seems obvious. It is determined by the maxim of holy writ, 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's good;' and by that already cited, 'I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I cause my brother to offend.'

"I would ask, also, why this objection should be thought so peculiarly strong in this case, when it is equally applicable to many other occasions on which it is never brought forward? 'We are principled against making promises to do our duty; we choose to do it because it is our duty; otherwise we set snares for our consciences.' But you do not act on this principle in other cases. It is your duty to speak the truth in a court of justice, yet you make a solemn engagement to do so. It is your duty to pay your debts, yet you do not hesitate to give a note of hand, promising payment. It is your duty to be faithful to your wife, yet you did not refuse, when you took her hand for better, for worse, to engage to be so. And did you ever find yourself less likely to speak the truth, pay your debts, and honor your wife, because of these promises? Have you found them snares to your conscience? Certainly then there is no force in the objection. It cannot stand before a candid examination.

"It is to be said further, in defence of this requisition, that experience has proved it essential to the prevalence of the cause; we can expect its complete triumph only through the power which is by this means imparted to its operations. It is undoubtedly a fact, that the vigorous and rapid spread of just sentiments on this subject, has been mainly owing to their having been pressed upon the notice of society, by the steady and persevering pledge of temperate men. It is through this means, that such multitudes have been led, not only to reflect, but to act, to act promptly, decidedly, fearlessly, unitedly; and if the former course of simply reasoning on the subject, and acting silently, as insulated individuals, had been continued, nothing approaching the same results could have been witnessed, nor could we now look forward with so confident assurance to complete success. Whatever objection, therefore, may seem to lie against this part of the system, a little examination proves it to be unfounded; while to admit it in practice would be ruinous to the enterprise.—No; so long as we require our magistrates to bind themselves to fidelity in office, we must not think it unreasonable to bind ourselves to this duty. If every sober man would do it, not all the obligation assumed and discharged by the officers of state, would effect so much for the virtue and prosperity of the nation. We should then speedily witness the results at which we aim."

Silkworm Eggs.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 50,000 Silkworm Eggs, warranted good, in packages of 5,000 each. Price \$1 per thousand; with short practical instructions for rearing them. April 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1832.

NO. 44.

Agriculture.

From the Horticultural Register.

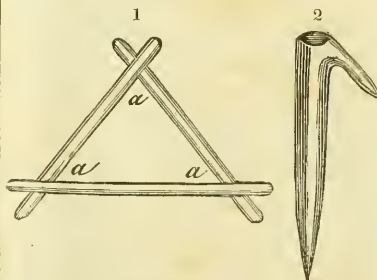
ON SUPPORTING NEWLY-PLANTED TIMBER TREES.

By MR STAFFORD, Gardener to Richard Arkwright, Esq., Willersley-Castle, near Cromford, Derbyshire, England.

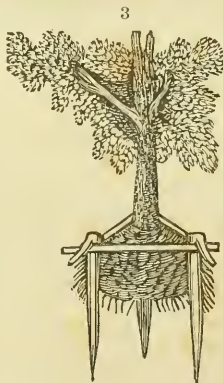
GENTLEMEN—Various have been the methods resorted to, for supporting newly-planted forest trees, but none that I have ever met with, seem to equal the system I am about to explain; all the usual methods have proved partly ineffectual, as they have invariably caused either a partial or total destruction of the trees they were intended to preserve. To prevent the evils arising from the friction of stakes and bandages, many plant their trees so deep, that to avoid destroying them one way, they actually do it another. By this improved method, the trees are not only freed from that danger, but the unsightliness of stakes, &c, about a nobleman's or gentleman's ground, is entirely done away; the stem appearing as free from any prop and yet standing as firm as though the tree had been planted fifty years. Nothing can give a clearer proof of the utility of this method, than the newly planted trees I observed at Chatsworth, which are six times larger than any I ever before saw removed; and yet these trees stand as erect and are as completely covered with foliage, as though they had continued there many years—and all this, without the least particle of a support to be seen. This, at once, gives the system a decided advantage over every other; for what could have looked more objectionable than to have seen them propped up with a parcel of huge stakes, to say nothing of the extra expense and trouble which such stakes and bandages would cost. The method, I understand, has already been sent into the world as a new one, and I give the publishers of such a system credit for so doing. My motive in writing is to substantiate what they have made known, and to show it as plainly as I can to your numerous readers.

About twenty years ago, I was employed to remove some trees that had been planted and supported in this way, about thirteen years before, when I found the wood perfectly sound and the support as firm as ever. For five succeeding years, I was present at the removal of great numbers of large trees, which were planted in an open lawn, as detached objects; and I had the satisfaction of seeing every tree keep its erect position; nor did I, during the whole of the five years, ever meet with an instance in which the system failed. I made every inquiry as to the origin of so complete a plan, and found that the person employed as the manager of the woods, had practised it for upwards of thirty years before at several noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, to which he went as an instructor in the art. Whether the invention originated with Sir Henry Cavendish, of Dovedge, or not, I am not prepared to say; but he certainly introduced it into Derbyshire about that time, and to his lasting credit, gave an entire new feature to his domain by beautifying his grounds with large trees, as erect and independent of the storm as if they had been raised on the spot.

I have inclosed a sketch of the support, which consists of three straight pieces of wood, laid in a triangular form, [fig. 1.] These pieces must be



proportioned according to the size of the tree, and the three hooked stakes, [fig. 2.] When the tree is placed in the hole, the roots spread out, and the earth, after being broken and pulverized, well shaken amongst them; the three straight pieces are placed in a triangular form round the stem of the tree, [fig. 3.] on the top of the ball; and the triangle made large enough for a hooked stake to be driven in at each angle, (a) so as not to injure the ball of earth at the root. The support thus completed, the earth is filled in, and the tree stands perfectly fast. In some situations, it is advisable to make holes for the hooked stakes with an iron bar. The stakes must be laid evenly over the top.



It appears to me, to be of little consequence what kind of wood the supports are made of; I have always found that any sort would last as long as it was necessary.

Nothing, however, that I can advance in favor of so excellent a system, will be half so convincing as the planting of a single tree; and by properly applying the materials, no person could have the shadow of a doubt of the tree standing as securely as when growing in its original situation.

I remain, gentlemen,

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE STAFFORD.

Willersley, Dec. 10, 1831.

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

LIME AS A MANURE.

Mr C. Miner of the Village Record, some time ago addressed a letter through the columns of the Village Record, to the Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, of New York. The letter contained a number of facts in relation to the profitable use of lime as a manure, among the farmers of Chester County, and some suggestions about introducing the practice to the more general notice of the New York agriculturists. To this letter Professor Eaton replied for his friend Mr V. R., and notices the fact of carbonate of lime or pulverized limestone, being used instead of the burnt lime. The fact was new to us, and may be to some of the farmers of Bucks County, for whose information we extract the letter. We believe Sir Humphry Davy in some of his writings, recommends unburnt lime for particular soils.

To the Editor of the Village Record, West Chester, Penn.—

Your address to the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in relation to the subject above named, we thankfully receive. But one who has a million and a half acres of land to supervise, who gives many thousands per year in aid of charitable institutions, education, &c, cannot attend to every department embraced in his vastly extended correspondence. I have taken charge of the agricultural department for the last twelve years. Therefore you will please to accept the following:—

Mr V. R. is familiar with the use of quick lime, to hasten the progress of the decomposition of vegetable manures. He knows, also, that it operates as a stimulus to vegetable organic action, like gypsum. But his two manors do not abound in limestone. Near the eastern side of his west manor, limestone is abundant; but the Hollanders who occupy it, are not disposed to vary from their fathers' habits.

Perhaps the Pennsylvanians, to whom we refer, are not aware that more recent trials have proved, that unburnt lime (common carbonate of lime) is more economical as a manure than burned lime, (quick lime.) Quick lime is more efficient for above three years; common unburnt limestone is equally efficient from the third to the thirteenth year, or longer. A manufacture of tabular spar (a delicate variety of carbonate of lime,) was set up on lake Champlain two years ago; more than one hundred tons are now called for. I have no doubt but quick lime will soon be abandoned, and unburnt carbonate of lime be substituted. But it is not a true substitute; quick lime should be used on what is called cold sour soil; though it is neither cold nor sour. But pulverized limestone will supersede all manures, when it is well understood.

Calculation.—Four times the quantity of ground limestone is required to equal quick lime, the third year; but it will continue its effects unabated at least ten times as long. Quick lime loses its effect in about three or four years; carbonate of lime improves the first ten years, and diminishes but little the next ten years; and its effects may be perceived fifty years.

Correct reasonings.—Farmers will never reason

correctly until they submit to the established manner, that their cultivated vegetables receive their chief nutritious matter from the atmosphere.—That, for example, the thick tuberous roots of red clover (*trifolium pratense*) is transmitted from its herbage to its roots, from the atmosphere, in the form of minute atoms of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; also nitrogen, in the case of the cruciferae, as mustard, radish, turnips, cabbage, &c. Plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime) stimulate vegetable action, as a glass of brandy stimulates a hardy laborer to eat an unusual quantity, but it affords no nutritious matter. Therefore, Indian corn, buck wheat, &c, impoverish land, by seizing greedily upon all its food, when plaster of Paris is used. But red clover improves the land, by absorbing nutritious matter from the atmosphere and depositing it in the earth in the form of clover roots.

Most respectfully,
AMOS EATON,
Senior Prof. Rensselaer School.

UTILITY OF TOADS.

A writer (Mr J. Stafford) for the Horticultural Register observes, that he has found no method so effectual for destroying ants, as that of giving every encouragement to the common toad. "I have for several years paid attention to these reptiles and so has every person under my control, inasmuch, that I have had as many as three or four dozen; some of which have become so domesticated, that I have taken them in one hand and exhibited their food in the other, which they have taken with the greatest composure. So much do my family, as well as myself, set by them, that my two little girls are in the habit of bringing them home in their hands, from the roads and fields, with as much delight as they would the choicest objects. Those I recommend are about three ounces in weight, and, from observations I have made of their progress, I should calculate about five years old. This size appears more lively than the larger ones, and I have often known them to remain for several days together, at the mouth of the hole where the ants congregated; and such is their agility, that they will take the ants when on the wing, as quick as they come within reach; and their instinct is so great, that if you erect a habitation for them, contiguous to the resort of the ants, they will remain and consider it their dwelling; and should they be taken and placed in another part of the garden or house, they will endeavor to return to their old station again. The quantity of insects they devour is immense, as they have a very quick digestion.

"I have preserved and protected them for more than twenty years. My reason for commencing it, originated from the circumstance of a friend of mine calling on me, who, on observing the hotbeds so much infested, and concluding the crops would be destroyed, advised me to introduce toads as a certain remedy; and to my great surprise and satisfaction, I observed them the next day devouring the ants as fast as I was able to count them. From that time, I have observed with satisfaction, that wherever toads are encouraged, ants will disappear. I much regret that these useful creatures should meet with the ill treatment they often do, even from gardeners. I have often been almost insulted for harboring them myself, and I have scarcely met with one individual that half appreciated their value. When trees are infested with ants, confine the toads behind a board set on one edge, until they become habituated to the spot."

Another writer for the same paper, with the signature "H. S." says, "I have known common frames for cucumbers and melons completely cleared of ants which infested them, by merely confining a toad in them."

QUICK LIME FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Mr John Plant, a writer for the Horticultural Register, informs, that "During the last six years, I have made use of quick lime in the spring, just when the buds are opening. I take the advantage of the trees being moistened with rain or dew, otherwise I sprinkle the bushes with water by a syringe or engine, and then with a quantity of fresh, well-fallen lime, I give each a strong dusting over the branches; I repeat the operation in the course of four or five days.

"Supposing that at the time the buds were beginning to expand their foliage, the insects were then hatching or about creeping from their hiding places, I was induced to adapt the application of lime, judging that it would not only destroy the young insects, but should any escape, it would, by adhering to the green buds or young foliage, render the food of the insects poisonous. By attention to the mode described, I have never had any Caterpillars on the bushes at a later season of the year. It is my practice to prune the bushes in autumn, and to have the ground about their roots manured and dug.

"I have likewise found lime to be an excellent preservative of small seeds, as broccoli, turnip, radish, &c, from the ravages of birds. When I sow a bed with seeds, I immediately give it a strong dusting all over, to prevent the birds taking what seeds may accidentally be uncovered, as they will not eat the seeds when strongly covered with the lime. When I observe the plants coming up, I water the bed or take advantage of dew, and give the bed another dusting. If the weather be rainy, I repeat it, if required, till I perceive the plants have got into rough leaf."

From the Horticultural Register.

Remarks on the Garden of T. A. Knight, Esq., President of the London Horticultural Society, at Downton Castle. By F. H. S.

GENTLEMEN—On a visit this autumn to Downton Castle, our highly respected and worthy President was so kind as to show me many of his experiments under operation, as well also as to state his experience in other things, some of which may be worthy a place in your Register.

First then, *Hot Water*, (don't be alarmed, though I wish you and hot water were better friends.) Mr Knight says, water heated to the degree of 150 will kill any insect on the pine—his gardener has proved it under his own (Mr Knight's) observation. I understand they are watered with a syringe, and repeated two or three times. Though Mr Knight has had very little trouble with insects on his pines, his fruiting house being a curvilinear, I believe with him that the insects will not increase so readily under a strong light.

The varieties of the Persian melons were very fine, growing in a small house in pots, placed on the flue in front, and trained up trellis work near the glass; the fruit of course resting on the trellis. I was surprised at the weight of one of the fruit I lifted up, and have no doubt they were much

* See the current volume of the N. E. Farmer, p. 161.

superior in flavor to those grown in dung heat. Mr Knight has holes in the front walls of his pine and melon houses, to admit air, which coming in near the flue drives up the heat and causes a circulation of air in the house, which passes off near the top of the back wall; of course more heat is required by keeping a constant circulation of air. The melons also, in frames, heated with dung linings, have air admitted through the linings up the bed to the frame.

Mr Knight's potatoes are worthy of notice;—the crop in the field was very strong, planted nearly three feet from row to row; whole potatoes planted, and pretty thick in a row. The soil seemed very shallow, as nearly all of it was taken up in earthing. Mr Knight said that he expected seven hundred bushels to the acre.

Watering celery, at Downton, is done by causing a stream to run through the trenches; and Mr Knight's fine marrow peas I found attended by the same kind of watering, a drill drawn out on one side of the row, by which means they are kept longer in bearing. F. H. S.

Remarks by the Editor of the New England Farmer.—The application of hot water for the destruction of insects, is not uncommon among European gardeners. London says, "Water heated to 120 or 130 degrees will not injure plants whose leaves are fully expanded, and in some degree hardened; and water at 200 degrees or upwards may be poured over leafless plants."

With regard to Mr Knight's mode of raising potatoes, we doubt whether it would succeed in our climate. In a moist climate, a dry and a shallow soil aid in ridges, is suitable for that plant; but in a dry and hot climate, every precaution is requisite to guard against drought. Ridges and protuberant hills are generally improper here, though well adapted to a shallow soil and British climate, where excess of moisture is often unfriendly to this prime article of produce.

PRESERVATION OF BACON.

It cannot be supposed, that any mode of preserving hams can alter the original quality of the article. All that can be anticipated is to prevent its being injured by the heat of the warmer part of the season. One mode is to pack it in *oats*; for that purpose, the chest or cask in which it is preserved should be perfectly tight, and raised about six inches from the surface of the ground, and the oats packed in quite tight.

Another mode of preserving hams and all kinds of smoked meats, recommended by T. Gould, Esq. formerly President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, is this:—Take a tierce or box, and cover the bottom with charcoal reduced to small pieces but not to dust; cover the legs or pieces of meat with stout brown paper, sowed around so as to exclude all dust; lay them down on the coal in compact order, then cover the layer with coal, and so on till your business is done, and cover the top with a good thickness of coal.

Another mode is as follows:—A piece of canvas, cotton, or other suitable cloth is sewed tightly about the ham, and this is overlaid with two or three coatings of lime white-wash, which is said to thoroughly preserve the inclosed article.

A writer in the American Farmer states, that he tried many ways to preserve ham from bugs, worms, and rancidity, but succeeded in none; though perhaps the methods he tried might an-

swer in colder climates. He then tried charcoal and succeeded perfectly. It is of great importance to have the hams, &c, dried as early as possible, that they may be packed away in dry charcoal made moderately fine. He observes, that the "difficulty of getting the charcoal off, may be made an objection by the neat housewife, &c. But if the legs or pieces of meat are covered with stout brown paper, as recommended above, the difficulty is obviated."

DISEASES IN SHEEP.

I hear complaints of great mortality among sheep, particularly among those which are in the best condition, and late dropped lambs of last year, without satisfactory cause being assigned for such mortality. I beg leave, therefore, to suggest the cause and to recommend a remedy for the evil.

The winter has been uncommonly severe, the ground almost covered with snow, and sheep have consequently been precluded their ordinary exercise, their usual supply of green food, and debarr'd also from access to the ground. They are much in the condition of a ship's crew who have subsisted, in a long voyage, wholly upon salted provisions. I will not say that earths constitute a food for sheep; yet I am satisfied, that in the absence, at least, of green food in a long winter, they are essential to their health. I will not attempt to explain their physical effects; but it is evident they take them in, in considerable quantities, from the analysis of their dung, by Kirwan, who found in 105 parts, 37 parts lime, sand and clay, while cow dung gave but 13, and horse dung 16.

I am told on credible authority, that a gentleman who was losing his sheep without apparent cause, had occasion to use some clay about his house in the winter, and observed that his sickly flock ate it with avidity; he caused a load to be placed in their yard, much of which was devoured and his sheep speedily recovered.

As a cure, therefore, I would recommend clay to be placed in the sheep yard, which can, at worst, do no harm, as the animals will not eat it unless prompted by instinct; or when it is practicable, the boughs or branches of resinous trees, as the pine and hemlock, may be given to the flock in limited quantities. Roots of any edible kind will also be highly serviceable. As a preventative in future, I advise sheep-farmers to raise and lay in, a good stock of ruta baga or other turnips, which are not only the healthiest but cheapest food for the winter consumption of sheep.—*New York Farmer.*

From the New Hampshire Sentinel.

MESSRS EDITORS—I have lately passed some examination among my fruit trees, having trimmed some of them, and examined others, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the cold on them the past winter. I have heard it remarked, by persons much older than I am and many years since, that late in the fall of the year, the buds on trees which would blossom the next spring, would be swollen much larger than those that would not blossom. Last fall I made some observations, for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of a blossom this spring, but was unable to satisfy myself at all on the subject.

The result of my examination this spring, does not satisfy me as respects the blossom, although I am inclined to think the trees are not much more

injured than usual. I find the inside bark is not dried on more limbs or twigs this spring, than is commonly the case; but the buds are much smaller than usual for this season of the year. I can perceive, however, that the buds have grown some this spring, although remarkably slow. The above relates to apple trees, of which I have perhaps five or six hundred, located on different kinds of soil and on what we call hill land.

Of pear and cherry trees, I do not find any more dead limbs of last year's growth than usual; neither do I find the inside bark turned dead and black, as is the case with those limbs which are dying.

Of peach trees we have a few, some of which have suffered from some cause or other and some are not injured, although the trees of about two years from the stone, I think are mostly if not all dead or dying. What I have written relates to my own farm.

A partial examination in some of my neighbors' orchards of apple trees, convinces me that they are similar to mine. It must be evident to all who are in the habit of making observations of the kind, that trees of every description are more backward this spring than they have been for many years. At any rate, I think it cannot be satisfactorily determined whether we shall have many or few blossoms the present season. MARLBOROUGH.

From Porter's Health Almanac.

DISINFECTING AND PURIFYING AGENTS.

The antiseptic and consequent preservative, disinfecting and purifying properties of the chlorides of soda and lime, render them highly important agents in the preservation of health, and applicable in various ways to the promotion of public and domestic comfort. It is principally, however, in the preservation and promotion of public hygiene, that these salts become in the highest degree valuable, by decomposing putrid miasmata of every kind and preventing the generation of epidemic diseases, or arresting their progress when they already exist. They are effectual in destroying the poisonous exhalations from privies, sewers, docks or ponds, left bare at low water; the putrid materials accidentally admitted or incautiously allowed to accumulate in vaults and cellars, store houses, &c.—for disinfecting hospitals, prisons, market-houses, gutters; for purifying the air of wells, mines, the rooms where silkworms are reared, the manufactories of glue, starch, catgut, &c; slaughter-houses, drains, stables, the holds of vessels, amphitheatres, churches, theatres, hospitals, infirmaries, the rooms of the sick, &c; for the preservation of dead bodies previous to burial, or for removing the fetor and injurious exhalations from bodies that have been disinterred for the purpose of judicial investigation; for washing the linen and bedding of the sick; for destroying the fetid emanations from filthy clothes, and disinfecting the stores and ware-rooms where second-hand clothing and rags are kept.

The chloride of soda, which is liquid, is rather more expensive but more powerful than the chloride of lime, which is in form of a white powder; and hence the former is applicable to disinfecting and purifying operations on a small scale. They are both used, mixed with more or less water, according to the intention in view. If a body is to be preserved before burial, add about a pint of the

concentrated chloride of soda to a bucket-full of water, and cover the body with a sheet dipped in the solution, which must be sprinkled occasionally over the corpse. Or if the chloride of lime is employed, make a mixture of about a pound of the chloride with two buckets-full of water, and proceed as before.

For vaults, cellars, &c, take two ounces of the chloride of lime to three or four pints of water, and sprinkle them from time to time, by means of a watering-pot.

The solution should be thrown into the sink of a privy, or into a well, the foul air of which it is desirable to neutralize.

To preserve the health of workmen employed in common sewers, a pound of the chloride of lime should be dissolved in three buckets-full of water; and a bucket-full of the solution should be placed by the side of the workmen, to be employed by them in washing their hands and arms, and moistening their nostrils, and for sprinkling on the filth.

For ships, take a spoonful or more of either chloride, add it to a bottle of water, and sprinkle the solution freely on every part of the hold and over the decks.

For purifying offensive water, mix it with the chloride of lime in the proportion of one or two ounces of the latter to about sixty-five gallons of the former. After being thus disinfected, the water must be exposed to the air, and allowed to settle for some time, when it becomes fit to drink.

In domestic economy. The chlorides may be used for the preservation in summer of eggs, meat, game, poultry, and other articles of aliment; to deprive vegetables, which are kept during winter, of the unpleasant odor they frequently acquire, and, finally to disinfect spoiled meat, fish, &c. To preserve eggs, they are to be put into a solution of one part of the chloride of lime in thirty-two parts of water, their place being occasionally changed. Meat, &c, may be preserved sweet by wrapping it in cloth, wet with a weakening mixture of the chloride of soda and water. To deprive vegetables and meat of any disagreeable smell or taste they may have acquired, they are to be immersed several times in water containing one fortieth or sixtieth part of chloride of soda, and then well washed in pure soft water.

The manner of disinfecting articles in a state of putridity, is by using a mixture of thirty or forty parts of water to one of chloride, and enveloping them in pieces of linen or cotton soaked in this solution, or by sprinkling them freely and at short intervals with it. By these means, the disgusting odor and poisonous exhalations given out by putrid matters are promptly destroyed, and the danger which may result from them is entirely removed.

The chlorides of lime and soda may be procured of all our principal apothecaries; the expense attendant upon their free use, is so trifling as to place them within the reach of almost every individual. As a means of removing the sources of disease in cities and villages, these salts demand the attention of those who are constituted by law the guardians of public health.

DRINK.

Rarely drink but when thou art dry; the smaller the drink, the clearer the head and the cooler the blood, which are great benefits in temper and business.—*William Penn's Works.*

Selections.

From the Naturalist.

THE CRANBERRY.

The cranberry, which is so much esteemed in tarts, is a native of the turf, mossy bogs, in the mountainous and fenny parts of Europe, New Holland and America, flowering from May to July. Few plants are more elegant. Its wiry, shrubby stems, creep among the bog moss with long, branching, fibrous roots, which often appear to imbibe nourishment from the clear water alone.

There are four species of cranberry enumerated in the *Hortus Britannicus*, the most important of which are the long-fruited cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, and the red-fruited cranberry, *Oxycoccus erythrocarpus*, both indigenous to the United States. They are the produce of damp swampy lands only; but the idea that they will not bear transplanting is erroneous, for they have been transplanted from this country to England, and produced fruit beyond calculation. Mr H. Hall, of Barnstable, Mass. has been engaged for twenty years or more in the cultivation of this fruit; and his grounds have averaged for the last ten years, seventy bushels per acre, and some seasons he has had one hundred bushels. Mr F. A. Haydon, of Lincoln, Mass. gathered from his farm last year four hundred bushels of cranberries, which he sold in this city for six hundred dollars. It is well known that cranberries are capable of being transplanted to Europe, without suffering by the voyage. American cranberries are frequently sold in London at eight dollars a bushel, as fresh as when first gathered from the marshes. This information may be worth the attention of those who have marshy or brook land, as a matter of profit; and to those who have ornamental water in their gardens or parks, it would be found an embellishment to the banks, it being an elegant little fruit on the ground, where it trails and spangles the ground with red and variegated berries.

Cranberries are of an astringent quality and esteemed good to restore the appetite. They were formerly imagined efficacious in preventing pestilential diseases.

Cranberries may be preserved perfect for several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stopping them closely in dry bottles. The red-fruited cranberry yields a juice which has been employed to stain paper or linen, purple.—These berries are of great value and importance for different culinary and well-known purposes, as in pies, tarts, &c.

Cranberries may all be raised from seeds or off-set root suckers, creeping roots and trailing rooting stalks. Those also growing with several rooted stalks and branches, may be divided in the root and top into separate plants, in which way they succeed very well. The seeds should be sown, where that method is pursued, in autumn, as soon as they are ripe and gathered, in a shady border or in the places where the plants are to grow and remain; and when the young plants are up they should be kept clean, and be removed with earth about their roots, as there may be occasion. The off-sets and root-plants may be set out in the same season, in a soil resembling that in which they naturally grow. It may likewise be advisable, in many cases, to take the plants from their natural situations with balls of earth about their roots. Some, however, succeed in the common

border and other parts. They may in some cases be removed in the spring season, but the other is the better way.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TO DESTROY RATS.

MR GOODELL—In your paper of January 28, your correspondent, Ulmus, complains bitterly of the depredations and trespasses of the rats, upon his property. He is welcome to my experience on the subject, without the reward or inducement of a patent right held out by him.

About the year 1803, I removed on to a farm near Savannah, in the State of Georgia, where I was very much annoyed with rats, which in that climate harbor in the woods in immense numbers, and are drawn in swarms round every out building where they are likely to get food. I tried arsenic in every form mentioned by Ulmus and many others, but all was without any effect. At last I procured a quart of opened oysters, to which I added about an ounce of arsenic, stewed them well together; then divided them, two or three oysters in each separate shell, and placed them under and about the house. The oysters all disappeared in about fifteen or twenty minutes. In the course of two or three days after this, I observed several rats very much swelled and their hair rough and standing; but I have no recollection of seeing a single dead rat, nor were they materially thinned about the out-house; from which I conclude that arsenic, although it may sicken, will not destroy rats.

The ensuing spring, I was troubled with immense flocks of a bird called a Corbeau, in size between our large corn black-bird and the crow. These with the field rats and the squirrels, threatened to destroy, totally, my cornfield and garden. I procured two ounces of *mur romica*, which I bruised or pounded in an iron mortar and then added two or three quarts of hot water, let it stand to soak all night. In the morning I took about a peck of corn and poured the water from the *mur romica* on it, and left it to soak till near sundown. Towards evening I scattered the corn all round the fences, and crossed the fields from corner to corner, scattering a little of the corn as I went. After which I had no further trouble with the birds, no one of them venturing to alight on the field after that day. I found a number of dead rats and squirrels near the fences. Such is the result of my experience, and if it will be of any benefit to Ulmus or any other of your readers, I shall feel myself sufficiently paid for any trouble in communicating the same. I remain yours,

R. M. WILLIAMS.

Middlesex, Feb. 12, 1832.

From the New York Farmer.

ZINC WARE.

At a regular meeting of the Albany Institute, held the 28th ult. Dr T. Romeyn Beck read a paper on the *danger to health* in employing articles manufactured from Zinc, for culinary and domestic purposes. The author stated, that his attention had been recently called to the subject, from the fact, that articles of zinc ware are at present advertised as well adapted for cooking rice and all kinds of sweetmeats; also for the dairy, being recommended as producing from twenty to twenty-five per cent more cream or butter, than any other way, and for preserving butter sweet, &c.

The patentee, (if his patent be tenable,) could not have been aware, that this subject had been made a matter of investigation with European governments, and the result a most unfavorable one.

The following are among the facts stated in corroboration of this assertion:—

The French government, in 1813, were desirous of substituting zinc canteens in the army, instead of tin ones, as neater and more durable. Previous to introducing them, the minister of war referred the subject to the following eminent chemists and medical men: Chausseur, Gay Lussac, Thénard and Clusel. They reported against their use most decidedly, and for the following (amongst other) reasons: Zinc is readily and powerfully corroded by vinegar. Common urine dissolves a portion of it, with a disengagement of hydrogen gas. Even water, standing a considerable time in vessels of zinc, acquired a disagreeable taste, and by its oxygen dissolved a portion and formed an oxide. [An abstract of this report, is contained in the New York Medical Reports, vol. 17, p. 188.]

During the same year, both the ministers of War and of the Interior, referred the subject of zinc vessels for culinary purposes, to the French Institute. The report was unfavorable. Cuvier says, they found "that zinc was too soluble even in the weakest acids, in fat and even in water; that the salts which it forms are too aerial, and in certain cases, act too violently on the intestines to allow the employment of the metal for any such purposes, without inconvenience. Say found, that even distilled water kept in vessels of zinc, acquired a decided styptic taste, and that the *juices of fruits*, when boiled in similar vessels, dissolve a portion of them and form a sufficient quantity of salt to render their taste disagreeable." [Annals of Philosophy, edited by P. Thompson, 4, 310.]

Proust, an eminent Spanish chemist, was about the same time ordered by his government to investigate this subject. His report, which is a very elaborate one, fortified by numerous experiments, is equally unfavorable. It may be found in the first series of the English Repository of Arts.

The medical faculty of Paris requested Vanquelin and Deyeux to examine this subject. They found, besides the effects of vinegar and water, already mentioned, that citron juice on being boiled in zinc vessels, dissolved the metal and formed a salt. Common salt in solution, furnished a liquor which, on being tested, gave a precipitate of oxide of zinc. Even butter heated in a zinc sauce-pan destroyed the polish of the vessel, and a small hole was formed in its bottom. It is therefore impossible, they remark, to employ it for kitchen utensils, without incurring the hazard of its being united, either in the state of oxide or salt, with domestic viands.

After reading these authorities, Dr B. submitted to the members, whether the experiment of introducing such vessels in this country, should not be discontinued. He exhibited a zinc kettle in which about a gill of vinegar had stood for two days in the cold air. The acid had become dark and colored, and bitter to the taste; and the surface of the vessel where it had rested had oxidized. Here no heat had been applied. What then must be the result where sweetmeats are prepared in them, all of which contain more or less acid?—The same remark must undoubtedly apply to a sufficient extent, to all other articles proposed to be kept in zinc vessels.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

IMPORTED STOCK.

To the Publishing Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—It is certainly to be regretted, that some respectable farmers show a disposition not only to indulge prejudices against the imported breeds of cattle, but to excite these impressions on the minds of others. They appeal to a popular feeling, and a very natural one, which too easily besets us—"our own superiority." "The true worth of our ancient breed," says one, "as to their competition, is much neglected." Again—"our old accustomed breeds are unnoticed." In the most approved practices of breeding of stock, perhaps no better reason need be given for a change, than this very fact, that it is *our old accustomed breed*, on which a cross would be beneficial for that cause only. As the disadvantage of breeding "in and in" for a length of time, has been long admitted, the principle of a change of breed or cross, by judicious selections, has, it is believed, induced almost universal assent and practice.

Some contend, that a given weight may be placed on any part of animals, to correct a deficiency; and others, that every disposition and property may be improved by a skilful observation and practice herein. The attention of agriculturists in Europe, has been for the greater part of the last century, engaged in this process. In England more especially—if we can believe all we see, or all we hear, or any part of it—animals of extraordinary production, as well as those of great beauty, size and power, with a favorable disposition to fatten, have been brought to view. Instances might be here quoted, but they are too well known to need it! Wherever, in any country, a judicious selection of stock has been in careful continued practice, we must shut our eyes and seal up our senses not to perceive the beneficial result. And why should we doubt our power in this particular? It seems the all-wise intention in our condition, that we should cultivate and improve everything about us! And do we not so do? How is it with the horse and various other animals? Are they not bred and reared, for various uses, by careful selection and attention? And why should we easily and indolently admit that nothing is to be effected in our cattle, forming, as they do, the great sources of our comfort and support?

But though our efforts in this country may have been less strenuous and uniform, and for a shorter period of time, still we do not want proofs of what may be done at home. Our cattle are susceptible of improvement, as the Sutton race will show. Those who most dislike the imported breed, tell of some native stock in their neighborhood which is superior. Be it so! Our stock was mostly derived from Great Britain, and is doubtless as capable of improvement.

All that is to be said, is, that when *that* which time only can produce, has for nearly a century been in careful progression, a prudent consideration will avail of the advantage.

It is further complained, "that much is said of the imported and little or nothing of our native stock." If this alludes to any general expression or opinion, it will have its due weight and no more. But the object of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society has been, to promote a *judicious selection*, as the *great thing necessary*, and so their committees have uniformly urged. The premi-

ums on such animals have been mostly given to native stock, it is believed; some to the imported breed to be sure; the far greater number of the former makes this natural. In many cases the richness of the milk in the imported breed, has been remarkable; and their general size, proportion and beauty, has been thought to exceed our old races.

The disappointment of a farmer, who has paid a large price for an animal (as has occurred) that has long legs and "a bag that is difficult to be found," is to be regretted—but these things will sometimes happen. But it is earnestly contended for in Europe and by many here, that where there has been a long transmission of improved blood in stock, this occurs much more rarely!

The improved short-horns are not generally esteemed a long-legged race; many of them are great milkers; though for this property they are thought by some to have too great a tendency to become fat. By this facility they often disappoint those who wish to increase their breed. This disposition to fatten is so felt in England, that at their Smithfield cattle-show last year, it was proudly said, "Foreigners may boast of their sunny climes, of the spontaneous produce of their soil, of their grapes, and their wine, and their olive yards, but no land but England can boast of their *fat cattle-show*."

The object of the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, is to encourage whatever is connected with the great staples of the country—not to write down one race of cattle and set up another. Whatever means are at hand, let them be made use of. But if others and superior, can be had from abroad, brought home and used to greater advantage, let us not be too steadfast in our old habits and practices, lest we should perceive too late, that we have stood still while others have advanced. I am yours, JOHN WELLES.

Boston, March 22, 1832.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MOSSY LANDS.

MR GOODSELL—In your paper of the 25th ult. your correspondent, Timothy, inquires what he shall do to cure mossy lands. I answer, there are three ways in which such land may be helped.

1st. If it is occasioned by too much water, and the land has sufficient descent, then ditching is the obvious remedy.

2d. If the land lies too low to be cured by ditching, then I should recommend to cart on a plentiful dressing of pit-sand and chip-dirt, to be dropped in alternate leaps, to be spread so as to raise the surface about an inch; plough it, harrow it, and seed it anew. But lands of this kind are sometimes miry, and cannot be ploughed; in that case, I should recommend,

3dly. To haul on a plentiful dressing of pit-sand only. Let it be spread over the surface, scatter on some timothy and red-top grass seed; in a few years the sand will subside and the rich mold below it will rise to the surface, and the land will be permanently cured of its disposition to become mossy. If the land be naturally dry, and the grasses merely run out, then simply ploughing and re-seeding will be sufficient; but where it is too low and wet, I think ploughing can afford no permanent benefit, because the land will in a few years settle to its former level, bringing with it the water and moss. Such is the result of my obser-

vation and experience on this subject—and I remain, Yours, &c, R. M. WILLIAMS.
Middlesex, March 6, 1832.

From the Literary Gazette.

NEW BOILING APPARATUS.

Mr Perkins, the celebrated engineer, has recently discovered and obtained a patent for a new mode of boiling, by a process so simple that it is a subject of surprise to all who see it, that it has not been earlier among our useful improvements. It consists in placing within a boiler, (of the form common to the purpose to which it is applied, and of all capacities, from coffee pots to steam-boilers,) a vessel, that may, by slight stays, be kept at equal distances from the sides and the bottom of the boiler, and having its rim below the level of the liquid; the inner vessel has a hole in the bottom, about one third of its diameter. On the application of the fire to the boiler, the heated liquor rises in the space between the two vessels, and its place is supplied by the descent of the column in the inner vessel, or as Mr Perkins calls this part of apparatus, the circulator; for the ascending portion having the space it occupied supplied by the descending liquid in the centre, and the level of the centre being kept up by the running in of the heated portion which has risen on the sides, a circulation rapidly begins and continues; thus bringing into contact with the heated bottom and sides of the boiler, the coldest portion of the liquid.

By this process, the rapidity of evaporation is excessive, far exceeding that of any other method previously known; whilst the bottom of the boiler having its acquired heat constantly carried off by the circulating liquid, never burns out, nor rises in temperature many degrees above the heat of the liquid. In many manufactures this is a most important discovery, especially in salt-works, brewers' boilers, and for steam-boilers; and applied to our culinary vessels, no careless cook can burn what she has to dress in a boiler by neglecting to stir it, as the circulation prevents the bottom of the boiler from ever acquiring heat enough to do mischief. We need hardly add, that this discovery is esteemed by men of science to be one of the most useful and important of the present day.

Curious fact in the economy of bees.—When two or three distinct hives are united in autumn, they are found to consume together scarcely more honey during the winter, than each of them would have consumed singly if left separate. In proof of this remarkable result, the author states a variety of experiments to which he had recourse, and all of which led uniformly to the same conclusion. And indeed he shows positively, by a reference to upwards of thirty hives, six of which had their population thus doubled, that the latter do not consume more provisions during winter than a single hive does; and that, so far from the bees suffering from this, the doubled hives generally send forth the earliest and best swarms.—*Arc. of Sci.*

Those who wish to get good lettuce and tender radishes, should plant in April the best of seeds, for they may as well expect a good breed of cattle from the common scrubs, as good vegetables from bad seed. The earth should be stirred once in two days at least about radishes, as soon as they are as large as a goose quill, and they will well repay the labor bestowed upon them.—*Genesee Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 16, 1832.

MUNIFICENCE.

Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN, Bart. a native of Massachusetts, now in London, to whom this country has been oftentimes heretofore indebted for valuable donations of cattle, horses, &c, presented through the medium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, has recently exhibited new proof of his patriotism and liberality. He has forwarded to Jonathan Winship, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. two large boxes of scarce and estimable plants, including several hundreds of the choicest productions of English gardens. These are accompanied by a letter, requesting Mr Winship to "please to accept them as a mark of my regard for my native land, and respect for you." We wish this benefactor of his country may long continue to enjoy life, health, and the happiness which results from having contributed to the happiness of others, and receiving the merited acknowledgments of respect and gratitude, from his fellow citizens on this side of the Atlantic.

LIME FOR INDIAN CORN.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you or some of your correspondents inform me, through the medium of your paper, the method of applying lime in growing Indian corn? If placed under the corn at planting, how much may with safety be placed under each hill, when slackened? To this query an answer is of importance. Or is it better to apply it at the first or second hoeing?

In the present volume of the New England Farmer, pages 186, 187, there is a communication from Charles Bugbee, of his method of growing Indian corn, by spreading his manure and placing in the hill, lime, plaster of Paris, and ashes. He does not say, but I conclude they were mixed together, being in the whole thirty bushels.

N. B. As planting time is at the door, an answer is solicited. A FARMER.

May 7, 1832.

By the Editor.—Mr Bugbee says, "Last spring I ploughed up a piece of green sward, measuring about five acres, and prepared it for corn as well as the means would permit. After ploughing, thirty loads of manure to the acre were spread over the ground, and thoroughly mixed with the earth by the barrow, without disturbing or breaking up the sward. The ground being now prepared, on the 30th of May I planted my corn. A small quantity of ashes, lime, and plaster of Paris, mixed together and prepared for the purpose, was introduced at the time of planting, or put in the hill. Of this mixture or composition, there were two and a half bushels of lime, the like quantity of plaster, and twenty-five bushels of ashes, for the whole five acres."

It should seem, then, that thirty bushels of manure, probably from the barn-yard, was spread over the whole surface of five acres; and two and a half bushels of lime, two and a half bushels of plaster of Paris, and twenty-five bushels of ashes, making a mixture of thirty bushels more, was put in the hills. Thus the whole quantity applied was sixty bushels—thirty from the barn-yard, and thirty of lime, ashes and plaster, mixed as above.

The farmers of Rensselaer County, New York, say, that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of a corn-hill immediately after

planting, if it follow sward, to prevent grub larvae from destroying it. The same application will have a similar effect, if applied to the top of potato hills. But neither unleached ashes, nor lime in its caustic state, should in any case come in contact with the seed corn or the young plants.

THE SEASON.

Extract from a letter, dated Ketch Mills, Cono, May 14, 1832.

Apple and pear trees are now putting forth blossoms, and appear tolerably promising. Peach trees have been much killed. Cherries show some blossoms; but the winter or something else has killed and injured very many fruit trees in this vicinity. Apricots have not blossomed. Vegetation has come forward rapidly within three or four days, and we trust are all putting forth their foliage.

To preserve vegetables from degenerating.—Many persons experience great disadvantage from the changing of their garden seeds and other seeds into a worse kind, or into those of a quite different sort. In this way, pumpkins and squashes, cabbages and turnips, gourds, and even cucumbers and musk-melons, have injured one another, and produced a mingled sort unfit for use.

To preserve the purity of seeds, the following rules are recommended:—Never plant gourds near squashes, lest you make the squashes bitter. Never plant squashes near pumpkins, lest you cause both sorts to degenerate. Never place different sorts of seed cabbages near each other, lest you create a mixture, nameless and not worth naming. Never plant seed turnips near seed cabbages, lest both should be spoiled. Never plant different sorts of seed beets, seed radishes, &c, near each other; and as a general rule, never plant near one another vegetables which resemble each other in some respects, but having qualities which should be kept distinct.

Loudon says, the great art of the seed gardener is to grow seeds true to their kind, for which purpose, one grower must not attempt too many varieties of the same species; but he may grow a number of different species, and of varieties of the same species, provided they do not come into flower at the same time.

Preserving Seeds, &c.—Mr Thomas Short, in the Horticultural Register, says in substance, sugar, salt, and paper have been used for the purpose of preserving seeds, but have proved insufficient; but the following method will answer perfectly well:—Let the seeds which are to be preserved be immersed in a strong solution of gum Arabic; then let them be carefully dried, and without any further preparation, they will become perfectly secured against the injurious consequences of a humid and variable atmosphere, and not subject to mildew, and therefore enabled to retain their vitality after the most protracted voyage.

To preserve Wood from decay.—W. Claughton, of Chesterfield, Eng. gives the following method of rendering garden sticks secure from rotting:—"First, they are made of red deal, they are then placed in a situation in which they become very dry; when in this condition they are soaked in a quantity of linseed oil, allowing them to remain in it some time; when removed from this they are again dried for a week or two, or at least as long as is necessary to dry up all moisture occasioned by the soaking in of the oil. When they are com-

pletely dry, they are painted over with Verdigris paint, which entirely preserves them, as it completely prevents any wet from possibly penetrating." A similar process, no doubt would preserve wooden implements of any kind.

Acclimating Plants, or accommodating half-hardy exotics to climates colder than those to which they naturally belong.—H. Groom, in the Gardener's Magazine, states, that "From the observations I have made on early-flowering plants placed against south walls, I am decidedly of opinion, (where the fruit is not the object,) that we are in an error; and that, instead of being planted against a south wall with the idea of their receiving the sun in the winter and spring months, thereby forwarding them unduly, all early-flowering plants should be placed against north walls; as it must be quite clear to persons acquainted with such plants, that the grand object is to retard their blooming, as much as possible, until the season is sufficiently advanced to enable them to expand, without the liability of being destroyed by frost.

Roofs of Buildings.—It is stated in Brewster's Journal, that Zinc, rolled into large plates, is now a good deal employed as a substitute for lead and slates, in the roofing of buildings, both in Britain and on the Continent. The great advantage of these plates of lead, is their lightness, being only one sixth part of the weight of lead. They do not rust, which is another great advantage, and has led to the employment of zinc pipes, both for cold and hot water.

The Weevil.—Salt is said to be a complete preventative against the destruction of wheat by the weevil. Mix a pint of salt with a barrel of wheat, or put the grain in old salt barrels, and the weevil will not attack it. In stacking wheat, four or five quarts of salt to every hundred sheaves, sprinkled among them, will entirely secure them from the depredations of this insect and render the straw more valuable as food for cattle.—Horticultural Register.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr Hovey, of Cambridge, exhibited the following fine Hyacinths, on Saturday, May 12, 1832:—

Don Gratuit, (white.)
Gold of Ophir, (yellow.)
La Bien Aimée, (blue.)
Staaten General, (single blue.)
Lord Wellington, (single red.)
Velout Poupre, (dark blue.)

The following letter was received from General Wingate, and the scions of ——— pear, (the fruit of which was exhibited last season,) distributed among the members of the Society.

PORTLAND, May 7, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Accompanying this, I have sent a small bundle of scions from the pear trees of Mr William McLaughlin, of Scarborough. Some of the fruit of the trees from which these scions were taken, was exhibited last autumn at the rooms of the Horticultural Society in Boston. You will please to present these scions to the Society, for the purpose of being distributed among its members. I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. WINGATE, Jr.

MR ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

Young Barefoot.

THIS very handsome Colt, just three years old, (was the first colt ever got in America, by the truly celebrated full blood horse Barefoot, sent from England by Sir Isaac Coffin,) was raised by John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, out of a large and superior mare of American breed. He is a beautiful dark bay, with black mane and tail, and is considered an animal of great promise. He will be kept for the usual season at the stable in Brighton, where Baclout and Cleveland have heretofore stood.

Terms—\$12—to be paid before the mare is taken away; and should the mare not prove to be in foal, the money will be returned. Pasturage can be furnished for mares, they to be, however, at the risk of the owners.

JOHN PARKINSON.

Brighton, May 16, 1832.

Garden Compound.

For the preservation of Peach and other Fruit Trees.

This is thought to be an infallible preservative of the Peach, Plum, and other fruit trees, from the destructive worms and insects which in the spring attack and destroy the vitality of the tree. By a proper application of the compound, insects will not deposit their eggs in the bark. This article will not harden in the sun, but remain liquid for several months, in this respect it is vastly superior to any other compound in use.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN M. IVES, Salem; and JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston.

Price, 33 cents per bottle, with directions for its use. May 16, 1832.

Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, *Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel* for excavating or leveling dirt.

This may certify that I have been using Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patented Scraper, and am fully satisfied that it is much better than any other scraper of the kind, for digging and clearing cellars, than I have before used or seen. Fairhaven, July 12, 1831. ANSEL WHITE.

This may certify that I have used Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patent Scraper on the roads in this town, and find it a machine superior to any other I ever used before, for removing earth; and would hereby recommend it to public patronage. New Bedford, Aug. 22, 1831. LEVI SHAW.

Conqueror.

THE entire horse Conqueror will stand the ensuing season at the Ten Hills Stock farm in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, at ten dollars, to insure a mare in foal, secured by a note at ten months, to be valid and payable in case the mare proves to have been in foal, and one dollar to the groom at the time of covering.

Conqueror was bred near Montreal (Canada) foaled in May, 1825, and sired by a noted Normandy horse out of a blood Mare—he is rising 15 hands high and remarkably well grown, combining great power, generous spirit, good action, very docile in his temper, and of that hardy color, iron gray. This horse has taken three premiums in Canada, as the best horse at that country. He has probably as much, or more than any other horse now living, of the strains of blood so well known in N. E. by the name of "the Morgan breed"—from the best accounts the original Morgan horse was made up of the same strains of blood as Conqueror. Conqueror has proved a sure foal-getter, and is recommended to the public by

SAML. JACQUES.

The full blood horse Sportsman also stands as above—for pedigree see late Nos. of the Farmer. May 16.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.—This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any now in use. May 16.

Millet.

A liberal price will be paid at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for 50 bushels of fresh, clean Millet, for seed. May 16.

Sylva Americana.

JUST published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, *Sylva Americana*, or a description of the Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, practically and botanically considered. Illustrated by more than one hundred engravings. By D. J. Browne. Price \$2.50. May 16.

Gentleman's Pocket-farrier.

THE Gentleman's Pocket-farrier, shewing how to use your Horse on a journey, and what remedies are proper for common accidents that may happen on the road. By F. TREVISE, Veterinary Surgeon. The remedies this little tract prescribes are simple and easily obtained, and never fail of a cure where the disorder is curable; therefore no man who values his horse should presume to travel without it. For sale by J. B. RUSSELL at the New England Seed Store, North Market Street. Price 15 cents. May 9, 1832.

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street: Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple); Winne (dark purple); Alexander, (black); and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each. April 4.

Flower Seeds, \$1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street. Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are, Ten Weeks Stock Gilliflower.

Sensitive Plant.
Mexican Blue Ageratum.
Forget-me-Not.
Ice Plant.
Elegant Coreopsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labeled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price \$1 for the 18 sorts.

For Sale.

A half blood Durham Short-horn Cow, eight years old, with calf by a full blooded bull of the same breed. Her calves have been large and uncommonly fine animals.

CHARLES E. NORTON.

South Berwick, Me. April 25, 1832.

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed store, 50½ North Market street, by J. B. Russell, 100 lbs. Large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Baga, of the first quality, European growth; 100 lbs. large White Flat English Field Turnip; 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color. May 28.

Wool.

JAMES VILA, Wool Broker and Commission Merchant, Nos. 3 and 4, Phillips' Buildings, has for sale a general assortment of

Russian, Saxony Lambs,
Smyrna, do. Sheep,
Juland, Buenos Ayres,
Also, a large assortment of Domestic Fleece, Sorted and Pulled Wools.

Cast Steel Scythes.

JUST received, a few dozen of extra Cast Steel Scythes, which were highly approved of the last season. Likewise, a few dozen of Cass' and Baker's Patent Scythe Smiths, the most approved article now in use.

J. N. NEWELL,

April 11. No. 51 and 52 N. Mar. st.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FEARING & CO

Nuttall's Ornithology.

JUST received by J. B. Russell, No. 50 1-2 North Market Street, Boston—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Jan. 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	1450	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	105 00	108 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	10 00	11 50
prime, . . .	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	3	9
skimmed milk, . . .	"		3
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria, . . .	"	5 25	5 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	61	63
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	55	58
Rye, . . .	"	85	90
Barley, . . .	"	87	1 00
Oats, . . .	"	48	50
HAY, . . .	cwt.	65	70
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 00	9 25
Fat, first quality, . . .	"	22 00	23
LIME, . . .	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at, . . .	ton	3 50	3 75
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	45	55
Merino, 3/4ths washed, . . .	"	41	45
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	42	44
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	38	40
Native, washed, . . .	"	36	38
(Pulled superfine, . . .	"	56	58
1st Lambs, . . .	"	46	48
2d, " . . .	"	38	40
3d, " . . .	"	28	30
1st Spinning, . . .	"	45	48
Northern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	6 1/2
VEAL, . . .	"	6	7
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	8
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	20	25
lump, best, . . .	"	25	28
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel		1 00
Indian, retail, . . .	"		75
POTATOES, . . .	"	50	75
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, MAY 14, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 251 Beef Cattle, 8 pairs Working Oxen, 26 Cows and Calves, 14 Sheep, and 145 Swine. **PRICES.** Beef Cattle.—The market today for Beef was rather quicker, and perhaps a little better. We quote extra at \$6 a 6.25; prime at 6; good at 5.75; thin at 5 a 5.50.

Working Oxen.—Several sales were effected, but we could not obtain the price.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, and 30.

Sheep.—Those at market were a lot of fine cosset wethers, and were taken at about \$9 each.

Swine. Prices continue high. A lot of 67 fat hogs were taken at \$4.60 per hundred; 53-4 c was refused for a small lot of shoats, half barrows. A few were retail at 6 c for sows and 7 c for barrows.

New York Cattle Market. May 11.—800 head of Beef Cattle in market this week, and all sold quick; average \$7; we quote \$6 to 8; we did not hear of any selling over 8. Sheep and Lambs quite scarce—sales of sheep sheared 2.50 a 5; lambs 2.50 a 4. Swine, sales at 4 a 4-1-4.—Daily Adv.

In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE BIRDS.

Of all the inexcusable wantonness of men and boys, that manifested in the destruction of the various beautiful birds which visit us in this delightful season, is the most unaccountable. Who can look upon them with pain? To whom can they be offensive? Whom do they injure? On the contrary, who can behold them perched upon the trees, or winging their way from garden to grove and shrub to flower, without inexpressible emotions of delight? What ear attuned to harmony is not charmed with their simple melody? and who that can enjoy a walk or a ride in town or country, or that has a taste for beauty and happiness, can feel unwilling to see our trees and gardens animated with the presence of these gentle visitors? Why then hunt and destroy them? Why should it be allowed to kill them at any season?

If they could be protected for two or three years, they would become so numerous as to destroy all our most injurious insects, and in that way greatly benefit the community, by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of our fruit. They would also become much more tame, and would approach more nearly to our dwellings and public walks. How enchanting would our rural shades be rendered thereby; and how happy would those murderous boys be made, to see them playing around our malls and alighting on every shrub in town or country.

Do, Mr Fessenden, implore the boys, young and old, to obey the dictates of taste, sense and interest, and desist from the further destruction of those amiable songsters.

JULIA.

SPANISH INQUISITION.

When Gen. Lasalle entered Toledo, he immediately visited the palace of the Inquisition. The great number of the instruments of torture, especially the instrument to stretch the limbs, the drop bath (already known) which cause a lingering death, excited horror even in the minds of soldiers hardened in the field of battle. Only one of these instruments, (singular of its kind, for refined torture, disgraceful to reason and religion in the choice of its object,) seems to deserve a particular description. In a subterranean vault, adjoining a secret audience chamber, stood in a recess in the wall, a wooden statue made by the hands of the Monks, representing, (who would believe it?) the Virgin Mary! A gilded glory beamed round her head, and she held a standard in her right hand. It immediately struck the spectator, notwithstanding the silk garments which fell in ample folds from the shoulders on both sides, that she wore a breast plate. Upon a closer examination it appeared, that the whole front of the body was covered with extremely sharp nails and small blades of knives, with the points projecting outwards.—One of the servants of the Inquisition, who was present, was ordered by the General to make the machine *manœuvre*, as he expressed himself.

As the statue extended its arms and gradually drew them back, as if she would affectionately press somebody to her heart, the well filled knapsack of a Polish grenadier supplied for this time the place of the victim. The statue pressed it closer and closer, and when, at the command of the General, the director made it open its arms and

return to its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three inches deep, and remained hanging upon the nails and knife blades. It is remarkable, that the barbarians had the wickedness to call these instruments of torture "Madre Dolorosa"—not the deeply afflicted, pain-enduring; but by a play on words, the pain-giving—Mother of God!

Whitewashing.—It is a very common practice to whitewash rooms, walls and fences, with simple lime and water. The result is, that a touch brings it off upon the hands or clothes, and a few successive rains leave almost bare the materials upon which it has been laid, and which are exposed to the weather. On in-door work, a little glue will fix it so that it will not easily rub off, nor whiten the press that happens to come in contact with it. Out of doors, glue alone will not answer; skimmed milk is probably the cheapest and best ingredient that can be easily procured. Those who put on whitewash without anything of this kind to retain it, act on the same principle as if they should fill a sieve with water, or cover a house with boards without nailing them.—*Lynn Messenger.*

To promote the growth of trees.—Some separate the dry bark of fruit and forest trees, to promote their growth and prevent the bark binding too much. This disfigures the tree, making seams in the trunk, and makes it grow in angles. The best way is, when the sap is forced up by warmth of spring, to scrape off all the scaly particles of the dead bark, and wash the trees repeatedly during the week with soap-suds, &c. Trees of considerable age will then have a youthful appearance, be more thrifty; and in case of fruit trees, the fruit will make more cider than that grown on scurvy moss-grown trees.

Put cinders, bones, stones, about the roots of pear trees; it will increase their growth one third and save them from blight.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Love, Law and Physic.—In London, last February, a young woman was brought before the police by a young Buntline, a sailor, lately paid off from a British man-of-war on the South American station, who charged her with stealing a sovereign from him. Bill stated, that he had written letters to her and intended to make her his wife, but was sorry to find on his return that her fame was not very fair. This he did not mind so much as that she was a drunkard, and on his first meeting urged him to treat. They had half a pint of rum between them, and when he laid a sovereign on the counter to pay for the same, she seized it and put it into her mouth, as if to swallow it. She refused to disgorge, and he took her in his arms to carry her to an apothecary to have an emetic administered! She struggled violently in the street, which drew a great crowd of persons, who thought she had been seized with the true Asiatic Cholera, especially as the sailor was taking her into an apothecary's shop. Arrived there, the man of physic refused his aid in the case, and Bill had to take her to the Police, where on search, *secundum artem*, the sovereign was found under the lady's tongue.—*Boston Patriot.*

Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Lying rides on debt's back.

Morns Multicaulis.

FOR Sale at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 503 North Market street:

A few very fine and vigorous plants of the celebrated Chinese Mulberry, so valuable for Silk worms, originally from the elevated regions of China—and introduced into France from the Philippine Islands a few years since. These plants now offered for sale, have been received direct this spring from Paris, and were selected by Mons. Andre Michaux, author of the North American Sylva, and are much larger than any that have heretofore been offered here. Packed in moss separately for transportation, price 1 dollar each. A particular account of this tree by Gen. Dearborn will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. ix. page 28. April 11.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 503 North Market street, by J. B. Russell:

A fresh supply of Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, so valuable on thin soils for either a hay crop or for grazing. Col. TAYLOR, a distinguished farmer, says of it, "It is the hardest grass I have ever seen; and bears drought and frost, and heat and cold, better than any I have ever cultivated. It keeps possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, and in drought, than any grass known to me; and if cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as pleasant and nutritive to stock, as any grass known to me."—See also the opinion of Mr. PHINNEY, a most judicious farmer, in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 300.

Also,—Lucerne Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Fowl Meadow, Barley, Buck Wheat, Spring Rye, Spring Wheat, Broom Corn, Seed Corn, &c. March 28.

New American Gardener,—sixth edition.

This day published by J. B. Russell and Carter & Hendee:

The New American Gardener, a treatise on the culture of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Asparagus, &c. &c. By T. G. Fessenden, assisted by several gentlemen. Sixth Edition. Price \$1 00.—This we think may be considered the most popular and practical work on Gardening extant. March 28.

Prince's Pomological Manual.

The second volume of this work is now ready for delivery, and the third volume is nearly completed.

These three volumes contain all the Orchard and Garden Fruits described by DuRoi, and other French writers of high authority, and also all that are described in the transactions of the London Horticultural Society, the Pomological Magazine, the Pnyx Malus Bretonfrensis, and Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, as well as the numerous choice varieties which have originated in our own country. In the preface to Vol. II. the "Introduction" given by Mr Lindley has been inserted entire, and great care has been taken, in republishing his descriptions of Fruits, to extend the synonymy, and to correct the errors which exist.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS.
Flushing, Feb. 21, 1892. 21.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1832.

NO. 45.

Horticulture.

CABBAGE.

By the Editor.

Brassica oleracea capitata.—Among the varieties of the cabbage, which have been introduced into this country, the following are enumerated in Mr Russell's catalogue:—

Early Salisbury dwarf,	Late Sugarloaf,
Early York,	Large Scotch, for cattle,
Early Dutch,	Green globe Savoy,
Early Sugarloaf,	Red Dutch, for pickling,
Early London Battersea,	Large Cape Savoy,
Large Bergen, or great A-	Yellow Savoy,
Early Emperor, American,	Early Wellington,
Large late Drumhead,	Late Imperial.

Soil and Situation.—Every variety of cabbage grows best in a strong, rich, substantial soil, inclining rather to clay than sand; but will grow in any soil if it be well worked and abundantly manured with well-rotted dung. But, according to Loudon, "the soil for seedlings should be light, and, excepting for early sowings, not rich. Where market gardeners raise great quantities of seedling cabbages to stand the winter, and to be sold for transplanting in the spring, they choose in general the poorest and stiffest land they have got; more especially in Scotland, where large autumnal sowings of winter drumhead and round Scotch, are annually made, and where the stiffness of the soil gives a peculiar firmness of texture and hardness of constitution to the plants, and prevents their being thrown out of the soil during the thaws which succeed a frosty winter. Transplanted cabbages require a rich mold, rather clayey than sandy; and, as Neill and Nicol observe, it can scarcely be too much manured, as they are an exhausting crop. Autumnal plantations, intended to stand the winter, should have a dry soil well dug and manured and of a favorable aspect. The cabbage, whether in the seed-bed or final plantation, ever requires an open situation. Under the drip of trees, or in the shade, seedlings are drawn up weak, and grown crops are meager, worm-eaten and ill-favored."

Sowing cabbage seed.—M'Mahon says, "The proper period for sowing cabbage in the Middle States, to produce early summer cabbages, is between the sixth and tenth of September, if intended to be transplanted into frames in October for winter protection, which is the preferable method; but if they are designed to remain in the seed-beds till spring, the period is between the fifteenth and twentieth. However, it will be very proper to make two or three sowings within that time, as it is impossible to say whether the fall may be favorable or otherwise, and therefore the better way is to be prepared in either case by successive crops."

"The consequence of having crops too early is, that they are subject to run to seed in the spring soon after being planted out; and if the seeds are sown too late, the plants do not acquire sufficient strength before winter to withstand its rigor, without extraordinary care. But in either case there is a remedy; that is, if the plants are likely to become too luxuriant and strong, transplant them once or twice in October, and if too backward and weakly, make a slight hot-bed towards the latter end of that month, and prick them out of the seed-bed thereon; this will forward them considerably."

Mr M'Mahon thinks, that in the Eastern States, the fore part of September will be a suitable time to sow cabbages intended to be grown the succeeding summer. The seeds should be covered about a quarter of an inch, and if the weather prove dry should be watered occasionally in the evening, till they come up. According to Abercrombie's seed estimate, "for a seed-bed to raise early York and similar varieties, four feet wide by twenty in length," two ounces will be required; for a seed-bed to raise the large sugarloaf and other luxuriant growers, four feet by thirtysix in length, two ounces. The same writer directs to "sow at three different seasons, that is, spring, summer and autumn, and cover from an eighth to a quarter of an inch. Under a deficiency of winter-standing young plants for final transplanting in the spring, or in order to have some spring-sown plants as forward as possible, a moderate portion of some best early sorts may be sown between the middle of February and the middle of March, in a slight hot-bed or frame, to nurture the plants till the leaves are an inch or two in length. Then prick them into intermediate beds in the open garden, there to gain strength for final transplanting."

Planting in New England.—"Some drop the seeds where the cabbages are to grow. By this they escape being stunted by transplanting; for winter cabbages, the latter part of May is early enough to put the seed into the ground, whether the plants are to be removed or not. I have tried both ways, and, on the whole, I prefer transplanting. They are otherwise apt to be too tall and to have corked stems. Covering plants with leaves is not a good practice. They will be much heated through some sorts of leaves, the free circulation of air about them will be prevented, and their perspiration partly obstructed. If a hot sun cause them to droop, a shingle, stuck into the ground, will be sufficient shelter, if it be on the south side of the plants. I commonly allow each plant two shingles, one on the southeast side, and one on the southwest, meeting at the south corner."—Deane.

The act of planting should be performed carefully. Holes of sufficient depth and width, should be dibbled, for the smaller sorts of cabbages, at the distance of two feet and a half, and for the larger sort of three feet every way. In these the earth should be placed up to the lower leaves, and brought closely about the roots, which is best done by pushing down the dibber, at a small angle with the plant, and then bringing it up to it with a jerk. This leaves no chambering, (as the gardeners call it,) no vacancy between the plant and the soil.

"The state of the weather when these operations are performed, is not a matter of indifference, and has been a subject of controversy; some recommending dry weather, others wet. As in many other cases of disputation, the truth lies between them; that is, moist weather is neither dry nor wet, and is precisely that which is best for setting out cabbages, or any other vegetable. We ought not, however, to wait long for even this most favorable state of the atmosphere, since, with a little labor, we have the means of making up for its absence."—Armstrong.

"Dig the plants up, that is, loosen the ground under them with a spade, to prevent their being stripped too much of their roots. The setting stick should be the under part of a spade or shovel handle. The eye of the spade is the handle of the stick. From the bottom of the eye to the point of the stick, should be about nine inches in length. The stick should not be tapering, but nearly of equal thickness all the way down to within an inch and a half of the point, where it must be tapered off to the point. If the wood be cut away, all round, to the thickness of a dollar, and iron put round in its stead, it makes a very complete tool. The iron becomes bright and the earth does not adhere to it as it does to wood. Having the plant in one hand and the stick in the other, make a hole suitable to the root that it is to receive. Put in the root in such a way, that the earth, when pressed in, will be on a level with the butt-ends of the lower or outer leaves of the plant. Let the plant be rather higher than lower than this; for care must be taken not to put the plant so low as for the earth to fall or be washed into the heart of the plant, nor even into the inside of the bottom leaves. The stem of a cabbage, and the stems of all the cabbage kind, send out roots from all the parts of them that are put beneath the surface of the ground. It is good, therefore, to plant as deep as you can without injury to the leaves. The next consideration is, the *fasterening* of the plant in the ground. The hole is made deeper than the length of the root, but the root should not be bent at the point, if it can be avoided. Then, while one hand holds the plant with its root in the hole, the other hand applies the setting stick to the earth on one side of the hole, the stick being held in such a way as to form a sharp triangle with the plant. Then, pushing the stick down so that its point go a little deeper than the point of the root, and giving it a little twist, it presses the earth against the point or bottom of the root. And thus all is safe, and the plant is sure to grow."—Cobbett.

After-culture.—Little more is necessary than to stir the ground pretty frequently, and keep it clear of weeds. It is recommended to hoe the ground while the dew is on, once a week, till they begin to head.

Diseases and Insects.—Cabbages are liable to a disease in the roots, in which they become swelled and knobby, and the plants of weak and imperfect growth. This disorder is called stump foot, fumble foot, &c. It has been supposed to be caused by the attacks of grubs, below the surface of the ground; and the disorder is said to be chiefly prevalent where the same sort of cabbages have been raised on the same ground, several years in succession. Lovett Peters, Esq. of Westborough, Mass. says, the cause of the stump foot is in the soil:—"Few pieces of land, I believe, that have been for several successive years under the plough, will produce a good crop of cabbages, though there may be exceptions. My method of raising them, which I have practised for several years with complete success, is the following: In the spring, take a piece of green sward of a good soil and free from stones, and turn it over with the plough as flat as possible; then spread on a large quantity

of good manure; if it has been previously mixed with leached ashes, the better. Then harrow gently and early in June; if for winter cabbage, cut holes through the turf, with a hoe, as near together as the cabbages ought to grow; fill the holes with fine earth and manure, and then set the plants, or put in a small number of seed. I prefer the latter, however,* since it saves the labor of setting and is much more sure of success, if it happens to be a time of drought. They will need no more hoeing than is necessary to keep down the weeds. In this way, I have raised cabbages of the largest size in a green sward potato field, without more hoeing than was necessary for the potatoes."

Cabbage plants are liable to be attacked by a grub or black worm, in the night, which eats off the stalks just above the ground, and buries itself in the ground as soon as the sun rises. Dr Deane observed, that a little circle of lime or rock-weed round the plant, will preserve it, and recommends digging for the worm near the place which shows the marks of its ravages, and destroying it. Scalding the hills with boiling water and then inclosing them with boards, bark, or shingles, would be an effectual but troublesome mode of guarding against worms. The "Economic Journal of France" gives the following method, which, it states, is infallible, to guard against not only caterpillars, but all other insects which infest cabbages or other vegetables: Sow with hemp all the borders of the ground where the cabbage is planted; and, although the neighborhood be infested with caterpillars, the place inclosed with hemp will be perfectly free, and not one of the vermin will approach it. Watering the plants with water which had been poured boiling hot on elder leaves, or walnut leaves, and suffered to stand till cool, has been recommended. The following mixture is also said to be a preservative against all kinds of insects:—Take a pound and three quarters of soap, the same quantity of flour of sulphur, two pounds of puff balls, and fifteen gallons of water; when the whole has been well mixed by the aid of a gentle heat, sprinkle the insects with the liquor, and it will in-

stantly kill them. To get rid of the *aphides* or cabbage lice, watering the plants with soap-suds or a solution of salt in water, (not too strong, lest it kill the plants,) is said to be efficient.

Use.—The culinary uses of the cabbage are too well known to need description or recapitulation. If they grow near a yard where cattle are kept, the under leaves, when they begin to decay, may be stripped off and given them. The plants will not be injured, and they are excellent food for cattle, and will much increase the milk of cows; but the least decayed alone should be given to cows, lest they give the milk a bad taste. Much account is made of cabbages in England, for feeding cattle in the winter; but the difficulty of preserving them renders them less valuable for that purpose with us. Cabbages are also eaten by swine and horses, and are thought to be excellent food for ewes that have newly dropped their lambs, and for calves.

Preserving cabbages.—Mr McMahon recommends the following method for preserving cabbages for winter and spring use: "Immediately previous to the setting in of hard frost, take up your cabbages and Savoys, observing to do it in a dry day; turn their tops downward and let them remain so for a few hours, to drain off any water that may be lodged between their leaves; then make choice of a ridge of dry earth, in a well-sheltered, warm exposure, and plant them down to their heads therein, close to one another, having previously taken off some of their loose, hanging leaves. Immediately erect over them a low, temporary shed, of any kind that will keep them perfectly free from wet, which is to be open at both ends, to admit a current of air, in mild dry weather. These ends are to be closed with straw when the weather is very severe. In this situation, your cabbages will keep in a high state of preservation till spring; for being kept perfectly free from wet, as well as from the action of the sun, the frost will have little or no effect upon them. In such a place, the heads may be cut off as wanted, and if frozen, soak them in spring, well, or pump water, for a few hours previous to their being cooked, which will dissolve the frost and extract any disagreeable taste occasioned thereby."

The principal gardener in the Shaker establishment, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. directs not to pull up cabbages in autumn, till there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better."

The London Monthly Magazine give the following method, by which cabbages may be preserved on board ships, &c: "The cabbage is cut so as to leave about two inches or more of the stem attached to it; after which, the pith is scooped out to about the depth of an inch, care being taken not to bruise the rind by this operation. The cabbages then are suspended by means of a cord, tied round that portion of the stem next to the cabbage, and fastened at regular intervals to a rope across the deck. That portion of the stem from which the pith is taken, being uppermost, is regularly filled with water."

To save cabbage seed.—"The raising of the seed of the different sorts of cabbage," Neill observes, affords employment to many persons in various parts of England. It is well known, that no plants are more liable to be spoiled by cross breeds than

the cabbage tribe, unless the plants of any particular variety, when in flower, be kept at a very considerable distance from any other; also in flower, bees are extremely apt to carry the pollen of the one to the other, and produce confusion in the progeny. Market gardeners and many private individuals raise seed for their own use. Some of the handsomest cabbages of the different sorts are dug up in autumn, and sunk in the ground to the head; early next summer a flower stem appears, which is followed by abundance of seed. A few the soundest and healthiest cabbage-stalks, furnished with sprouts, answer the same end. When the seed has been well ripened and dried, it will keep for six or eight years. It is mentioned by Bastien, that the seed-growers of Aubervilliers have learned by experience, that seed gathered from the middle flower-stem produces plants, which will be fit for use a fortnight earlier than those from the seed of the lateral flower stem; this may deserve the attention of the watchful gardener, and assist him in regulating his successive crops of the same kind of cabbage."—*London.*

Field culture.—"The variety cultivated in the fields for cattle is almost exclusively the large Scotch, or field cabbage. The land is prepared the same way as for other hoed crops. "The preparation given to the plants," says London, "consists in pinching off the extremity of the tap-root, and any tubercles which appear on the root or stem, and in immersing the root and stem in a puddle or mixture of earth and water, to protect the fibres and pores of the roots and stem from drought. The plants may then be inserted by the dibber, taking care not to plant too deep, and to press the earth firmly to the lower extremity of the root. If this last point is not attended to, the plants will either die, or, if kept alive by the moisture of the soil or rain, their progress will be very slow. When the distance between the ridglets (or rows) is twenty-seven inches, the plants are set about two feet asunder in the rows, and the quantity required for an acre is about six thousand plants." The after-culture, preservation, uses, &c, have been sufficiently detailed in the preceding columns, under this head.

NOTICES OF THE SEASON.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer,—

I have observed in your paper, accounts of the twigs of fruit trees being killed in the Eastern States. My residence is some six or seven miles south of 42° north latitude—have examined the fruit trees very carefully, and find no such appearances. The twigs are all budding out as usual.

The winter with us has been very tedious, severe and changeable. The first snow fell early in November, before the ground was at all frozen; it continued snowing and settling till the greatest average was about four feet deep. Several people kept accounts of the depth of the snow, and say that if it had not settled at the bottom, by the warmth of the ground, it would have been twelve or fourteen feet deep. Several severe spells were followed by warm rains. The Delaware river with us, was frozen over strong enough for teams to cross three several times, and as often broke up in high freshets, with great damage on the banks, in places. We had one dry hail-storm of about nine inches deep, followed with rain; and it was then frozen so as to bear a horse, which caused great destruction to the poor deer, by wolves and dogs. The ground began to appear in the latter

* Cultivators do not agree on the subject of transplanting cabbage plants, or sowing the seeds in the spots where the plants are to grow. Dr Deane, as has appeared above, after having tried both methods, gave the preference to transplanting. Mr Peters, we have seen, prefers the other mode. Mr Bordley relates an experiment, in which he "compared cabbages transplanted with others not moved." The unmoved grew, and were better than the moved." Mr Cobbett says, "to have fine cabbages of any sort, they must be twice transplanted. First, they should be taken from the seed-bed, (where they have been sown in beds near to each other,) and put into fresh-dug, well-broken ground, at six inches apart every way. This is called *pricking out*. By standing here about fifteen or twenty days, they get straight, and stand strong, erect, and have a straight and stout stem. Out of this plantation they come *all of a size*; the roots of all are in the same state, and they strike quicker into the ground where they stand for a crop." According to Rees' Cyclopaedia, it was the practice of the celebrated Bakewell and other cultivators who followed his example, to drill cabbage seed where the plants were to remain. Perhaps there would be no necessity of transplanting cabbages, in order to make the stems "straight and stout," according to Mr Cobbett's directions, if the plants were not originally sown too thick, or were properly thinned at an early period of their growth. An English writer says, "Much injury frequently arises to young cabbage plants from the seed being sown too thick; care should therefore be taken to have them properly thinned out, whenever they come up in too thick a manner. Probably, if the plants were sown in the hills in which they are intended to grow for a crop, and thinned out in due season, they would grow as straight and stout as if they had been several times transplanted."

part of April, when it had been closely covered with snow full five months. The consequence is, that the winter grain which grew so flourishing last fall, appears to be totally dead and rotten, supposed to have been smothered.

Some modern naturalists say, that vegetables respire and cannot exist without fresh air. From what I see in the papers, it appears, that the loss of winter grain may be general in this State.—Some accounts say, that the farmers in the Southern States are ploughing up their fields sown with wheat, intending them for oats and Indian corn.

I hope to see in your paper, the observations of gentlemen in different places on the effects of the late winter.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa., May 9, 1832.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held this day, Saturday, May 19, 1832, the following letters were communicated and ordered to be printed in the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal.

FLORENCE, Dec. 1, 1831.

M. A. S. DEARBOON, President of the Mass. Hort. Soc., Boston,—

SIR—In compliance with the request contained in your favor of August 13th, 1829, and December 6th, 1830, I have procured and now transmit to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a collection of garden seeds of Tuscany. Happy, if I can contribute my mite to the advancement of your useful Institution, whose object is of common interest to every country.

I transmit, likewise, to your Society, some flower seeds which I have procured at the request of Capt. Matthew C. Perry, commanding the United States Ship Concord, in the Mediterranean.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your very humble and obedient servant,

JAMES OMBROSI,
Consul of the United States at Florence.

{ United States Consulate,
PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 11, 1832.

To ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Esq., 1st Vice President of the Mass. Hort. Soc., Boston,—

SIR—I do myself the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date of the 12th of December last, accompanied with a diploma, advising me of having been elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, as also with a pamphlet containing the charter, constitution, &c. of the Institution.

I beg of you to tender to the Society my most sincere thanks for the honor conferred; and I shall be happy from time to time to communicate such information as I may possess or acquire here, on the interesting subject of rural economy. It will also afford me much satisfaction to forward the Society any seeds, plants, scions, or trees, that I can procure, and may deem worthy of its attention—and in return, will be obliged for a few of the scions of some of your select grapes, as well as a few of the spruce, white and pitch pine, cypress, apple, apricot, and pear trees.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, FRANKLIN LITCHFIELD.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29, 1832.

To the President of the Horticultural Society of Boston,—

SIR—A Society having been lately formed in this city, with designs similar to your own, I have been instructed to communicate with you, and to solicit your aid in furthering the common object in which we are engaged. With you, it would be unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of this undertaking, and of the many benefits it bestows upon the human family, not only in improving their physical but their moral condition. Fully impressed with this belief, we request from you, as our elders, from time to time, such information as may be suited to our situation, as well as any pamphlets, communications, &c. you may think proper to send to us; and shall be happy to reciprocate in such exchanges as our climate, soil, and progress in improvement will afford.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. FROST,
Cor. Sec'y Charleston Hort. Society.

{ Horticultural Hall,
BOSTON, March 16, 1832.

DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your respected favor of the 29th ult. and take leave to assure you, that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be happy to form and cherish a correspondence with their brethren of South Carolina, who are engaged in the pleasing and useful pursuits of horticulture.

It will at all times afford me pleasure to communicate anything connected with the objects of our common labors, and to transmit such publications as may from time to time be made under the directions of the Society. I would take leave to recommend to your special notice the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal, a weekly publication of great merit, which is devoted to such subjects as are interesting and instructive to all persons engaged in agriculture, &c. &c. The proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are given to the public through the medium of the columns of this paper.

Will you do me the favor to transmit to me a list of the names comprising the government of your Society. I had proposed to myself the pleasure of requesting a friend in your city, to obtain this information, for only two days prior to the receipt of your letter, that I might present such of them as come within our prescribed rules, touching officers of other societies, to the honors of ours.

Indulging the hope of hearing from you at an early period, I have the honor to be, dear Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.,

1st Vice President of the Mass. Hort. Society.

H. R. FROST, Esq.

Cor. Secretary Charleston Hort. Society, Charleston, S. C.

BOSTON, March, 1832.

Z. COOK, JR. Esq., Vice President of Horticultural Society—

SIR—I send you herewith a box containing forty-two pots of flower seeds, received by the Alert, from China, through the obliging attention of Mr. Forbes, resident at Canton. He has not sent, nor could he probably obtain the English or botanical names of the seeds; each pot contains the seed of different plants; as the seeds appear to have been packed with care, I am in hopes that through your agency, some of them at least will be successfully cultivated. They will all require the aid of the greenhouse; and you will make such disposition of them as you may judge best.

Your obedient servant,

T. H. PERKINS.

HAVANA, April 2, 1832.

To ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. Esq.—

DEAR SIR—I send you herewith four labelled papers of seeds, which were given me by the Bavarian Baron de Karvinski, a botanist who lately arrived from Mexico, where he has resided several years. The Cacti may never succeed in our climate, and perhaps also the Thibroma or Cocoa tree, which, however, have been planted here; and of the latter, I have sent some of the seed to Key West. But the Indian corn may be an acquisition to the country; the ear from which these grains were taken was at least eighteen inches long, and the Baron tells me the stalk or plant is like a small tree, it therefore merits your attention. I know little or nothing of these things, Sir, but I am ever ready to give all the aid in my power towards the promotion of science.

I remain, very respectfully, dear Sir, your most obliged servant,

WM. SHALER.

The flower and vegetable seeds presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, M. C. Perry, Esq., Wm. Shaler, Esq., and James Ombrosi, will be distributed to members of the Society on Saturday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Horticultural Hall.

CURE FOR GLANDERS.

In looking over a late number of the Lancet, a medical work published in London, we find an article devoted to the treatment of the above disease, which is so frequent and fatal among horses.

The first medical measure recommended is a pure atmosphere. It is said that glanders is the peculiar disease of stable horses, and it is urged that the horse must be turned out where he can at all times be surrounded by pure and cool air.—

This must constitute the foundation of hope, in all attempts to remove the complaint. It is in vain to use local or other medicines upon the horse, while he is confined in the stable. No sound horse should be permitted to be in the pasture or inclosure where the glandered horse is. A field should be devoted to the infected animal, and neither cattle nor sheep should feed in the same ground with him, because the virus may be communicated even to them.

Local applications, such as injections, &c. to the nostrils, are deemed useless if not prejudicial, because they only serve to increase the morbid irritation already existing in the effected part.

Counter irritants, such as blisters or setons along the nasal bones should not be omitted, provided the animal gives indications of pain when pressed there by the fingers.

Tonics, particularly the sulphate of copper, (blue stone,) have been found efficacious where the strength of the horse is considerably reduced. The copper will act as a general tonic, and at the same time with peculiar local determination. Its effects in healing nasal abrasions and arresting nasal discharges, is thought to be unquestionable. It may be given in doses of sixty grains once or twice a day. It may be dissolved in a bucket of water.

Feeding Swine.—The London Horticultural Register says, "Those who wish that these animals should have a sharp appetite, whilst they are fattening, must give them a couple of handfuls of dried oats once a day; taking care to have a supply for some days forward constantly on hand. For this purpose, a layer of oats must be placed in a pan; salt must then be strewn over it, and the whole moistened with a little water; taking care, however, not to fill the pan to the brim, as the moisture will swell the grain."

Mushrooms.—To ascertain whether what appears to be mushrooms are so or not, a little salt should be sprinkled on the inner or sponge part—if in a short time afterwards they turn yellow, they are a poisonous kind of fungus; but if black, they may be considered genuine mushrooms. They should never be eaten without this test, as the best judges may be occasionally deceived.—Horticultural Register.

Rival to the "Alkaline Drops" of Dr Granville.—The Exeter (N. H.) News Letter states, that it is a remarkable fact, that not an individual in Europe has been attacked with the cholera, who has been in the habit of subscribing and paying for a newspaper!

Meadow Land.—Mowing land in Hatfield meadow has recently been sold at two hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre, and arable land at one hundred and thirty dollars. The highest price ever given for mowing land in Northampton meadow is one hundred and sixty dollars, and for ploughing land about one hundred dollars. The price of lands in the meadows of Northampton, Hatfield and Hatfield, was never higher than at the present season. For many years, the price of land has been considerably higher in Hatfield than in the other two towns.—Hampshire Gazette.

A gentleman in Tennessee advertises, that he has discovered, that strewing Indian meal on cucumber hills will prevent insects and reptiles from approaching the vines.

Agriculture.

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex Agricultural Society, delivered at Andover, Mass. Sept. 29, 1831, at their annual Cattle Show. By Henry Colman. Published at the request of the Society.

Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society,—

I am not insensible to the honor of your appointment on this occasion. I should not, however, have undertaken this duty, but from the consideration that every man is bound to render any practicable service, which the community demands of him. You do not expect an oration. Agriculture has little concern with rhetorical flourishes. Determined principles, plain matters of fact and the results of well conducted experiments, are most useful. These will be the subjects of my address.

I. The first object of a farmer should be to produce as much as he can. We are not speaking of mere amateur farmers, who do not need the products of a farm as a means of subsistence or profit, and who are at liberty to farm as much or as little as they please; nor of our mongrel farmers, a sort of "jack-at-all-trades," who farm a little, and trade a little, and manufacture a little, and jockey a good deal; but of those husbandmen, whose whole dependence is on their farms for their own and the support and comfort of their families. The object of such farmers should be to produce from their farms as much as they can, and of that which is most needed or most profitable. We lay this down as a great principle, and shall presently come to the qualifications which belong to it. Every man should obtain from his farm all that he can. This will require labor and care; but the necessity of labor and care, where they are not excessive, is a blessing, not an evil. Occupation is enjoyment. Idleness is always hazardous to virtue, and renders a man a nuisance to his neighborhood. There is a satisfaction in a farmer's gains, not to be found in many of the occupations of life. The increase of his products impoverishes no other man; but confers a benefit upon the community, by extending the means of human subsistence, rendering the land which he cultivates more fertile, and inciting others to emulate his example of good husbandry.

There are three modes of increasing the produce of a soil, within the reach of every farmer: draining, ploughing, and manuring. I can only glance at these topics, for it is not my intention to give a treatise on agriculture.

1. First, of draining. There are extensive tracts of low and wet land in the country, enriched by the decay of their own native growth and the copious washings of centuries from the surrounding hills, which require only to be drained, to produce, instead of a worthless herbage, the best of English hay and corn. In many cases, removing the water by opened or covered drains, so formed as to cut off the springs at the sides of the meadow, is all that is necessary. In other cases, the addition of some firmer substance, such as sand, or gravel, or loam, is needed to give it consistency. This in general is to be found in the neighborhood, and may be placed on the meadow at a season when such labor can be easily applied. In most cases, the materials for manure obtained from the ditches, and the first or the two first crops will defray the expense of the improve-

ment.* Sand contributes to the improvement of such lands, by dividing the soil into fine parts, and rendering it favorable for cultivation and the growth of the finer grasses; both sand and gravel serve to give it firmness; but probably the best mode of managing such meadows, after being well drained, would be to invert the sod, and, after rolling, to cover it with a coating of good loam mixed well with manure, to the depth of about two inches; or to apply such a covering without inverting the sod, and to sow the grass seeds immediately upon this. Some lands have been managed in this way with great advantage. A mistake is frequently made in the too copious application of sand or gravel to meadows. So much has been put on as to prevent in a great measure the benefits expected from it. Such applications do nothing towards enriching the soil; but are required only to aid in dividing, drying and giving it firmness. Beyond what is required for these purposes, the application would be hurtful. The first object must be to lay these lands as dry as possible; and it suggests itself as an important improvement, where it is practicable, to erect a small embankment at the outlet of such meadow, with a sluice-way and gate, so that the meadow may be flooded at pleasure. Thousands of acres in this country admit of these improvements. They may be effected at an expense which, by their increased products, would be soon remunerated.

2. The next means of improving land is ploughing. We do not cultivate land enough; not nearly enough. Several farms in the country contain hundreds of acres, with not more than six or ten under the plough. This is not farming; this is only seeing how we can get along without farming; it is, in fact, going to sleep in the cart and leaving the cattle to find their own way. But the land, says the farmer, will not pay for cultivation,—there is some such—in general, however, most land will much more than pay for cultivation. But it costs labor; so does everything else in life, that is worth having. It requires manure—true! but cultivation is the great means of obtaining manure. Cultivation increases the products of the land. The more products, the more stock; the more stock, the more manure; and land in general, under generous cultivation, and frugal management of its products and manure, is capable not only of maintaining but increasing its own fertility. The great law of divine providence holds in this as in other cases, the more you do, the more you can do; to him that hath shall more be given.

The late Col. Taylor, of Virginia, one of the most distinguished farmers in the country, could at one time scarcely manure five acres of his land; but in eighteen years, he so increased the products of his farm as to be able to manure one hundred and fifty, from the resources of the farm itself! This improvement was chiefly effected by the extended cultivation of Indian corn, and a most careful application of the fodder or offal. Cultivate your farm to the extent of your power of manur-

ing and keeping it clean; and the power of manuring may by judicious management be increased to an almost indefinite extent. Land, which, when it is manured, will not more than pay for the labor of cultivation, should be abandoned.

There is a material distinction between ploughing too much land and ploughing land too much. For garden culture and tap-rooted vegetables, the land cannot be in too fine tilth; but for other crops it is not so important; and the great object should be to preserve all the vegetable matter in the soil, that by fermentation and decomposition it may supply food to the growing plants. The common mode of ploughing green sward, for example, is to tear it in pieces in a rough and careless manner, to leave the sods loose on the surface and then by harrowing to break them fine, and if possible, to bring all the grass and vegetable matter to the top to be exhaled by the sun and air—a more wasteful process cannot be pursued. Mr Phinney, an intelligent and practical cultivator in Lexington, Mass. had the curiosity to weigh the vegetable matter in a single foot of sward land, taken from a field which had been mown for a number of years, the soil a light loam with a gravelly bottom, and thinly set with red top and herds grass; and found it to contain nine ounces of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses; giving at this rate upwards of twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. This itself would be a very considerable manuring; but this by the usual management is entirely lost. It is therefore of the last importance, in breaking up land, to turn the sod as completely as it can be turned, and at a season when there is the greatest quantity of vegetable matter on the surface; to roll it that the air may be excluded, and all the benefit of the decomposition of the vegetable matter retained in the soil; and afterwards to cultivate the crop as far as possible without disturbing the sod. My own authority is of little importance in the case, though I have for several years practised on this system and been satisfied of its utility; but in addition to the testimony of the gentleman referred to, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, you have the experience in its favor of two as eminent farmers as the country has produced, John Lorain of Pennsylvania, and Earl Stimson of New York, who have strongly recommended it.

The depth of ploughing and the number of ploughings to be given to land, are to be determined by circumstances. Ploughing is too deep when it buries all the richer parts of the soil, and brings to the top only a cold, gravelly substance, unless you have manure in such abundance that you can create a new vegetable surface. Frequent ploughing in heavy and tenacious soils is useful with caution only, that it must not be done when the land is wet. Frequent ploughing injures light soils, by bringing all the vegetable matter contained in them to the surface, to be exhausted by the sun and air. Ploughing among growing crops is often useful in time of drought. By some well conducted experiments of John C. Curwen, an accurate observer and intelligent farmer, with glasses contrived for the purpose to ascertain the quantity of evaporation from the land, it was found to amount on the fresh ploughed ground to nine hundred and fifty pounds per hour on the surface of a statute acre; whilst on the ground unbroken, though the glass stood repeatedly for two hours at a time, there was not the least cloud upon it, which proved that no moisture then arose from

* A successful experiment of this kind has been made by Asa T. Newhall, of Lynnfield, where at least ten acres of a sunken and useless bog have been, at a moderate expense, brought into productive English mowing. He has furnished the Committee with ample details on the subject, which will be found appended to their Report on Reclaimed Meadows. An improvement of this sort is likewise to be found on the farm of Isaac Osgood, of Andover, where, by good judgment and labor, meadows of some extent have been redeemed and made productive.

† Albany Ag. Tracts, No. 11, p. 56.

the earth. The evaporation from the ploughed land was found to decrease rapidly after the first and second days, depending on the wind and sun. These experiments were carried on for many months. The evaporation after the most abundant rains was not advanced beyond what the earth afforded on being fresh turned up.*

Few operations of husbandry among us, are executed in general, in a more slovenly way than ploughing. The half-finished manner in which the soil is turned, the frequent balks, the ragged and uneven ends of the fields, and the utter disregard of all straight lines, show the importance of our ploughing matches, which it is hoped, with the introduction of better constructed ploughs, will eventually correct these habits and introduce neatness, care and regularity, as convenient and useful in saving labor as they are agreeable in the appearance.

3. I proceed to the third operation upon the land, manuring. Manure is the great means of all successful agriculture. My remarks on this as on other topics, must be brief; and will relate to matters which are not generally considered, rather than to those which are familiar.

The first means of enriching the soil is that to which we have referred, that of ploughing in the vegetable matter, already on the surface. Late ploughing in the spring is doubtless preferable to early, by which means you have the advantage of the early growth of the grass. Ploughing in green crops, which were sowed expressly for this purpose, is another mode of enriching land, successfully tried and warmly recommended by some persons, but it is little known among us.† It is objected by many persons, that in this way you return to the land no more than what is taken from it; this would be true, if it were not that plants derive much of their support and growth from the atmosphere. Another object with every farmer, should be his compost heap. Nothing which is susceptible of decay and so of forming manure, should be lost. There are few farms among us which do not contain upon themselves, either by the road-side or in their meadows and swamps, the materials for forming compost manure in great abundance; and farmers will permit me to remind them, that the summer and autumn are the best seasons for making this provision. The saving of liquid manure upon our farms is little attended to. Universally in Flanders, one of the best agricultural countries in Europe, water-tight vaults are constructed under all their stables, and their liquid manure is considered of as much or greater value than their solid manure. Such a practice among us would be of great utility; and by constructing cisterns under our stables to be filled with mud or loam, and by littering our cattle abundantly, this valuable manure which is now lost, might be turned to the best account. But the great means of obtaining manure is from consuming our produce upon the place, in the form of hay or vegetables; where this can be done, and to the extent to which it can be done, we may be sure of the means of increasing the fertility of our farms. Here we come back again to the great circle of reciprocity and mutual connexion and benefit.

Increasing your products will enable you to increase your stock; increasing your stock will increase your manure; increasing your manure will help you to increase your cultivation; increasing your cultivation will increase your products.

This is the golden chain of comfort and wealth which Divine Providence has formed, every link of which is essential to the perfection of the whole. I will remark, in passing, upon the application of manure, it is the opinion of many farmers, that it is better to keep their stable dung until it is a year old and becomes thoroughly rotted; but this practice is condemned by the fullest experiments.—Animal manure cannot be applied to the land in too fresh a state, though it would often be beneficial to mix it with other substances. "By fermentation," says Curwen, a practical farmer already quoted, "dung is reduced to one half its bulk, and its quality is reduced in greater proportion. The evaporation from dung is five times as much as from earth and is equal on the surface of an acre to 5000 pounds per hour, and this is losing its most valuable gases. By making use of dung in its freshest state, the farmer may extend his cropping to one third more land with the same quantity of manure." "The experiments of Arthur Young and other practical and scientific farmers have demonstrated," says Judge Buel, as competent an authority as I can quote, "that animal and vegetable manures, which undergo a complete process of fermentation in the cattle yard, or upon the surface of the ground, lose from thirty to sixty per cent of their fertilizing properties, and if properly spread and buried under the soil, that this loss is prevented, and that a decomposition does immediately take place, even of dry straw, sufficient to answer valuable purposes to the first crop." "Experiments show," says Mr Young, "that every atom of vegetable matter in the soil begins to be decomposed immediately, and to want no previous fermentation to enable it to feed plants." The application of fresh stable manures cannot properly be made to crops of small grain, because they tend to increase too much the baulm or stalks of the plant, and expose it to rot and mildew; and because the seeds of weeds will in this way be carried into the fields. But such manures may be most properly applied to hoed crops, and in a sufficient quantity to prepare the ground without further applications, for a crop of small grain.

II. The second great topic to which I ask your attention is the consumption of the produce upon the farm. This should be the object of every farmer. He should produce as much as he can, and should strive so to use up his produce upon his place as to have the means of increasing its productiveness. This suggests two topics of inquiry: the kind of crops to be raised and the mode of applying them.

1. English hay is considered among us as the great crop. The average yield cannot be rated at more than one ton and a half to the acre; a ton in the opinion of many farmers would be a more accurate estimate. This, at the price which it has borne for several years past, can hardly be considered a valuable crop. It is the crop on which most of our farmers in the neighborhood of large towns, depend for obtaining ready money. But the sale of hay from a farm is subject to serious abatements. For every ton of hay sold from the farm, in order to preserve its fertility, the farmer should return a cord of manure; this, delivered at the farm, cannot be rated at less than two dollars. To this, you are to add the expense of marketing

the hay, which in any situation is at least a dollar. A ton of hay, then, consumed on the farm, is worth three dollars more than if sold from the place, i. e. if it bring only ten dollars in the market, and by any mode of consuming it upon his place the farmer can realize that amount from it at home, he may consider it as better worth thirteen dollars on the farm, than ten dollars carried from the place; or, to state the case differently, it is better for the farmer to use it at home, if he can there make it worth seven dollars per ton to him, than to convey it any considerable distance to market and obtain ten for it. At this rate, however, and I can see no fallacy in the calculation, hay at present prices and yielding one or one and a half ton to the acre is not a profitable crop. Indeed, unless where there are extraordinary resources for obtaining manure, such as on the sea-shore or in the vicinity of bog mud, the sale of hay must be considered as a wasteful kind of husbandry. It is, properly speaking, in many cases, killing the hen that lays the golden egg.

To be concluded next week.

THE SHIFTLESS FARMER.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer thus describes some farmers in the western country, "whose only god is the whiskey bottle, and whose sole study is how to live in the most shiftless manner."

"In describing one or two, it will be a tolerable sample of the whole. In the first place, they all keep an old sow which is suffered to run at large, and of course more than half starved; about three times a year, and that makes up in the aggregate all the time, she has a litter of coach-backed, sharp-nosed, and long-tailed pigs at her heels, always ready the moment a gate is opened, to drive into my yard and commit any depredation that offers. Ask him why he keeps so many hogs, he will tell you, 'to have pork.' The truth is, he never has any pork in his house. He may have for four months in the year a small quantity of hog-meat, made at much expense, with double the amount of corn that would have fattened and kept constantly in the pen, a hog that would have weighed him twenty score. But he thinks he made a saving, because his hogs were in the street, and plundering a miserable existence out of his better neighbors.

"In most cases, for I have had one each side of me, a pultry cur bitch is kept, and of consequence, a nest of ill-blooded, unmanly whelps are prowling about my back door half the time.—The profits of this last trade I need not detail to you. The ill-bred curs will of course sell for nothing; for who ever knew one of these shiftless beings to keep a dog of anything but scoundrel blood? The same may be said of his chickens, a contemptible, streaked, blue-legged, bug-eating breed, that will scratch up even potato hills faster a common man can plant them; never fit to eat, and the very eggs which they lay, not half full of meat, from which their wretched poverty. Not a country sleigh or wagon can be driven into town or stop near them, but their crooked-backed, sharp-horned cows, are forthwith plundering the vehicle of the little straw or hay within it, put there for the convenience of the driver. If perchance a horse belong to the establishment, and often one of those unfortunate broken down animals gets into such hands, he is worried about and beaten over his rattling ribs by the unluckied cubs of boys, that always crib about such a concern. These form

* Curwen's Hints, p. 273.

† The Massachusetts Agricultural Society the last year, gave a premium to William Buckminster, of Framingham, for a successful experiment in turning-in two crops of Buck Wheat to the acre, greatly to the improvement of his land. The account is given in their Repository for 1831, vol. x. number 111.

their domestic stock, and as for their manner of living and their own habitations, it is useless to describe them. The many crazy, rickety shanties, with windows composed of old hats, breeches, bits of paper, and no windows at all, with crevices open to every wind and storm of heaven, show where they stay; and on entering it, the open-mouthed, retreating fire-place, with a few half-rotten sticks, surrounded by a squad of half-naked, mop-headed, shivering children, destitute of the ordinary comforts of a wigwam, will tell you how they live.

"Now, Mr Editor, there is not one of your readers, but is familiar with more or less such cases. And is it any wonder why so many people are criminally poor, whose only god is the whiskey bottle, and whose sole study is how to live in the same shiftless manner? In truth, I have very little charity for such folks."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 23, 1832.

BREMEN GEESSE.

The editor of the Genesee Farmer requests us to "give a general description of Bremen geese, also the prices at which they could be furnished." We cheerfully comply with his request by giving all the information we are possessed of, respecting these valuable animals.

The following is an account of their first introduction into this country, by Mr James Sisson, of Warren, R. I. contained in a letter to Mr James Deering, republished in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 44. "In the fall of 1826, I imported from Bremen, (north of Germany,) 3 full blooded perfectly white geese. I have sold their progeny for three successive seasons; the first year at \$15 the pair, the two succeeding years at \$12. Their properties are peculiar; they lay in February; set and hatch with more certainty than common barnyard geese; will weigh nearly and in some instances quite twice the weight; have double the quantity of feathers; never fly; and are all of a beautiful snowy whiteness. I have sold them all over the interior of New York; two or three pairs in Virginia; as many in Baltimore, North Carolina, and Connecticut, and in several towns in the vicinity of Boston. I have one flock half-blooded that weigh on an average, when fatted, thirteen to fifteen pounds; the full blooded weigh twenty pounds."

Mr Sisson has received a premium from the "Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of domestic industry" for the exhibition of geese of this breed. They are said to possess the following advantages over other varieties of their species: They grow to a greater size, may be fattened with less food, and their flesh is of a superior quality.

They can be had at \$6 per pair, of Col. JAQUES, of the Ten Hills Stock Farm, Charlestown, Mass.; of Mr T. WILLIAMS, of Chelsea; and of Mr J. B. RUSSELL, publisher of the New England Farmer, at the same price.

POISONOUS ROOTS.

The Andover Journal gives a statement of the disastrous consequences resulting from eating the roots of the Water Hemlock, *cicuta virosa*. On the 18th of May, Samuel Allen, of Andover, with two others, in ploughing, met with this root which tasted sweet and pleasant. Allen swallowed a

considerable quantity of it, and the other two followed his example. Allen fell into convulsions, which in less than an hour proved fatal. The others, after taking powerful emetics, administered by Dr Kittredge, escaped.

The root is, at this season of the year, the most virulent poison of all the narcotic vegetables, and ought to be more generally known, lest similar accidents recur. In the early stage of its growth it resembles small potatoes or artichokes, but when advanced branches off in different directions, except the central part, which resembles the parsnip, and is sometimes called the cow parsnip.

BUCKTHORNS FOR LIVE FENCES.

Buckthorns should be set in a single row, from seven to nine inches apart; as soon as they begin to vegetate, they should be headed down to about six inches from the ground, which will cause the hedge to become thick from the bottom. By keeping the ground clean, and occasionally shortening the stray shoots, it will soon make a beautiful and efficient fence. It is an extremely vigorous, free growing plant, and in our opinion superior to any plant we are acquainted with in this country, for making a hedge.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The standing committee on fruits and fruit trees, respectfully propose the following premiums, for the year 1832, viz.

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|
| For the best Apples, not less than two dozen, | a premium of | \$4.00. |
| For the best summer Pears, not less than one dozen, | | 4.00. |
| For the best autumn Pears, not less than one dozen, | | 4.00. |
| For the best native Pears, | do. | 4.00. |
| do. Peaches, | do. | 4.00. |
| do. Apricots, | do. | 4.00. |
| do. Nectarines, | do. | 4.00. |
| do. Plums, | do. | 2.00. |
| do. Cherries, do. one quart, | | 2.00. |
| do. Native Cherries, do. | | 2.00. |
| For the best foreign Grapes, cultivated under glass, not less than three clusters, | | 5.00. |
| For the best foreign Grapes cultivated in open ground, not less than three clusters, | | 5.00. |
| For the best foreign Grapes by girdling, not less than three clusters, | | 5.00. |
| For the best native Grapes, not less than three clusters, | | 3.00. |
| For the best seedling Grapes, to be presented by the grower of the same, not less than three clusters, | | 5.00. |
| For the best Gooseberries, not less than one quart, | | 2.00. |
| do. Strawberries, | do. | 2.00. |
| do. Raspberries, | do. | 2.00. |
| For the best Quinces, not less than one dozen, | | 2.00. |
| For the best method of cultivating foreign Grapes in open ground, which shall be superior to any other now practised in this country, with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c. and for a length of the trellis to be exhibited, not less than thirty feet, | | 20.00. |

The committee will be at the hall of the Society, on Saturday of each week, during the season of fruits, from ten to twelve o'clock, to inspect such specimens as may be offered; those fruits for which a premium is claimed, must be so designa-

ted, otherwise they will be considered as offered for exhibition only. Per order.

E. VOSE, Chairman.

The standing committee on ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and green-houses, beg leave respectfully to submit the following list of premiums for the year 1832:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| For the most successful cultivation of the American Holly, the number of plants must not be less than four, which have been transplanted at least three years, | \$10.00. |
| For the four best flowering plants of the Magnolia Glauca, which have been transplanted at least three years, | 10.00. |
| For the most successful cultivation of the Rhododendron Maximum, the number of plants not less than four, which have been transplanted three years, | 5.00. |
| For the five best plants of the Kalmia Latifolia, which have been transplanted not less than three years, | 2.00. |
| For the best seedling plants of either of the above, not less than ten in number, of three years growth and upwards, | 5.00. |
| For the five best variety of Chinese Chrysanthemums, in pots, | 5.00. |
| For the best half dozen of Tulips, | 4.00. |
| For the best half dozen of Hyacinths, | 3.00. |
| For the best half dozen of Ranunculuses, | 4.00. |
| For the best pot of Auricles, | 3.00. |
| For the best pot of Anemones, | 3.00. |
| For the best pot of Pinks, | 3.00. |
| For the best pot of Carnations, | 4.00. |
| For the best half dozen of cultivated native flowers, | 2.00. |
| For the finest Roses of five different varieties, | 5.00. |
| For the finest Dahlias, five varieties, | 5.00. |
| For the finest specimens of Camellia Japonica, | 5.00. |
| For the best varieties of Paeonies, | 4.00. |

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the committee, on flowers not enumerated above.

Per order.

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

N. B.—The committee will attend at the Hall on Saturday of this and the next week, to examine such Tulips as may be offered for premiums.

May 23.

Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—This Society was formed by the Legislature of Maine, at their last session. By the act, Joshua Wingate, Jr.; John Mussey; Henry Ilsey; Seth Clark; Ebenezer D. Woodford; John Perley; Thomas Seal; Tappan Robie; Ebenezer Webster, Jr.; Nathaniel Warren; Moses Quimby; and Enoch Prebble; together with their associates, are constituted a body, corporate and politic, by the above title, with the powers and privileges usually granted in such cases.

Agriculture.—The farming business, in this neighborhood, has undergone a great change within the last twenty years. Positive idleness, here, has no excuse. Scarcely any man is too poor to get land and seed;—if he is willing to work he may live comfortably; and if contented, he will live happily.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

A spoonful of horse-radish put into a pan of milk, will preserve it sweet for several days.

Seed Corn, etc.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, several kinds of Seed Corn in ears, the finest varieties cultivated in New England, 8, 12, and 16 rowed.

Also, a few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of this State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scalloped or Warty Squashes, and of much superior flavor, drier, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; producing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12½ cents per paper.

May 23.

Straw and Palm-leaf Splitting Machine.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Guilb's Improved Palm-leaf and Straw Splitting Machine, calculated for fine and coarse straw.

Also, Cast Steel Scythes of superior quality, warranted genuine.

May 23.

Barefoot.

THE celebrated English Horse Barefoot will return from New York to the Brighton stable about the latter end of June. Barefoot has proved one of the most successful racers of his day, at York, Doncaster, Newmarket, Ascott, &c, and his pedigree exhibits the best blood known.

May 23.

Willis' Improved Brass Syringes.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Willis' Improved Brass Syringes for using Johnson's solution as a remedy against mildew on grapes, destruction of vines from bugs and flies, and insects on trees. See New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 5.

May 23.

Quarterly Review.

THE 93d No. of this work has just been republished by LILLY & WATTS, and contains articles on the following subjects:—Life and Writings of Hesiod; Domestic Manners of the Americans; Poetry by Mary Collier; Lyell's Geology, vol. 2; Changes in the organic world now in progress; Naval and Military Memoirs; Lord Munster's Campaign of 1809; Capt. Hall's Autobiography, second series; Punishment of Death; Wakefield on Newgate; English Fox Hunting; Milton Mowbray; Francis the First, by Miss Kemble; The Revolution of 1640 and 1630; True Causes of the Riot at Bristol and Nottingham.

Republished quarterly from the London edition, at \$5 per annum.

May 23.

The Art of Being Happy.

JUST published by CARTER & HENDEE, the Art of Being Happy: from the French of Dioz, 'Sur L'Art D'Être Heureux;' in a series of letters from a father to his children; with observations and comments. By Timothy Flint.

May 23.

Young Barefoot.

THIS very handsome Colt, just three years old, (was the first colt ever got in America, by the truly celebrated full blood horse Barefoot, sent from America by Sir Isaac Coffin), was raised by John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, out of a large and superior mare of American breed. He is a beautiful dark bay, with black mane and tail, and is considered an animal of great promise. He will be kept for the usual season at the stable in Brighton, where Barefoot and Cleveland have heretofore stood.

TERMS.—\$12—to be paid before the mare is taken away; and should the mare not prove to be in foal, the money will be returned. Pasturage can be furnished for mares, they to be, however, at the risk of the owners.

JOHN PARKINSON.

Brighton, May 16, 1832.

Gentleman's Pocket-farrier.

THE Gentleman's Pocket-farrier, showing how to use your Horse on a journey, and what remedies are proper for common accidents that may happen on the road. By F. TUFFNELL, Veterinary Surgeon. The remedies this little treat prescribes are simple and easily obtained, and never fail of a cure where the disorder is curable; therefore no man who values his horse should presume to travel without it. For sale by J. B. RUSSELL at the New England Seed Store, North Market Street. Price 15 cents.

May 9.

Garden Compound.

For the preservation of Peach and other Fruit Trees.

This is thought to be an infallible preservative of the Peach, Plum, and other fruit trees, from the destructive worms and insects which in the spring attack and destroy the vitality of the tree. By a proper application of the compound, insects will not deposit their eggs in the bark. This article will not harden in the sun, but remain liquid for several months, in this respect it is vastly superior to any other composition in use.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN M. IVES, Salem; and JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston.

Price, 33 cents per bottle, with directions for its use. May 16, 1832.

Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel for excavating or leveling dirt.

This may certify that I have been using Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patented Scraper, and am fully satisfied that it is much better than any other scraper of the kind, for digging and clearing cellars, that I have before used or seen. Fairhaven, July 12, 1831.

ANSIEL WHITE.

This may certify that I have used Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patent Scraper on the roads in this town, and find it a machine superior to any other I ever used before, for removing earth; and would hereby recommend it to public patronage.

LEVI SHAW.

New Bedford, Aug. 22, 1831.

Conqueror.

THE entire horse Conqueror will stand the ensuing season at the Ten Hills Stock farm in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, at ten dollars, to insure a mare in foal, secured by a note at ten months, to be valid and payable in case the mare proves to have been in foal, and one dollar to the groom at the time of covering.

Conqueror was bred near Montreal (Canada) foaled in May, 1825, and sired by a noted Normandy horse out of a blood mare—he is rising 15 hands high and remarkably well grown, combining great power, generous spirit, good action, very docile in his temper, and of that hardy color, iron gray. This horse has taken three premiums in Canada, as the best horse in that country. He has probably as much, or more than any other horse now living, of the strains of blood so well known in N. E. by the name of "the Morgan breed"—from the best accounts the original Morgan horse was made up of the same strains of blood as Conqueror. Conqueror has proved a sure foal-getter, and is recommended to the public by

SAML. JAKES.

The full blood horse Sportsman also stands as above—for pedigree see late Nos. of the Farmer.

May 16, 1832.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 192 Beef Cattle, 5 pairs Working Oxen, 8 Cows and Calves, 61 Sheep and Lambs.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Supply short, consequently prices were much higher. Beef Cattle today were sold higher (considering the quality) than we have noticed since we reported the market. We quote extra at \$7, prime at 6.50 a 6.75, good at 6 a 6.25, thin at 5.50 a 6.

Working Oxen.—No sales were noticed. Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$25, 26, 28 and 30.

Sheep.—We did not learn the price of the Sheep. The Lambs were taken at \$2.25 a 2.50.

Swine.—We noticed several lots of barrows taken at 6 cents; a lot of about 100 at 6 c for barrows and 5 c for sows; at retail, 6 c for sows and 7 c for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, May 18—450 head in market this week, generally fair cattle, all quick at prices averaging full as much as last week, the fair average being \$7. We quote \$6 a 8, not hearing of any sales over 8. Sheep—sales are made very quick of all that comes in, from 2.50 a 6; Lambs 2.50 a 4. Live hogs—what few come in sell quick from 4 a 4.50.—Daily Ad.

In the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.—This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any new in use.

May 16.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	105 00	108 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	hushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 5	12 00
prime,	"	8 0	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	2	2
FLAXSEED,	hushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,	"	5 50	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	58	60
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	55	58
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	87	1 00
Oats,	"	45	48
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	9 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern,	"	57	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3ths, washed,	"	41	45
Merino, half blood,	"	40	42
Merino, quarter,	"	38	40
Native, washed,	"	35	38
Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine,	"	56	58
1st Lambs,	"	45	46
2d, "	"	38	40
3d, "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	42	44

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6	6½
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	21	25
lump, best,	"	25	28
EGGS, retail,	dozen	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	92	95
Indian, retail,	"	60	75
POTATOES,	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	400	5 00

FANUELL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET.—Radishes 6 cents a bunch; Asparagus 8 cents; Lettuce 5 cents; new Onions 6 cents for a bunch of half a dozen roots; old Onions 2 dollars per bushel; Potatoes 62 to 75 cents per bushel; Rhubarb stalks 8 cents per pound; Cranberries, best quality, 3 dollars per bushel; Sea Kale, but little in the market, 12½ cents a root; long Cucumbers forced, 25 cents each. The stall of Mr. Wm. E. Otis is supplied with fine Squashes from the West Indies, at 3 cents per pound.

WOOL.—Our wool market is in a very inactive state, and prices have been declining for some months past. As there is an ample supply in the country, and shearing time near at hand, it is generally expected that prices will go still lower, after the next dip comes into market; it is probable that prices will be at least 10 per cent lower for the finest kinds, and from 15 to 20 per cent for the lowest.

Miscellany.

From the New England Magazine, for April.

THE COMET.

The Comet! he is on his way,
And singing as he flies;
The wizzing planets shrink before
The sceptre of the skies.
Ah, well may regal orbs burn blue,
And satellites turn pale,—
Ten million cubic miles of head!
Ten billion leagues of tail!

On, on by whistling spheres of light,
He flashes and he flames;
He turns not to the left or right,
He asks them not their names;
One spurn from his demoniac heel,—
Away, away they fly,
Where darkness might be bottled up
And sold for "Tyrian dye."

And what will happen to the land,
And happen to the sea,
If, in the hearded devil's path,
Our earth shall chance to be?
Full hot and high the sea should boil,
Full red the forests gleam—
Methought I saw and heard it all
In a dyspeptic dream.

I saw a tutor take his tube
The comet's course to spy;
I heard a scream; the gathered rays
Had stewed the tutor's eye;
I looked—his curious organ rolled
Like a long perished clam;
I listened—all I heard him say
Was "parallax" and "d—mn."

I saw a poet dip a scroll—
Each moment in a tub;
I read upon the warping back
"The dream of Beelzebub;"
He could not see his verses burn
Although his brain was fried;
And ever and anon he bent
To wet them as they dried.

I saw a pillow and a cur—
He silently drew near,
And snatched from off the blackened frost,
His master's broiling ear.
I saw a beggar and a wolf,
Each watch the other's eye;
Each fainted for his morning meal;
And both were loath to die.

I saw a roasting pullet brood
Upon a baking egg;
I saw a cripple scorch his hands
Extinguishing his leg.
I saw nine geese upon the wing
Towards the frozen pole,
And every mother's gosling fell
Crisped to a crackling coal.

Strange sights! strange sounds! O ghastly dream!
Its memory haunts me still;
The streaming sea, the crimson glare,
That wreathed each wooded hill.
Stranger! if o'er thy slumbering couch
Such fearful visions sweep,
Spare, spare, O spare thee evening meal,
And sweet shall be thy sleep. O. W. B.

From the Journal of Health.

INJUDICIOUS TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

Nothing can be more ridiculous, more detrimental, or more likely to prove fatal, than the manner in which officious friends endeavor to injure the sick, by cramming them with what they foolishly call "light nourishing food." An individual no sooner complains of feeling unwell or is obliged to keep his bed, than it is, what nice thing shall I prepare for you? what food do you think you would like? as if the disorders were to be actually removed by tickling the palate, instead of, as in general, by observing for a short time, entire abstinence. Even during health, our greatest enemy is our stomach; we cram it to a surfeit, and we are, in consequence, made to feel the effects of our imprudence, by the derangement of the system—and when we are no longer inclined to continue the error, when nature itself revolts at our absurd procedure, some officious friend readily steps forward to aid us in the work of folly. It is in this manner, also, that children are often made to suffer unnecessarily; they are petted and stuffed with food or with sweetmeats and other trash, by their parents and nurses, who adopt that method of proving their affection. "I have not the heart," exclaims the tender mother, "to refuse the child food when it asks me." In the majority of cases, by this course, the child is made sick, or its stomach is reduced to a condition in which it refuses every kind of plain and wholesome aliment; and though the cause of the malady is fully explained, and the necessity for rigid abstinence or for a proper selection of food is made manifest, yet still the vile practice of cramming it with all kinds of unwholesome trash, and at all hours of the day, is persisted in. If the child happens to have an uncommonly vigorous constitution, and is not entirely deprived of exercise, it may perchance recover, even under a treatment of this kind; if not, the result can easily be imagined. And yet this is called attention, care, anxiety, parental fondness, and a variety of other misapplied appellations. It is in truth, cruelty, folly,—nay, madness. Every reasonable, every feeling parent will avoid carefully the imprudent indulgence in so selfish a gratification, and the unnecessary and cruel experiments upon the health of their helpless offspring.

HINDOO SHOPKEEPING.

Moderation seems to be the order of the day in India. This may be illustrated by what occurs every day in Calcutta. Two, three or four men generally rent one shop, in which they have their different wares. Each shopkeeper has his own lock and key, and when the business of the day is over, every man puts his own lock on the door. It is no unusual thing in going through the bazaar early in the morning, to see four or five locks hanging to one door. In the morning, when one man comes, he takes off his lock and sits down on the steps and waits for the others. Perhaps in an hour, another man may come and take off his lock and sit down with the first; and thus they do till the last man comes, and then the door is opened and they go to work. This may be at twelve or two o'clock. If anything happens to one man that he is prevented from coming, the shop is not opened for the day. The others put on their locks again, and go home and wait till the next day.—The one who may have been delayed will not trust

the others with his key. So little confidence have they in one another, and so wholly indifferent are they as to the value of time.—*Jour. of Mr Ramsey.*

Progress of Temperance among United States Seamen.—An extract of a letter from Com. Bidle, (in command of the Mediterranean squadron,) to the Secretary of the Navy, is published in the Globe, in which it is stated that the number of persons in the squadron, exclusive of commissioned and warrant officers, is eleven hundred and seven; and that of this number, eight hundred and nineteen have stopped their allowance of spirits, receiving money for it under the general order of the 15th of June last. To encourage these men to persevere, and to entice others to follow their example, the grog money is paid regularly and at short periods. On board the sloop of war John Adams, one of the squadron, not a man draws his allowance of spirits.

Mormonism.—The Warren, Ohio, News Letter states that some persons, disguised, lately entered the room where two leaders of the Mormonite fanatics slept, and tarred and feathered them.

[These Mormonites are no doubt very ignorant and fanatical, but those who applied the tar and feathers are much greater fanatics.]—*Boston Cen.*

A member of this singular sect, ("Gabriel Crane, Son of Righteousness, Witness, and Organ of the Lord,") has made his appearance in Philadelphia, and issued his "denunciations, and anathemas, and woes," against that city and Washington.

A Rochester paper states, that on the 7th ult. several members of the Baptist church in Mendon, Monroe county, made a public profession of *Mormonism*, and were baptised. The elder who officiated, stated to the assembly that he should not die; that he should be translated to Heaven, like Elijah; that he had power to raise the dead; that in eighteen months the Mormon creed will be the only religion extant, and that all sinners will then be destroyed.

New American Gardener,—sixth edition.

This day published by J. B. Russell and Carter & Hendee:

The New American Gardener, a treatise on the culture of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Asparagus, &c. &c. By T. G. Fessenden, assisted by several gentlemen. Sixth edition. Price \$1 00.—This we think may be considered the most popular and practical work on Gardening, extant. March 23.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale at the Seed store connected with the New England Farmer, 504 North Market street:

A few very fine and vigorous plants of the celebrated Chinese Mulberry, so valuable for Silk worms, originally from the elevated regions of China—and introduced into France from the Philippine Islands a few years since. These plants now offered for sale, have been received direct this spring from Paris, and were selected by Mons. Andre Michaux, author of the North American Sylva, and are much larger than any that have heretofore been offered here. Packed in moss separately for transportation,—price 1 dollar each. A particular account of this tree by Gen. Dearborn, will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. ix. page 28. April 11.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

Horticulture.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.

The extraordinary destruction of the last year's wood in fruit trees, and the probable causes of it.

To the Publishing Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—I shall assume as a fact, founded on my own experience and the information derived from various extensive inquiries, that the last winter has most injuriously, possibly destructively, affected every variety of fruit trees. The extent of the evil cannot be accurately settled until we have more information than we possess at present—neither can the extent of the injury be ascertained even where we have the most perfect means of examination, until we shall know with what vigor nature may exert itself to restore or repair its losses. I perfectly recollect, that about forty years since, there occurred a frost late in May, which wholly destroyed the young shoots of every species of fruit and forest trees. They recovered from that loss in one or two years. But the case differed in many very material respects from the present. The injury in that case only extended to the young and green shoots of the existing year, but it did not affect the last year's shoots; this is a very important distinction. The last year's shoots were not deprived of their functions; the numerous latent buds, which were not developed, instantly shot forth and supplied the place of those which were destroyed. In the present case, the whole of the last year's wood, all that part of the tree which was designed to extend its growth, is wholly destroyed in very many if not in a majority of cases. The vegetative or conservative power has been destroyed in its natural source; it is precisely as if you had pruned back all the growth of the last year. I have no doubt that the root and the stock still retain their powers of renewal, and that the trees will send forth new and vigorous shoots from the older limbs. It is interesting to the cultivator to inquire, what will be the probable effect of this new and extraordinary demand on the powers of the plant. I mean to state only what appears to my mind to be its probable effects.

As to plants which are herbaceous and perennial, and which do not shed their leaves, the effects of destruction or excision of the last year's growth are very trifling. To some of them, such as the geranium, it seems to be questionable whether any serious injury results from such a loss. It is also true, that many woody plants which are deciduous, possess a power of reproduction which renders them almost insensible to the effects of the constant and repeated deprivation of the last year's growth. It is from this law or principle, that the plants which we select for hedges, will endure for an almost unlimited period the barbarous clippings and privations to which, for use or ornament, they are annually subjected—nay, more, they seem even to thrive the better under this treatment. This, however, is only deceptive. The plant does in fact suffer as much as its more noble and more useful congeners—as the finest fruit tree. But as its use is of a different character; as we value it not for its fruit, but for ornament and protection against cattle, we

disregard the mutilation of its natural powers; we treat it as the Italian connoisseur treats his cunuch, we deprive it of its power of reproduction, in order to gratify our taste; but we as truly and effectually mar the designs of nature in the one case as in the other. Let me exemplify this by a simple case. The white thorn of Great Britain is kept as a dwarf; it rarely flowers; it is a feeble, helpless plant. I have one which was left in my meadow by an English gentleman, who owned the estate I now possess, sixty-five years since; it stands alone; no rude hand has disturbed it; it is as large as a pear tree, and flowers and ripens a bushel of fruit every year. It is man, who has dwarfed it for his own purposes, as he has improved the button pear to the Beurré and St Michael, by his attention to it; as he has raised the black cattle of the north of Europe, and the wild sheep of the steppes of Asia, to the noble short-horned bull, and the Saxony buck. It is not distinctly understood, except in China, where they raise the oak, the noblest oaks, to eighteen inches in height, that it is as much in the power of man to degrade as to improve that vast realm of nature, over which God has given him the absolute dominion.

To return to our principal inquiry, after an illustration which some may consider a rhapsody, but which, I hope, more reflecting minds may view in a very different light, as exhibiting some sound and philosophical views of a subject which has as yet received no very definite development. What will probably be the effect of the late destruction of the last year's growth of fruit trees? Will it not be, at least, the prostration of fruit? May it not result in permanent disease? Will it not be the policy of those who are younger than I am, to set about planting new trees? Why should they be discouraged? If for two hundred years no such calamity has occurred, why should they dread its recurrence? No. It would be as unmanly as it would be irrational, to despond.—Pears, apples, plums and peaches, will decorate our tables ten years hence in as great a profusion as now. Those who escape the evil will obtain greater profits. The nursery-men, though immediate sufferers, will be greater gainers in the end. After all, we may be deceived as to the extent of our losses. Nature is more powerful than we are aware of and she may restore what now seems to be irreparable.

To what cause is this extensive destruction to be attributed? Most certainly not to the extremity of the cold. The trees affected are subjected every winter, in Holland, Germany and Russia, to a lower state of the thermometer. To what, then, is it to be ascribed? It is painful to be obliged to offend our national pride, by saying, as we believe to be the fact, that it is owing to the variations of our climate—to our proximity to the gulf-stream, which, within twelve hours, throws upon us the temperature of spring in the midst of winter. Am I singular in this opinion? By no means. Writers in this country and in Europe, of great intelligence, have long since attributed the destruction of fruit trees, not to the cold, but to the occasional heat of winter. I have many important facts in my possession, to prove this to be true. I will select one among one hundred: The ivy of Great

The following should have appeared sooner in our columns, but was by accident mislaid.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—The effect produced upon my fruit trees by the past season, I regret to find, is very similar to that mentioned by your other correspondents. My peach trees, of which I had about fifty, varying from three to fifteen years of age, are all killed, with the exception of about half a dozen small trees which grew in the shade of large ones. My pear trees, all of them small and thrifty, appear to be about one fourth part dead, the remainder apparently not much injured.

I find my young apple trees, (some of which were just beginning to bear,) which were situated on land that had been tilled for several years past, have uniformly suffered severely; I fear they are all killed. While those situated on grass ground, in a tough green sward, and which were no less thrifty than the others, have mostly escaped.

But what is no less remarkable and for which I shall not pretend to account, is, that my tender ornamental trees and flowering shrubs have suffered less by the severity of the winter, than I have before known them for several years. A small umbrella tree, (*Magnolia tripetala*), which for several seasons previous to the last the most prominent buds have been winter-killed, has withstood the last uninjured. This tree is in a cold soil and in a very bleak place. In the same exposure, two year old plants of the *Aldrea frutex*, which by reason of the abruptness of the winter were left without protection, are apparently uninjured.*

In common, I presume, with some other of your readers, I should like to be informed to what extent those flourishing nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, have suffered from the severity of the past extraordinary season. I hope we shall not be under the necessity of sending to the South to replenish our gardens.

Having somewhere seen the statement, that *thin* sheet lead placed around the trunks of trees was a sure protection against the ravages of the field mouse, and having a few apple trees in an exposed situation, I was induced in the fall of 1830 to make trial of it. Through forgetfulness, the lead was suffered to remain on the trees till haying-time; when upon removing it, I found the bark of the trees, under the lead, to be in a damp, cold and unhealthy situation; all of them had evidently received some injury in consequence, and one of them, a fine thrifty tree, was entirely ruined. No doubt the sheet lead is an effectual protection, but it should be removed before the trees begin to vegetate. Truly, yours, P. WARE.

Franklin, April 16, 1832.

To ripen fruit.—To lovers of gardening it may not be unacceptable to know, that painting the walls black greatly forwards the ripening of fruit.

* Our correspondent is referred to a note to a communication, by "Agricola," published in the New England Farmer, page 318, col. 2, of the current volume, for what appears to us to be a solution of this mystery.

Britain, a vivacious plant, will stand, *has stood* this very winter, on the north side of an edifice, while on the south it uniformly perishes to the ground.

JOHN LOWELL.

Boston, March 20, 1832.

From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

DESCRIPTION OF A METHOD

Of cultivating Peach Trees, with a view to prevent their premature decay; confirmed by the experience of fortyfive years, in Delaware State and the western parts of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Coulter, Esq., of Bedford County, Penn.

The death of young peach trees is principally owing to planting, transplanting, and pruning the same stock, which occasions it to be open and tender, with a rough bark; in consequence of which, insects lodge and breed in it and birds search after them, whereby wounds are made, the gum exudes, and in a few years the tree is useless. To prevent this, transplant your trees as young as possible, if in the kernel it will be best, as there will then be no check of growth. Plant them sixteen feet apart. Plough and harrow between them for two years without regard to wounding them, but avoid tearing them up by the roots. In the month of March or April, in the third year after transplanting, cut them all off by the ground, plough and harrow among them as before, but with great care to avoid wounding or tearing them. Suffer all the sprouts or scions to grow, even if they should amount to half a dozen or more; they become bearing trees almost instantaneously, on account of the strength of the foot. Allow no animals but hogs to enter your orchard, for fear of their wounding the shoots; as a substance drains away through the least wound, which is essential to the health of the tree and the good quality of the fruit.

If the old stock is cut away the third year after transplanting, no more shoots will come to maturity than the old stump can support and nourish; the remainder will die before they bear fruit, and may be cut away, taking care not to wound any other stock. The sprouts, when loaded with fruit, will bend and rest on the ground in every direction for many years; all of them being rooted as if they had been planted, their stocks remaining tough and their bark smooth, for twenty years and upwards. If any of the sprouts from the old stump should happen to split off and die, cut them away, they will be supplied from the ground by others, so that you may have trees from the same for one hundred years, as I believe. I have now trees from one to thirtysix years old, all from the same stump. Young trees, formed in this manner, will bear fruit the second year; but this fruit will not ripen so early as the fruit on the older trees from the same stump. Three years after the trees are cut off, the shoots will be sufficiently large and bushy to shade the ground so as to prevent the growth of grass, that might injure the trees; therefore ploughing will be useless, and may be injurious by wounding them.

It is also unnecessary to manure peach trees, as the fruit of manured trees is always smaller and inferior to that of trees which are not manured. By manuring, you make the peach trees larger and apparently more flourishing, but their fruit will be of a bad kind, looking as green as the leaves, even when ripe, and later than that of trees which have not been manured. Peach trees never require a ch soil; the poorer the soil the better the fruit;

a middling soil produces the most bountiful crop. The highest ground is the best for peach trees, and the north side of hills is most desirable, as it retards vegetation, and prevents the destructive effects of late frosts which occur in the month of April, in Pennsylvania. Convinced by long experience, of the truth of these observations, the author wishes they may be published for public benefit, and has been informed, that Col. Luther Martin and another gentleman, in the lower part of Maryland, have adopted a similar plan with great advantage.

From the Journal of Health.

FLOWERS.

The interest which flowers have excited in the breast of man, from the earliest ages to the present day, has never been confined to any particular class of society or quarter of the globe. Nature seems to have distributed them over the whole world, to serve as a medicine to the mind, to give cheerfulness to the earth, and to furnish agreeable sensations to its inhabitants. The savage of the forest, in the joy of his heart, binds his brow with the native flowers of the woods, whilst a taste for their cultivation increases in every country in proportion as the blessings of civilization extend.—From the humblest cottage inclosure to the most extensive park and grounds, nothing more conspicuously bespeaks the good taste of the possessor, than a well cultivated flower garden; and it may very generally be remarked, that when we behold a humble tenement surrounded with ornamental plants, the possessor is a man of correct habits and possesses domestic comforts; whilst, on the contrary, a neglected, weed-grown garden, or its total absence, marks the indolence and unhappy state of those who have been thus neglectful of Flora's favors.

Of all luxurious indulgences, that of flowers is the most innocent. It is productive not only of rational gratification, but of many advantages of a permanent character. Love for a garden has a powerful influence in attracting men to their homes; and on this account, every encouragement given to increase a taste for ornamental gardening is an additional security for domestic comfort and happiness. It is likewise a recreation which conduces materially to health, promotes civilization, and softens the manners and tempers of men. It creates a love for the study of nature, which leads to a contemplation of the mysterious wonders that are displayed in the vegetable world around us, and which cannot be investigated without inclining the mind towards a just estimate of religion, and a knowledge of the narrow limits of our intelligence, when compared with the incomprehensible power of the Creator.

Flowers are, of all embellishments, the most beautiful; and of all created beings, man alone seems capable of deriving enjoyment from them. The love for them commences with infancy, remains the delight of youth, increases with our years, and becomes the quiet amusement of our declining days. The infant can no sooner walk than its first employment is to plant a flower in the earth, removing it ten times in a hour to wherever the sun seems to shine most favorably. The school boy, in the care of his little plot of ground, is relieved of his studies, and loses the anxious thoughts of the home he has left. In manhood our attention is generally demanded by more ac-

tive duties, or by more imperious and perhaps less innocent occupations; but as age obliges us to retire from public life, the love of flowers and the delights of a garden, return to soothe the later period of our life.

To most persons, gardening affords delight as an easy and agreeable occupation; and the flowers they so fondly rear, are cherished from the gratification they afford to the organs of sight and of smell; but to the close observer of nature and the botanist, beauties are unfolded and wonders displayed, that cannot be detected by the careless attention bestowed upon them by the multitude. In their growth, from the first tender shoots which rise from the earth, through all the changes which they undergo to the period of their utmost perfection, he beholds the wonderful works of creative power; he views the bud as it swells, and looks into the expanded blossom, delights in its rich tints and fragrant smell, but, above all, he feels a charm in contemplating movements and regulations before which all the combined ingenuity of man dwindles into nothingness.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMOVING FLOWERS.

MR EDITOR—In your publication for May 2, a plan is given for removing choice flowers from one pot to another with ease; and you may, perhaps, admit into your paper a plan for a corresponding object. It is contained in a

MEMORANDUM

As to the preference of *wicker baskets*, as compared with *pots*, (and it may be added, as compared with *boxes*), for the conveyance of young plants, in certain cases, from place to place; employed by the Hon. Joseph Robley, president and commander in chief on the island of Tobago.* The memorandum is as follows:—August, 1801.

Mr Robley stated, in favor of wicker baskets, that they are light and easily removed from place to place; and that when plants are to be set out where they are to remain, the plants need not be shifted from the baskets; but, if suffered to continue in them, the baskets will soon rot in the ground; and in the meantime, the roots of the plants will extend themselves into the adjacent soil, without impediment.

Yours, with respect,

A. B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The standing committee on the products of the Kitchen Garden, respectfully submit the following list of Premiums for the year 1832:

Asparagus, two largest and best bunches,	\$4.00.
Beets, half a dozen, the best Blood,	3.00.
Beans, Lima, two quarts, the earliest and best,	4.00.
Cucumbers, best pair raised in open ground on or before the 2d Saturday in July,	3.00.
Carrots, half a dozen the best long orange,	3.00.
Celery, two roots the earliest and best,	4.00.
Cauliflower, two best heads,	4.00.
Corn, sweet, one dozen the earliest and best,	3.00.
Lettuce, two best heads,	2.00.
Melons, water, the largest and best,	3.00.
Melons, musk, the best and finest flavored,	3.00.

* Mr Robley obtained a gold medal for his plantation of bread-fruit trees.

Peas, one peck, the earliest and best, 4.00.
 Peas, one peck, with reference to quality and yield, 4.00.
 Potatoes, one peck, the ripest and best on or before the first Saturday in July, 4.00.
 Savoy Cabbage, two best heads, 3.00.
 Squash, crooked neck, two of the largest and best, 4.00.
 Squash, Canada, two of the earliest and best, 4.00.
 Turnips, one dozen of the earliest and best for the table, 2.00.
 Turnips, one dozen of the best for stock, 2.00.
 Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the committee, on any new or fine vegetable not named above.

The committee will generally be at the hall of the Society on Saturday, during the season of vegetables, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., to inspect such specimens as may be offered for a premium. A particular description of the method of planting and growing, will be required of those who send in vegetables for a premium.

DANIEL CHANDLER,

May 24, 1832.

Chairman.

The flower and vegetable seeds presented to the Society by the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, M. C. Perry, Esq., William Shaler and James Om- brosi, Esq's, together with some grape cuttings sent from Malaga and presented by Mr William Worthington, were distributed among the members of the Society. Mr Thomas Mason exhibited some fine tulips for premium.

Saturday, May 26, 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING FRUIT SEEDS, STONES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—In a communication in answer to an inquiry respecting "the proper course to pursue in planting fruit seeds and stones," published in your paper, No. 21, of the current volume, I attributed the failure of their vegetation, mentioned by your correspondent, to the deficiency of the necessary action of frost in the preceding winter; I considered the suspension as the loss only of one year's growth. This, in my ground, is demonstrated by the abundant germination of seeds, which lay dormant through the last season. I have renewed my experiment, as proposed, of planting them protected from frost, but without success.

In my nursery and fruit grounds, I have shared in the general calamity, but in a much lighter degree than has been felt or predicted by others. The indication of total destruction was not to me so manifest in but few of my bearing trees, as to justify their immediate extirpation. Some, however, of my large and most vigorous apple trees, which did not excite early apprehension, are now found enveloped in their shroud.

The action of an early and severe frost on the redundant fluid, distended the body so far as to open fissures in the bark for its corresponding enlargement. As the wood contracted, the bark was left detached, and the trees consequently lost.—My young trees are apparently as healthy as usual. My pear trees indicate the severest suffering; many, thirty years in bearing, are in fact past recovery; a larger proportion, pronounced equally hopeless by scientific inspectors, are exhibiting flattering symptoms of convalescence. In many cases, should my trees not survive, it may be a

question whether their destruction is more to be imputed to the season, than to the experiments of the curious, to test their vitality. Many in my nursery, recently grafted or budded, have perished at their union with the stock. These I have grafted as far below the injury as practicable.

Young peach trees come out much as usual; more indeed are dead, and the buds inserted last season more sparingly vegetate. Those in bearing, generally from eight to ten years old, have a sickly cast, but not more so than at the last season. The young shoots in their last year's progress were gummy and spotted, and their extremities decayed. Having my ground too much crowded, I have taken out a large proportion of them, giving more liberal space to the remainder, which I have headed down. Topping the branches, particularly in this tree, I have found beneficial in restoring health and vigor, more especially after a full bearing. This process will occasion no loss of fruit the present season, and will probably be the means of an abundance the next, if the tree is not past recovery. It will be a test of its value in its capacity to renovate itself; should it continue to exhibit symptoms of disease, the next application should be at its root.

I have found it a good practice with all trees when the circulation to the extremities appears to be impeded, to head them down to some healthy point, a few inches above a forked branch, if the place be favorable; by this method a better top is reproduced and the amputation much less injurious. If this course was more generally practised in our orchards, with prior judicious treatment on the first appearance of decay, instead of their sickly appearance and early exit, they would continue to yield better and more abundant fruit; they would also retain their vigor and beauty to a good old age; our apple orchards would then become an ornament instead of what they now are, the most unsightly blotch on most of our farms, exhibiting the appearance of feeble exotics, instead of the healthy character of native productions.

Respectfully, yours, O. FISKE.

Worcester, May 28, 1832.

From the New York Farmer.

SMALL BEER.

MR EDITOR—I noticed in your paper, several communications giving directions for making small beer for family use; none of which met my views of the subject. The following, I know from experience, will furnish a very pleasant beverage:—Take a five gallon keg; take out one head, and insert a small brass cock, about three inches above the lower head. In this keg put three quarts of wheat, rye, or corn meal, ground rather coarse, as for stilling; on this pour about three quarts of boiling water; add a pound of honey, sugar, or molasses; one tea-cup full of ginger or ground alspice; stir all intimately together, and add three gallons of water, heated to about seventyfive or eighty degrees of the thermometer. To this add about a quart of lively yeast. Stir it well together and set it in the sun; a fermentation will soon ensue and continue all day. By the next morning it will be settled clear, and should then be drawn off into bottles, corked, and set away for twentyfour hours, when it will be fit for use. This, if repeated daily, will furnish a very pleasant family drink.

Yours, etc.

R. M. W.

Middlesex, May 1, 1832.

THE SEASON.

A gentleman of this village, who has been a close observer of "the times and seasons," (says the Brattleborough, Vt., Messenger,) assures us, that during the last twenty-six years the apples trees in this vicinity have been in full bloom but six times, at an earlier period than they were the present season, which he has recorded in his horticultural journal as being on the 18th inst. He also states, that in those earlier seasons the fruit was small in quantity, having been more or less injured by frosts. According to his theory, the present season promises an abundant crop of apples. The severity of the past winter has been somewhat destructive to peach trees, though it is believed the injury is not so extensive as was a few weeks since generally apprehended.

It is now the 9th of May, (says a Quebec paper,) and no sowing has been done in this vicinity. The snow still lies along the fences, and in the woods about two feet deep. Gardening is hardly commenced. Some potatoes were, however, put in the ground last week in the new settlements on the south shore; and it is thought that wheat sowing will be general before the 14th inst. After the 20th it is generally considered too late to sow wheat, and the chance of a good crop is diminished by the late period of sowing. Great distress prevails throughout this district, for want of fodder for the cattle. Hay is selling in Quebec from twenty to twenty-five dollars per hundred bundles of sixteen pounds each. Many horned cattle have died for want of proper food and by disease.

Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road.—This road has now been in operation to the river, or to the west side of Pearl street, for a week; and the accuracy and sufficiency of the power and construction of the stationary engine at the head of the inclined plane, at this end of the road, satisfactorily tested. The number of passengers on the road last week, considerably exceeded previous calculations. The locomotives are in fine order, and the company have purchased and have now in use some of the fleetest and finest horses in the country. The trip over the road, with the locomotives, is usually made in from thirty-five to forty-five minutes, including the ascent and descent of the planes; and with horse power, from an hour to an hour and ten minutes. We are informed that in two or three instances, last week, the cars drawn by horses came from Schenectady to the half-way house in twenty-four minutes, being at the rate of about a mile in three minutes. Present indications promise the stockholders a rich harvest this season.—*Albany Argus.*

Manure for Grasses and Asparagus.—Dr J. W. Smith, of Lockport, N. Y. in a communication to the American Farmer, says, he has "found from experience, that the coal dust cinders, and scales of iron, from the blacksmith's forge, when properly mixed with fine garden mould, to be incomparably the best manure for the grape that can be used. For asparagus, I have also made use of finely pulverized oyster shells, well incorporated with the earth in which it is planted, or well dug in about the roots of old beds. Its effects are astonishing, especially on old beds."

Rats.—It is said, that chloride of lime, placed in cellars, closets, garrets, &c, will free them from rats.

Agriculture.

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex Agricultural Society, delivered at Andover, Mass. Sept. 29, 1831, at their annual Cattle Show. By Henry Colman. Published at the request of the Society.

Concluded from page 357.

Next, let us compare the value of hay with other crops for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food; an acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons, say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. Crops at the rate of twentyfive tons of carrots and twentytwo of Swedish turnips to the acre, have been raised among us, and much larger crops than these are upon record.

By an experiment it has been ascertained, that three working horses fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twentyfour pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand five hundred and fortyeight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventyeight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay by the year. The produce therefore of nearly six acres of land in this mode of feeding, is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots at six hundred bushels to the acre with the addition of chopped straw, will, while the season for their use lasts, do it as well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt; they have been subjects of accurate trial.

It is believed, that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a week. An acre of Indian corn, which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Now it is for the farmer to consider, whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes; or upon half an acre of ruta бага, which can be raised as a second crop at less expense than potatoes; or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn; or, on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres in hay and grain, for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and seventyeight bushels of oats. The same economy might be as successfully introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle. I have known a yoke of oxen engaged in the ordinary labor of a farm, to be kept three months in winter, in good working condition, upon one bushel of Indian meal and about twentyfive cents' worth of straw per week; and my own team has never been in better condition both for appearance and labor, than when fed wholly upon a liberal supply of ruta бага and the coarsest fodder. But it has been ascertained by accurate measurement, that an unworked ox put up on good old hay, consumed at the rate of thirtythree pounds per day or two hundred and thirtyone pounds per week, which is upwards of six tons per year of two thousand pounds to the ton. There must then be a great saving between feeding in the way referred to, or upon English hay; and English hay alone, in any quantity, without grain or vegetables, is not sufficient for any hard-working animal.

We come next to the great article of produce, the prince of vegetables, the bread fruit of our climate, *Indian corn*. In an agricultural view, that country is signally blest, which has the capacity of producing Indian corn. There is no crop of more simple and easy cultivation; none is subject to fewer casualties; only in a single instance for many years, (the year 1816,) has the crop among us been generally cut off. There is none that yields a greater quantity of feed, or of better feed to man and beast; which will make more flesh; which returns so much to the land; and bears more frequent planting upon the same ground.

Crops exceeding one hundred bushels to an acre have been raised in this country. No farmer ought to be satisfied with a less crop than fifty bushels to the acre; and, while pork is worth six cents a pound, he may estimate his corn as equal to seventy cents per bushel. Fifty bushels to the acre, then, may be safely valued at thirtyfive dollars; and the fodder from an acre of corn, if well saved, would do much towards paying for the labor of cultivation. It will do more, when carefully managed, than any other crop, towards supplying its own manure. I do not speak at random. Mr W. F. Livingston, of New York, gives it as his opinion, that the fodder will pay for the cultivation. Lorain, of Pennsylvania, obtained from an acre yielding sixty-six bushels to the acre, (and the ground was planted with potatoes as well as corn,) of

	Ton.	Cwt.	lbs.
Blades, husks and tops,	1,	6,	13.
Stalks or butts,	1,	7,	00.
Total,	2,	13,	13gross.*

Mr Phillips, an intelligent farmer of Pennsylvania, says, "that he is fully of opinion, that a field of good corn will yield as much fodder and contain as much nutriment as a field of the best clover of equal size."

The saving of corn fodder ought to be much more matter of attention than it is. It is a slovenly and wasteful practice to leave our corn butts in the field, to be browsed by cattle and so to serve no use as manure, rather than carefully to gather and feed them out in winter in our barn yards, where what is not consumed by the stock, will go at once to increase the compost heap.

Of potatoes, as a profitable crop, I have great distrust. Beyond what is wanted for marketing or family use they afford small returns. One hundred and fifty bushels to the acre is more than an average crop throughout this country. These can hardly be rated on the farm at more than one shilling per bushel, which would be equal to twentyfive dollars, out of which the expense of four or five dollars for seed is to be deducted. For feeding beef stock it is doubtful if they should be rated so high. I have made no experiments with them in this way, upon which I can rely. When steamed they are represented as excellent feed for horses. Many persons speak well of them in fattening beef; but the best grazing counties in the State do not deem them a very profitable object of culture. — "To mix potatoes in the food of fattening pigs," says an English agriculturist, "is deceptious, deteriorating the pork in exact proportion. Hence the Irish pork and bacon are generally inferior to the English, and the market price is in proportion.

* Lorain's Husbandry, page 201.

† N. Y. Memoirs, vol. 111, page 374.

The inferiority was some years since stated at three ounces per pound or upwards, by an eminent dealer in Irish provisions." But deducting the expense of seed, the labor of manuring, planting, hoeing and gathering, which is always troublesome business, the profits of such cultivation must be very small. They likewise return but little to the ground, for the tops of potatoes can scarcely be considered as of any value.

Carrots are a more profitable crop than potatoes. This crop is of great value. "A bushel of carrots for any stock, is equal to two thirds of a bushel of potatoes, or of equal value, weight for weight." It is little more expensive to raise six hundred bushels of carrots than two hundred of potatoes. Again, land which will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre, will produce six hundred bushels of carrots, or twelve for one; and a New York farmer, by the name of Waring, says, that "two and a half or at most three bushels of carrots will make as much beef, pork, mutton, milk, or horse flesh, as one bushel of corn. This seems to be an extravagant estimate, but if they will do half as much, the advantage is greatly in favor of carrots.

Of the value of English turnips I shall not say much. They are very easily raised. Cattle and sheep are very fond of them, and will thrive upon them. In Great Britain many of their cattle are entirely fattened upon them, and English beef is celebrated all over the world. Upwards of eleven hundred bushels have been raised to an acre, by Mr Featherstonhaugh, of New York; and premiums have been given, in Scotland, to crops of seventyfive and ninety-six tons to the Scotch acre, which is one fourth larger than ours. As a second crop they may be raised to great advantage.

The ruta бага is a highly valuable crop. I have raised nine hundred bushels to the acre at a less expense than the same extent of potatoes could be cultivated; and four hundred and six hundred bushels have been produced on sward land, from which a crop of grass has been taken the same season. A crop of four hundred bushels to the acre was raised on a grass ley, and sowed on the 18th of July. But I am inclined to believe that the best mode of culture is to raise the plants in a seed-bed, and transplant them either with a short stick or by running a single furrow at the distance at which it is desired the row should be made, dropping the plants on the land side of the furrow and letting a man follow, to set them up and draw the earth to them with a hoe. Where they are transplanted a much longer season is obtained, as this need not take place until the last of July or even as late as the middle of August.

They are said to be excellent food for horses; and, when steamed, valuable for swine. I know them to be of great value for oxen and all dry stock; and for cows, abating unpleasant taste which they give to the milk; and both carrots and ruta бага may be applied with great advantage to the feeding of sheep intended for the butcher. — The manure which has been made from sheep or cattle fed on turnips, with their yards well littered, from the extraordinary secretions of urine which turnips produce, is of a superior quality. The value of carrots for milk cows is well understood, not increasing the quantity of milk so much as potatoes, but giving it richness and sweetness, and contributing to keep the animals in the best condition.

* British Farmer's Magazine, vol. 1, page 594.

It is my conviction, therefore, that on the extended cultivation of Indian corn, carrots, and ruta bage, the Essex farmer may lay the foundation of a profitable husbandry. Of the cultivation of other crops and particularly of the smaller grains, wheat, barley and rye, I have not time to speak. In respect to wheat, much of our land is unfavorable, probably from a deficiency of lime; and this might be remedied by the application of lime to the soil, either in a crude or composite state, as it exists, for example, in the spent leaches of soap boilers. The prejudice generally entertained, that the vicinity of barberry bushes will occasion a blast of the grain, deserves farther inquiry; as I have for the two last years, had sound crops of wheat directly in their neighborhood.

2. I propose next to speak of the application of the produce of the farm.

The raising of live stock cannot be pursued to any great extent by the Essex farmer. The scantiness of our pastures forbids it. Yet in a small degree, by producing large crops of succulent vegetables, by a careful saving of his corn-fodder and straw, and by sending his young animals to another part of the country for pasture in summer, he may at least keep his stock good and often go beyond this with advantage. Every farmer should have young stock sufficient to consume his coarse fodder; and he can often purchase stock brought from the interior at a low rate, the growth of which in this way will be more than equivalent for their feed.

The dairy is another object with the Essex farmer. Butter and cheese always find a ready market in the towns and villages, which are accessible to every part of the county. It should be an object with him to extend this, part of his husbandry as much as possible, and to obtain a milking stock of the best qualities. This requires that his animals should be well kept. The produce of a cow in the summer will be materially affected by the manner in which she has been kept in the winter; and our scanty pastures may be greatly assisted by clearing up, draining, and the application of ashes to the surface; besides which we should find great advantage in the cultivation of green summer feed for our cows, such as Indian corn sown for this purpose, and especially lucerne, which bids fair to become a valuable auxiliary to our dairy husbandry.

Essex county has the honor of having possessed some cows, whose produce has scarcely been exceeded; but we are certainly deficient in attention to the good quality of our milking stock, and, from ignorance or indolence, keep animals which are comparatively worthless. In a comparison of the quality of the milk of two of my own cows, in order to ascertain the proportion of cream given by each, I found in milk taken on the same day and in the same quantity, and allowed to stand in the same place for the same length of time, an extraordinary difference, the milk of one giving only two tenths of an inch of cream and the other giving an inch and three tenths; and yet this inferior cow was most promising in appearance, and the most expensive cow in the yard.

Essex county has one small dairy, which presents a fine example of successful management in this branch of husbandry, not exceeded by any within my inquiries. I refer to the dairy of Mr Jesse Curtis, of Marblehead, all of native cows and most of them raised by himself.

In 1824, from 6½* cows, he made	732 lbs. of butter.
1825, " 7 " "	886 "
1826, " 6 " "	745 "
1827, " 6½ " "	836 "
1828, " 8 " "	1272 "
1829, " 6 " "	1175 "
1830, " 7 " "	1090 lbs. 13 ozs.

Which last yield is at the rate of one hundred and eightyone pounds to a cow, and this without any extra feed.

The next mode of consuming your produce on the place is by stall feeding sheep, to be put up in autumn and turned off to the butcher in the spring. My own experiments in this way, though conducted under many disadvantages, have been favorable to its continuance, since it has furnished a home market for my produce, at the current rates, without the trouble and loss of carrying it from the farm; and the manure has been an equivalent for the attendance. To stock of this description, carrots, ruta bage and common turnips are a valuable feed, and for this purpose may be raised to advantage. Mutton fattened in the immediate vicinity, certainly deserves and will command the preference with the butchers, over that which is driven a great distance or which is brought down in a half-frozen state.

Pork is another article, which, even at the present low prices, may, I believe, be fattened without loss and perhaps to a very small profit; at least, it furnishes a market for our produce without the trouble and expense of carrying it from the farm, and it leaves a valuable manure for its benefit. I need not say anything of the important differences in the breeds of swine. Some will scarcely repay the trouble of attendance, while from an improved stock I have had a gain for weeks and months together, of two pounds, two and a quarter pounds, three pounds, and three and a half pounds, per day. Cooked food for swine is greatly to be preferred to raw food; Indian meal is more fattening than any other feed; the growth of the first year is a much greater gain than that of any subsequent period; and I believe it is best to keep them from the first not merely in a growing but in as fat a state as we can get them.

In regard to the fattening of beef animals, my experience has been little and that by no means encouraging. In a single experiment, where an exact account was kept, it was attended with a great loss, as in general the profits in such cases go to the butcher. I have wished to make further trials; and I should express the hope, that a Society distinguished for the judicious selection of its subjects of premium, will deem it of particular importance to encourage various and exact experiments, to determine what may be profitably done in this way, and to devise other successful modes of consuming the produce of a farm, so that what is carried away may not impoverish it.

Next to the importance of cooking food for swine, and I believe it would be found of almost equal advantage for all other animals, is the cutting up of all long feed for neat cattle and horses. My own experience has been considerable in this way, and always strongly in its favor; so has that of many other persons within my knowledge; but I shall refer you only to the testimony of a Mr Phillips, of Pennsylvania. He says, "I have fixed a moveable shaft upon the top of my cider mill, on which is a large drum, and with another small

drum connected by a strap, the chaff-cutter is worked by one horse, the fodder is cut of any size from one quarter to an inch long and with case, from 120 to 140 bushels an hour are turned out, one boy only attending the machine. Since I have used fodder thus prepared, I have kept from twenty-six to thirty-five head of cattle, besides horses and sheep, during the winter, and have used at least ten loads of hay less than when I kept only twelve. This spring (1824) my cattle were in better order than usual."²

I owe an apology to the Society for detailing my own experience, and so often speaking in the first person. It would be affectation in me to pretend ignorance of an art in which I have been more or less interested and occupied for many years, and with a strong feeling of its great and essential importance to human comfort and good morals; but I am not unaware that I stand in the presence of many, of much more experience and knowledge than myself; and in speaking of what I have done, I am prompted by a feeling of the duty of every farmer to communicate to his brethren the results of his own experiments, whether favorable or otherwise, as the best means of advancing an art, where facts and experience are the safest instructors.

There were other topics upon which it was my wish to have remarked; but I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your patience. Agriculture cannot be looked to as a source of wealth; but money is far from being one of the greatest goods of life. Its profits, under the most favored circumstances, must be small and can only be secured by hard labor, persevering industry, and extreme frugality. Yet the situation of every sober and diligent farmer in our country, may always be one of substantial independence. A comfortable dwelling, a sufficiency of wholesome food and good clothing, the means of rearing a family, the opportunity of procuring the best education for his children, the power of gradually improving his property and condition, and of accumulating some humble resources against the time of old age and sickness; and above all, the quiet and comforts and endearments of home, and the perfect enjoyment of his religious rights and privileges; are blessings as much within the reach of the industrious and honest farmer in New England, as of the richest man in the world, and are sufficient to satisfy any but an inordinate avarice and ambition. The farmer's gains are honest gains. What he gets, he gets not at the expense of suffering or loss to others, but as the lawful fruits of his own industry and toil. He above all others should be a religious man; for the fruits which he gathers seem to be poured at once into his lap from the divine bounty; and the various domestic animals which depend on his care and are to be daily fed from his hand, remind him that he is the almoner of a merciful and kind Providence. Every operation of husbandry, with all its beautiful and miraculous results, admonishes the thoughtful mind of that unseen but omnipresent and beneficent agency on which all creatures subsist, and which is everywhere diffusing life and happiness and good. The flowers of the field in their splendor

* Memoirs of N. Y. Agriculture, vol. III. page 374. — [I have myself tried various cutting machines; where much work is to be done, I can strongly recommend the machines invented and patented by Jonathan Eastman, of Baltimore, which are now made in Boston, as the best within my knowledge.]

* One cow for half the season.

and beauty; the birds of the air, who, though they have neither store-house nor barn, are fed by a paternal kindness; the invigorating sunshine and the fertilizing rain; the fields glistening with the enriching dew, or yellow with the ripened harvest, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, all speak to the husbandman, of God, in tones which find their way at once to the feeling and pious bosom. Let his heart and life pour forth a grateful response. In the exercise of an honest industry, who can feel a juster claim to the peaceful enjoyment of its bountiful returns! The possession of these gifts of divine goodness should remind him of his duty to those whom it gives him the power and privilege to succor and relieve. When the peace and contentment and comfort which reigns in his habitation, are thus enjoyed in charity to his fellow men and in humble piety to God, this earth presents no condition more privileged and enviable.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 30, 1832.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A writer for Paxton and Harrison's Horticultural Register, with the signature of "G. J. T." and author of the Domestic Gardener's Manual, observes, that "our enlightened President, Mr Knight, has placed me in possession of directions for planting that noble root [the potato,] in his own hand writing." They are as follows:—

I obtained from the ash-leaved kidneyes, last season, (a bad one, 1830,) a produce equal to six hundred and seventy bushels, of eighty pounds each, to the statute acre; and I entertain no doubt of having as many this year. To obtain these vast crops of the ash-leaved kidneyes I always plant *whole potatoes*, selecting the largest I can raise; and for a very early crop, those ripened early in the preceding summer, and kept dry. I usually plant them on their ends, to stand with the crown end upwards, and place them at four inches distance, from centre to centre in the rows; the rows two feet apart and always pointing north and south.

I plant my large potatoes much in the same way, but with wider intervals, according to the height which the stems attain; thus, one which grows a yard high, at six inches distance from centre to centre, and three feet six inches or four feet between the rows, never cutting any potato, nor planting one of less weight than a quarter but generally half a pound. By using such large sets, I get very strong and large plants with widely extended roots, very early in the summer.

The blossoms take away a good deal of sap which may be better employed in forming potatoes; and whenever a potato affords seed freely, I think it almost an insuperable objection to it. As a general rule, I think that potatoes ought to be planted in rows, distant from each other in proportion to the height of the stems. The height of stems being full three feet, the rows ought to be four feet apart; and the sets, of the very largest varieties, planted whole, never to be more distant from centre to centre than six inches. By such mode of planting, the greatest possible quantities of leaf (the organ, by which alone blood is made,) are exposed to the light.

The philosophy of these able and simple directions may be shortly explained: It consists in the exposure of the utmost possible surface of the

respiratory organs, (the leaves,) to the agency of the electrifying principle of the solar light, and of corresponding breadths of soil to the influences of air and heat: so that the roots may be enabled to extend right and left to a distance somewhat exceeding that of the height of the stems and foliage.

The potato called the *early champion*, was that with which I began my experiments, early in March, 1831. The soil was that of a pasture, a deep and brown sandy loam, upon a chalky subsoil, approaching to marl. This soil had been trenched in the autumn to the depth of two feet, and the turf inverted at the bottom of each trench. About eighty pounds of these potatoes were planted whole, in rows two feet asunder, running north and south, the sets about six inches apart, crown from crown. But as I could not obtain a sufficiency of the variety at the time, I was constrained to employ such as I had, and therefore the size of the potatoes was not attended to. The rows were weeded early, and the stems advanced regularly till the fatally destructive 6th of May, when the frost destroyed and blackened every leaf that had fairly emerged from the surface. Thus I lost all the benefit that would have been otherwise derived from the early developed leaves; and consequently, a considerable weight of the advancing crop. In a week or ten days, however, fresh shoots were protruded, and as the stems advanced they were deeply earthed up, that is, till the whole piece of ground had the appearance of so many ranks of ridges, the intervening spaces being twelve inches deep in the centre. This one effectual earthing-up sufficed, and the crop attained perfect maturity in due time. The total yield of potatoes (which were for the greatest part of a fair average size and of most excellent quality, mealy and fine in flavor,) was five hundred and seventy-six pounds.

The *early frame potato*, planted the first week in March, was the subject of the second experiment. I had procured one peck weighing fourteen pounds, and the tubers were cut into small sets with from one to three eyes each. The sets were planted in rows, pointing north and south, two feet asunder, the sets being four inches apart in the rows. The site was a garden plot, four yards by seven yards and a half, i.e., thirty square yards. The subsoil was a strong, stiff loam, and this was brought to the surface by deep trenching, just before it was cropped. This plot suffered also from the frost above alluded too. The final yield was very great, (two hundred and fifty-nine pounds,) but the potatoes were far from being regular as to size; a great proportion were small, weighing little more than one or two ounces each, occasioned, I doubt not, by cutting the tubers into small sets.

The third experiment commenced the 25th of March, when I was enabled to procure a small supply of a variety styled *early champions*, but was evidently far from true to its kind. The potatoes were planted by the side of the first plot of champions, in rows two feet six inches asunder; the sets six inches apart, crown from crown. The total yield, digged up between August 25 and September 18, 1831, was one thousand two hundred and nine pounds.*

General deductions from facts.—First—I find that little or nothing is gained by planting before

* The blossoms of every sort which produced any, were mostly pinched off as they appeared.

the middle of March [in England]; for if the frost destroys the leaves as it did those of my first-sown champions, a great loss in the product of the tubers must inevitably be experienced. Secondly, early ripened potatoes will yield an earlier crop than others of the same variety, which have come to maturity at a later period of the preceding season. My first champions were produced by myself, from a few roots given to me by a neighbor in June, 1830. The land required to be trenched, and therefore the potatoes were not in the ground till the last week in the month; hence they scarcely ripened before the frost set in. The eighty-four pounds planted in April, had been produced at the usual season by a farmer, and they came in very early and yielded almost double the quantity of those first planted. It is but just, however, to state that we commenced digging the latter, as early young potatoes, in July; and therefore, scarcely two thirds remained to attain perfect maturity. Thirdly, ash-leaved kidneyes, above all others, require to be planted whole; if they are not, many of them may not germinate at all. I tried an experiment during last year and it was decisive in its results. Henceforward I never intend to plant a cut set of this potato, nor a whole one of very small size. I trust that my experiments on each variety that I plant during the current season, will be conducted with a degree of precision and exactitude, that may enable me on a future occasion, to announce their particular routine and final results, in a way that shall leave no doubt of the efficacy of Mr Knight's mode of culture.

CANKERWORMS AND CATERPILLARS.

H. Van Voorhis, Esq., of Malden, has communicated to us the following method of exterminating the above mentioned insects from fruit trees, the efficacy of which he assures us he has tested by successful experiments.

He procures a sheet-iron vessel of the shape of the frustum of a hollow cone or a sugar loaf, with a part of the top cut off, which is large enough to hold six or seven quarts. This has a door or opening near its bottom, a number of holes punched near its top, and a socket at its bottom, to receive the end of a pole by which it may be elevated when in use. Within this vessel a fire is made of tobacco stems, oil, and sulphur, moistened a little with water, so as to cause a slow combustion with much smoke. This apparatus is held by the pole to the windward of a tree infested, in such a position as to cause the smoke to spread over the branches to which the insects are attached, by which means they are soon fumigated into nonentity.

THE BIRDS.

We are apprehensive that among other evils which are the consequences of the last winter's severity, and its long "lingering in the lap of May," may be the destruction of *birds*, and the consequent predominance of worms and other insects, which furnish food for the farmer's feathered laborers.

We have received verbal accounts from several towns in this vicinity, that the songsters are missing from the groves, which they had been accustomed to render vocal in the vernal months; and thousands have been found dead under trees, &c., cut off by the inclemency of an unprecedented and frightful season.

Notice.

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have just published No. 4 of the 10th volume of their Repository and Journal. Members of the Society are entitled to a copy, which they can obtain by calling at the Seed Store of Mr J. B. Russell, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Notice.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Room of the Society on Saturday, June 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

Young Cleveland.

THIS truly beautiful and valuable Horse is of the Cleveland bay breed of horses, of fine even temper, five years old the 20th of May, fifteen and a half hands high, and of a beautiful dark bay color, with black mane, tail and legs. He walks and trots remarkably easy and fast; and is equalled by very few for muscular strength, elegant movement, and perfect symmetry of form.

He has proved himself a sure and first rate geld getter. The colts sired by him possess a great share of bone and muscle.

The pedigree of Young Cleveland:—He was sired by the celebrated bay horse, Sir Isaac, the son of the noted horse, Molineux. Sir Isaac was presented to the Agricultural Society of this State, by Sir Isaac Coffin, and was selected under his order as superior of his breed, and the breed recommended by him as the most highly esteemed for gentlemen's carriages, and all draft, farming, and saddle purposes, of any horses in New England.—His dam was a first rate and high spirited native mare. He will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Franklin.

Terms:—Three dollars the single leap; five for the season; and eight to insure the mare with foal; the money to be paid when the mares are taken away, on notes given payable the 1st October next. Those persons who put mares to the Young Cleveland and have them warranted, and part with them before foaling time, or neglect to bring their mares regularly to the horse through the season, will be considered holden for insurance money.

ELI M. RICHARDSON.

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Knowledge for the People.

LILLY & WAIT have just published Knowledge for the People, or the Plain Why and I Because, No. 10, comprising Arts and Manufactures—price 12½ cents.

May 30.

Wanted.

THE following numbers of the New England Farmer, for which the subscription price will be allowed: No. 1 of vol. iis. Nos. 2 and 19 of vol. iii. No. 13 of vol. vi. Index to vol. vii. No. 2 of vol. viii.—Apply at the N. E. Farmer office.

Seed Corn, etc.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, several kinds of Seed Corn in ears, the finest varieties cultivated in New England, 8, 12, and 16 rowed.

Also, a few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of this State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scollup or Warted Squashes, and of much superior flavor, drier, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; producing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12½ cents per paper.

May 23.

Straw and Palm-leaf Splitting Machine.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Guild's Improved Palm-leaf and Straw Splitting Machine, calculated for fine and coarse straw.

Also, Cast Steel Scythes of superior quality, warranted genuine.

May 23.

Willis's Improved Brass Syringes.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Willis's Improved Brass Syringes for using Johnson's solution as a remedy against mildew on grapes, destruction of vines from bugs and flies, and insects on trees. See New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 5.

May 23.

Quarterly Review.

THE 93d No. of this work has just been republished by LILLY & WAIT, and contains articles on the following subjects:—Life and Writings of Hesiod; Domestic Manners of the Americans; Poetry by Mary Colling; Lyell's Geology, vol. 2; Changes in the organic world now in progress; Naval and Military Memoirs; Lord Munster's Campaign of 1809; Capt. Hall's Autobiography, second series; Punishment of Death; Wakefield on Newgate; English Fox Hunting; Milton Mowbray; Francis the First, by Miss Kemble; The Revolution of 1640 and 1830; True Causes of the Riot at Bristol and Nottingham.

Republished quarterly from the London edition, at \$5 per annum. May 23.

Garden Compound.

For the preservation of Peach and other Fruit Trees.

This is thought to be an infallible preservative of the Peach, Plum, and other fruit trees, from the destructive worms and insects which in the spring attack and destroy the vitality of the tree. By a proper application of the compound, insects will not deposit their eggs in the bark. This article will not harden in the sun, but remain liquid for several months, in this respect it is vastly superior to any other composition in use.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN M. LIVES, Salem; and JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston.

Price, 33 cents per bottle, with directions for its use.

May 16, 1832.

Conqueror.

THE entire horse Conqueror will stand the ensuing season at the Ten Hills Stock farm in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, at ten dollars, to insure a mare in foal, secured by a note at ten months, to be valid and payable in case the mare proves to have been in foal, and one dollar to the groom at the time of covering.

Conqueror was bred near Montreal (Canada) foaled in May, 1825, and sired by a noted Normandy horse out of a blood Mare—he is rising 15 hands high and remarkably well grown, combining great power, generous spirits, good action, very docile in his temper, and of that hardy color, iron gray. This horse has taken three premiums in Canada, as the best horse in that country. He has probably as much, or more than any other horse now living, of the strains of blood so well known in N. E. by the name of "the Morgan breed"—from the best accounts the original Morgan horse was made up of the same strains of blood as Conqueror. Conqueror has proved a sure foal-getter, and is recommended to the public by

SAM'L. JACQUES.

The full blood horse Sportsman also stands as above—for pedigree see late Nos. of the Farmer.

May 16, 1832.

Davis's Improved Dirt Shovel.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Davis's Improved Dirt Shovel for excavating or leveling dirt.

This may certify that I have been using Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patented Scraper, and am fully satisfied that it is much better than any other scraper of the kind, for digging and clearing cellars, that I have before used or seen.

Fairhaven, July 12, 1831.

ANSEL WHITE.

This may certify that I have used Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patent Scraper on the roads in this town, and find it a machine superior to any other I ever used before, for removing earth; and would hereby recommend it to public patronage.

LEVI SHAW.

New Bedford, Aug. 22, 1831.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.—This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any now in use.

May 16.

The Art of Being Happy.

JUST published by CARTER & HENDEE, the Art of Being Happy: from the French of Droz, 'Sur L'Art D'Etre Heureux,' in a series of letters from a Father to his children; with observations and comments. By Timothy Flint.

May 23.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	5 00 6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	105 00 108 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00 115 00
BEANS, white,	hushel	90 1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 50 12 00
prime,	"	8 00 8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00 9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	18 20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8 9
skimmed milk,	"	3
FLAXSEED,	hushel	1 12 1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 75 6 00
Genesee,	"	6 00 6 25
Alexandria,	"	5 50 5 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25 5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	hushel	55 58
Rye,	"	85 90
Barley,	"	87 1 00
Oats,	"	45 48
HAY,	cwt.	65 70
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00 9 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	22 00 23
LIME,	cask	1 15 1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25 3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00 17 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00 14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75 13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	hushel	3 00 3 50
Red Top, northern,	"	87 1 0
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12 13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50 8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	48 50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55 65
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	41 45
Merino, half blood,	"	40 42
Merino, quarter,	"	38 40
Native, washed,	"	35 38
Northern pulled superfine,	"	56 58
1st Lambs,	"	45 46
2d, "	"	38 40
3d, "	"	28 30
1st Spinning,	"	42 44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10 11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8 10
whole hogs,	"	6 6½
VEAL,	"	6 7
MUTTON,	"	4 8
POULTRY,	"	9 12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	20 25
lump, best,	"	25 28
EGGS, retail,	dozen	11 12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	hushel	92 95
Indian, retail,	"	75 78
POTATOES,	"	62 75
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00 5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, MAY 28, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 225 Beef Cattle, 11 pairs Working Oxen, 16 Cows and Calves, 35 Sheep, and 560 Swine.—14 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices on the best qualities were well supported; perhaps a little better prices were obtained, but on the thinner qualities (of which there was a large proportion) a depreciation. We quote extra at \$7 a 7.25, prime at 6.50 a 6.75, good at 6, and thin at 5 a 5.75.

Working Oxen.—We noticed one sale at \$68 and one at 75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$23, 28, 35—two were sold at 45, and two (without calves) for 20.

Sheep.—Those at market were sheared, and were taken at \$3 each.

Swine.—Former prices were well supported, but sales not so brisk. We noticed several lots taken at 5 c for sows and 6 for barrows; at retail, 6 c for sows and 7 c for barrows.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In market this week 350 Beef Cattle, a short supply, and all sold quick at an advance of 25 c per hundred on last week's prices; the average this week \$4.61 a 7.25. We quote 6.50 a 8; a few prime cattle sold over this amount. Cows and Calves.—sales at \$19 a 35. Sheep scarce and sell quick at \$3 a 6; lambs 2.50 a 4. Live Hogs.—the few that arrive sold quick at 4 a 4.25 per hundred.—Daily Ad.

Miscellany.

From the Greek.

WOMAN.

O thou! by heaven ordained to be
 Arbitress of man's destiny!
 From thy sweet lip one tender sigh—
 One glance from thine approving eye—
 Can raise or bind him at thy will,

To virtue's noblest flights, or worst extremes of ill.

Be angel-minded! and despise
 Thy sex's little vanities;
 And let not passion's lawless tide,
 Thy better purpose sweep aside;
 For you awaits the evil hour,

That lends to man's annoy thy heaven entrusted power.

Woman! 'tis thine to cleanse the heart
 From every gross, unholy part;
 Thine in domestic solitude,
 To win him to be wise and good;
 His pattern, guide, and friend, to be,

To give him back the heaven he forfeited for thee!

MODE OF USING NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.

It has been more than once proposed that newspapers should be introduced into our schools;—their indiscriminate use would be far from profitable; but the following extract from "Alcot's historical description of the first public school in Hartford," illustrates a method of conducting this exercise, which cannot fail to do good.

"Scholars, what is the latest news from Europe? 'The British Parliament is prorogued.' Prorogued! what does that mean? 'Adjourned.' Who did this? Who prorogued the Parliament? 'The king.' Who is the king of Great Britain? 'William IV.' Is he a popular king? 'Yes.' What do you mean by popular? 'In favor with the people.' Why did the king prorogue the Parliament? 'Because he was friendly to the Reform Bill.' And who are opposed to that Bill? 'The Peers, or House of Lords.' How many Houses are there in the British Parliament? 'Two.' What are they called? 'The House of Lords, and House of Commons.'

"How has the war between Russia and Poland terminated? 'The Russians have taken Warsaw and conquered Poland.' What is to become of Poland now? 'It will probably come under the yoke of Russia again.' Who has most distinguished himself in this war? 'The Polish General, Skryznecki.'

"What was the last news of Greece? 'The Count Capo d'Istria has been assassinated.' Who was Count Capo d'Istria? 'The President of Greece.' Is Greece in Asia? 'No, sir.' Where is it then? 'In the southern part of Europe.'

"What is the most important news in the United States? 'Congress has just assembled at Washington.' For what purpose does Congress meet? 'To make laws.' Of whom does Congress consist? 'How many Senators from each State, and how often appointed? How many Representatives, and how long do they hold their office?'

This will serve as a specimen of the method of studying newspapers. This plan is rather novel, and well calculated to excite a taste for reading and a love for general information. But this is not all. The conversation about Poland and

Greece, enkindles a desire in the minds of the pupils to understand the geography and history of those countries, and of those near them, to which they sustain important relations. The history and geography thus taught will hardly ever be forgotten.—*Annals of Education.*

FAULTS OF ANNIVERSARIES.

To be perpetually calling out "Mr President!" or "Sir!" or "Sir!" in the most animated and emphatic parts of the address, as if the speaker would overwhelm the unfortunate chairman with a flood of eloquence that had been directed towards the audience.

To have everything so "cut and dried" before hand as to appear too formal; resolutions being printed and seemingly a matter of course, for which the audience have little care. Concealed method would no doubt improve this defect and afford the audience the pleasure of novelty.

To speak in a measured, oratorical manner—sentences swelling with the pomp of Johnson and Burke—while an audience of three thousand people are hungry for simple facts, and are prepared to hail an anecdote well told, if it be the truth and have a bearing on the subject, with greater joy than they would all the sonorous eloquence that ever was belloyed from the forum, or the bar, or the desk.

To compliment a previous speaker, who no doubt has his hands full to keep down the risings of pride which have their promptings nearer home.

To speak of being unexpectedly called upon to take a part in the exercises, when every word of the speaker's address had been written more than a year before, and safely deposited in the recesses of a cranium too thick to have suffered a single sentence, word, or comma, to make its escape.

To overstate the importance of favorite objects; and thus lay a temptation before an audience, that may swerve from a true judgment.—*Badger's Weekly Messenger.*

Enormous Stones at the Temple of Balbec.—There is a curiosity of this place, which a man had need be well assured of his credit before he venture to relate, lest he should be thought to strain the privileges of a traveller too far. That which I mean is a large piece of old wall which encompassed a number of structures. A wall made of such enormous great stones, that the neighbors thereabouts (as it is usual in things of a strange nature) ascribe it to the architecture of the devil. Three of the stones which were larger than the rest, we took the pains to measure, and found them to extend sixtyone yards in length; one was twentyone, and the other two each twenty yards; in depth they were four yards each, and in breadth of the same dimensions. These three stones lay in one and the same row, end to end. The rest of the wall was made also of great stones, but none I think so great as these. That which added to the wonder was, that these stones were lifted up into the wall more than twenty feet from the ground.—*Mandrell's Journey to Jerusalem.*

"Johnny, where's my razor," bawled out an Eastern shoreman, as he stood before the looking-glass duly prepared for the operation of shaving. "Why, daddy, I've jist done opening oysters with it." "Well, tarntation take the boy, run and rub it on a brick-bat; and by gosh, if ever you do the like again, if you shan't grind it!"

The full blooded Horse Sportsman.

THE Subscriber has secured the full-blooded horse Sportsman, to stand the ensuing season at the "Ten Hills Stock Farm," commencing April 10th, and ending August 10th.

Terms—One Dollar to the Groom, and ten dollars for the season,—cash, or a note on demand, or fifteen dollars to insure a mare in foal, by a conditional note at eleven months.

Good keeping for mares, at one dollar per week, at the risk of the owners.

Sportsman is not surpassed for spirits, and has as good strains of blood, as any horse in this country. His dam was a direct descendant from the best blood in England, his sire, the full-blooded imported Arabian Horse "Bussorah." It is with these strains of blood that England has bid defiance to the world on the turf and in the field, for more than a century past.

Sportsman's get are very promising, and may be seen on the farm.

Satisfactory proof of the pedigree of this horse as given below, is in my possession.

PEDIGREE.

Sportsman was foaled in 1823, the property of the late Gen. Coles of Dorset, Long Island, and sired by the "Bussorah Arabian," out of Sportsmistress by Hickory, her dam the famous racing mare Miller's Damsel (the dam also of American Eclipse) by Messinger Grand Dam, the imported Potos mare, G. G. dam by Gincerack, &c.

Hickory was by Whip, his dam, Dido by Dare Devil, G Dam by Wildair, G G Dam by Clockfast, G G G Dam the Dam of the celebrated Virginia, "Bucephalus" and Lady Teazle.

"Messenger" by "Mambrino," Dam by Turf, G Dam by Regulus, G G Dam by Starling, Fox, Bay Bolton, Duke of Ancestor's Turf, Byerly Turk, Taffolet Barb, Place's white Turk, Native barb mare, Potos was by Eclipse, Dam Sportsmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, G Dam Golden Locks by Oronoko, Pantan's Crab, Partner, &c. See list and 2d volume of English stud book.

PERFORMANCE.

At three years he won the sweepstakes on the Union course, Long Island, against five horses. On the same course, the same season, he won a match race against Mr. Stevens' "Rattler." In the autumn of 1829, (ran upon the same course, and won at three heats, (three mile heats) beating Richard 3d from Virginia, Misfortune and American Boy. He has never given way in his limbs or wind. These are all his public performances, and he never was beaten.

Ten Hills Stock farm, on the Medford Turnpike, two and a half miles from Boston.

SAMUEL JAKUES, Jr.

Ten Hills Farm, April 4.

Young Barefoot.

THIS very handsome Colt, just three years old, (was the first colt ever got in America, by the truly celebrated full blood horse Barefoot, sent from England by Sir Isaac Coffin,) was raised by John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, out of a large and superior mare of American breed. He is a beautiful dark bay, with black mane and tail, and is considered an animal of great promise. He will be kept for the usual season at the stable in Brighton, where Barefoot and Cleaveland have heretofore stood.

TERMS.—\$12—to be paid before the mare is taken away; and should the mare not prove to be in tow, the money will be returned. Pasturage can be furnished for mares, they to be, however, at the risk of the owners.

JOHN PARKINSON.

Brighton, May 16, 1832.

Barefoot.

THE celebrated English Horse Barefoot will return from New York to the Brighton stable about the latter end of June. Barefoot has proved one of the most successful racers of his day, at York, Doncaster, Newmarket, Ascott, &c, and his pedigree exhibits the best blood known. epw May 23.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—even those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[P] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

Rural Economy.

MAKING CHEESE.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository gives the following directions for this process:—

"Breaking the curd is done with the hand and dish. The finer the curd is broken, the better, particularly in thick cheeses. The best color of this kind of cheese is that of bees' wax, which is produced by Arnotta, rubbed into the milk after it is warmed. The dairy woman is to judge the quality by the color of the milk, as it differs much in strength.

"Setting the milk too hot inclines the cheese to heave, and cooling it with cold water produces a similar effect. The degree of heat varies with the weather. The curd when formed is broken with what is called a treple cheese knife. The use of this is to keep the fat in the cheese; it is drawn the depth of the curd two or three times across the tub, to give the whey an opportunity to run off clear; after a few minutes the knife is more freely used, and the curd is cut into small pieces like chequers, and is broken fine in the whey with the hand and a wooden dish. The curd being allowed about half an hour to settle, the whey is laded off with the dish, after it is pretty well separated from the curd.

"It is almost an invariable practice to scald the curd. The mass is first broken very fine, and then the scalding whey is added and stirred a few minutes; some make use of hot water in preference to whey, and in both cases heated according to the nature of the curd; if it is soft, the whey or water is used near boiling; but if hard it is only used a little hotter than the hand. After the curd is thoroughly mixed with the hot stuff, it is suffered to stand a few minutes to settle, and is then separated as at the first operation. After the scalding liquor is separated, a vat or what is often called a cheese hoop, is laid across the cheese ladder over the tub, and the curd is crumbled into it with the hands and pressed into the vat, to squeeze out the whey. The vat being filled as full and as firmly as the hand alone can fill it, and rounded up in the middle, a cheese cloth is spread over it and the curd is turned out of the hoop into the cloth; the vat is then washed and the inverted mass of curds, with the cloth under it, is returned into the vat and put into the press; after standing two or three hours in the press, the vat is taken out and the cloth is taken off, washed and put round the cheese, and it is replaced in the vat and in the press. In about seven or eight hours it is taken out of the press and salted, the cheese is placed on a board and a handful of salt is rubbed all over it, and the edges are pared off if necessary; another handful of salt is strewn on the upper side, and as much left as will stick to it; afterwards it is turned into the bare vat without a cloth, and an equal quantity of salt is added to it, and the cheese is returned into the press; here it continues one night; and the next morning it is turned into the vat, and continues till the succeeding morning, and the curd is taken out and placed on the dairy shelf; here they are turned every day or every other day, as the weather may be. If it is hot and dry, the windows and doors are kept

shut, but if wet or moist the doors and windows are kept open night and day.

"Cleaning the cheese.—The cheeses having remained about ten days after leaving the press, are to be washed and scraped in the following manner: A large tub of cold sweet whey is placed on the floor, the cheeses are immersed in it, where they continue an hour, or longer if necessary, to soften the rind. They are then taken out and scraped with a common case-knife, with great care, so as not to injure the tender rind, till every part of the cheese is smooth; they are after the last operation rinsed in the whey and wiped clean with a coarse cloth, and placed in an airy situation to dry, after which they are placed in the cheese room. The floor of the cheese room is generally prepared by rubbing it with bean or potato tops, or any succulent herb, till it appears of a black wet color; on this floor the cheeses are placed and turned twice a week, their edges are wiped hard with a cloth once a week, and the floor is cleaned and rubbed with fresh herbs once a fortnight. They must not lie too long or they will stick to the floor. This preparation of the floor gives the cheese a blue coat, which is considered of great consequence."

From the Tablets of Rural Economy.

PINUS CEMBRA.

This elegant and valuable species of ornamental evergreens, has not yet, as far as we are informed, been cultivated in this country, although it may be had, we presume, at some of our principal nurseries, as we observe its name in the catalogue of the Messrs Prince, of Long Island. It deserves attention, not only on account of its majestic appearance upon bleak and barren mountains, but likewise from the excellence of its timber, and from the circumstance of the kernels in the cone, being eatable, in which point it resembles the *Italian stone pine*.

The trivial name applied to it is *Aphernousli*, or *Arvenusli*, incorrectly however, we should think, as in a note to a description of this tree, lying before us, it is said to be derived from the German word *Apher*, a pine, and *nousli*, a small nut.—These are not German words, but the words in that language which in sound come nearest to this appellation, would be *Alpen Nüsslein*, the little Alpine nut.

It grows on the coldest and most mountainous parts of the following countries: Switzerland, Piedmont, Savoy, Dauphiny, Tartary and Siberia.

The *Aphernousli* pine, according to Mr Harte, (see Harte's Essays in Husbandedry,) is of an healthy vigorous nature, grows very tall, and will bear removing when it is young, even in warm dry weather, but I do not, he adds, recommend the practice. We italicise the last sentence in order to connect it with the following remarks. The proper time for transplanting evergreens seems not to have been determined. They differ so much in habit and constitution from our other trees, and fail so generally when removed in the spring and fall, that it is apparent these are not the fitting seasons for the operation. It may be done in winter by digging around and taking up a ball of frozen earth with

the plant, but this method is expensive and will not answer where they are to be transported to any considerable distance. We recollect hearing August mentioned as the best time, but have made no experiment to test it. The *Rhododendron maxima* we have transplanted at various seasons, and without success in every instance, but where it was done in June when the new leaf buds were just expanding. In this state we have brought them in an open wagon a distance of fifty miles, and not a leaf has shrivelled. There are some herbaceous plants, also, which are best removed when in full flower, as many species of the *Orchideous* family, such as the *Cypripedium pubescens*, *Orchis spectabilis* and *fimbriata*. But to return to the *Pinus Cembra*.

"Its timber is large and has many uses within doors or under cover; its grain is finer and more beautifully variegated than deal, and the smell is more agreeable; it is useful for wainscoting, flooring, and other joiner's work, and the wood makes excellent firing for stoves, ovens, and kilns. The peasants of Tyrol, where this tree abounds, make various sorts of carved works with the wood, which they dispose of in Switzerland among the common people, who are fond of the resinous smell which it exhales. The bark of the trunk of the tree is of a whitish cast and the branches resemble those of the spruce fir. They are long, smooth, and are produced by fives."

"The cones are of a purplish color, shaded with black, about three inches long, the same in circumference, and grow erect; a dozen weigh fifteen ounces, or about one ounce and a quarter each; under each scale there are two kernels, and from a hundred to a hundred and fifty in each cone."

The husks, or sort of a shell which incloses the kernels, is easily cracked, and the kernels are covered with a brown skin which peels off; they are about as large as a common pea, triangular like buckwheat, and white and soft as a blanched almond, of an oily agreeable taste, but leaving in the mouth that small degree of asperity which is peculiar to wild fruits and not unpleasing. These kernels make a part sometimes in a Swiss dessert, and supply the place of mushroom buttons in ragouts, and on account of their balsamic oil, are recommended in consumptive cases. A writer says it ought to be distinguished as the king of all forest plants, as its fruit is not only a nourisher of health but a promoter of population; and we are informed by a traveller, that he has seen trees of this species ninety feet high and near ten feet in circumference at their bases.

From the Salem Mercury.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

Messrs Editors.—At this season, during the vacation of the different schools, there is a class of boys who are in the habit of treading down the grass of our fields and pastures, and injuring the branches of the fruit trees, in the wicked and wanton habit of shooting birds. The insectivorous kinds, viz. the swallows, martins, redstarts, king birds, &c, which, previous to the wet weather of the last fortnight were abundant, have many of

them perished. The few that now remain are of infinitely more use than we have opportunity to discover, by the destruction of grubs, worms, and eggs of vermin. The black-birds, or grackles, will at this season follow in the furrows of the plough and catch up large quantities of the yellow-headed grub worm; and of those birds complained of by the industrious farmer, for the mischief committed on his corn, one of the most correct observers of nature remarks, that "were he placed in his situation, he should hesitate whether to consider these birds most as friends or enemies, as they are particularly destructive to almost all the noxious worms, grubs and caterpillars that infest his fields, which, were they allowed to multiply unmolested, would soon consume nine tenths of all the production of his labor, and desolate the country with the miseries of famine." But with regard to a great proportion of our summer birds, they are insectivorous, destroying countless multitudes of destructive bugs and caterpillars, that infest the fruit trees in spring and summer, preying on the leaves, blossoms and embryo of the fruit. The oriole, or golden robin, destroys hundreds of them without offering the slightest injury to the fruit that may encompass his nest.

I would therefore caution every boy against trespassing upon our fields and pastures with this murderous intent, particularly, as at this season birds are engaged in the business of incubation, and by cruelly taking away the parent, they destroy a helpless brood of young.

I trust, therefore, that every honest farmer and horticulturist will avail himself of the law of trespass, should he find young men shooting upon his lands, and thus put a stop to the indiscriminate slaughter of this beautiful part of animated nature, particularly this spring, as their services are much needed in destroying the small travelling caterpillar, which is now in great abundance.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the American Farmer.

PLEASURES OF AGRICULTURE.

The employments of agriculture, independently of their profit, are more congenial and pleasing to human nature. An uncorrupted mind sees, in the progress of vegetation, and the habits, and dispositions, and uses, of those animals which man has subjected to his sway, charms and beauties which the objects of art can seldom afford. The occupations of husbandry are most favorable too, to health, to plenty, to repose, and to innocence.—Can the pursuits of low and vicious gratifications, can luxurious indulgences, can the restless cares, the fears and anxieties of the ambitious, be compared with the labors and enjoyments of him whose days are spent in superintending the culture of his fields, his nights in quiet and refreshing sleep. Such a life is not inconsistent with a highly cultivated and polished mind. It is by no means necessary that they who engage in rural labors, should contract a coarseness of manners or vulgarity of sentiment.

The superintendence of a garden is another source of simple and innocent pleasure. Nothing is better calculated to gratify the inherent passion of novelty, for nature is always renewing her variegated appearance. She is infinite in her productions, and the life of man may come to its close before he has seen half the beauties which she is able to display.

Short excursions in the country are, of themselves, the source of very sensible and innocent pleasure. But he who is engrossed by vice or by business, will live half a life without admiring the beauties of a blue sky, basking in the vernal sunshine, or inhaling with any consciousness of real delight, the balsam of a western gale.

In a proper intercourse and behavior among our fellow creatures, will be found, however, to consist our principal and most constant delight. To do good and to prevent evil, as far as the sphere of our influence or activity extends, is an infallible method of inspiring in ourselves pleasurable emotions. And if we consult what passes in our breasts, before our youthful sensibilities are blunted, we shall find that nature has taught us to find exquisite pleasure in relieving distress and in communicating enjoyment.

FEEDING CATTLE.

It is stated by M. Dubuc, president of the Agricultural Society of Rouen, that three measures of oats, pounded or broken up and moistened, are equivalent, as aliment, to four measures given in the grain.

It is observed, also, that four parts of different kinds of forage, coarsely chopped and deprived of dust, will go as far as five parts of the same forage given entire and separately.

There exists in Paris, an establishment where mixtures of food are prepared on this principle, for horses. It is that of M. Payen. The kinds most generally mixed are clover and lucerne. They are then cut up, so that the horses are obliged to chew and masticate them in the most perfect manner.

The mixture of vegetables which is considered as the most suitable for draught horses, is composed of equal parts of cut straw, clover, and common hay. Barley and oats, coarsely ground and mixed, answer a better purpose than when eaten separately.

M. Dubuc visited this establishment, and found that the horses which worked the machinery are fed in this manner, and that they looked well and are vigorous, though kept at work ten or twelve hours a day. He cites, also, the teams of M. Sevin, mail contractor at Orleans, whose horses are fed on cut straw, mixed with one fifth of clover and lucerne, and sometimes a little hay—they were fat, strong, and substantial. They give them, also, barley or oats crushed and moistened. Care must be taken to place this food in deep mangers, so that it may not be wasted. Oats are frequently mixed with the last portion given them prior to their being harnessed.

M. Dubuc was assured by both these proprietors, that there was a saving of one fifth, at least, by this method; and that, besides, the horses were in a better condition, and endured more labor than those fed on common unprepared materials.—*Bib. Univ. for June, 1831.*

BEETS.

Beets furnish from a given surface of ground, a greater quantity of nutriment for horses and cattle, than any other kind of forage. Wherever its cultivation is understood, it has the preference over all other roots. It succeeds in almost all soils, is but little affected by the vicissitudes of seasons, does not much fear drought, and prepares the ground very well for a succeeding crop.

Throughout Belgium and Germany, the leaves

are from time to time stripped off and given to cattle, which eat them with avidity and easily fatten upon them. Fowls are also fed upon them. They are first hashed up and then mixed with bran. Pigs eat them with a good relish. Milk-cows, when fed upon them, fatten at the expense of their milk. The leaves are equally valuable in the fattening of cattle and sheep.

Beets should be gathered when the weather is dry, and put away in a dry state; and when prepared for cattle, they must be cut up fine with some suitable instrument, and may be given either alone or mixed with straw or hay.

They are equally fit for horses, with the precaution of adding a variety of cut straw and hay, well mixed together. This food will preserve them strong and vigorous, as is well ascertained in Germany, where beets are much cultivated for this purpose.

For the fattening of a bullock, forty or fifty pounds of beets per day, mixed with five or six pounds of dry fodder, will accomplish the object in the space of four months. Care must be taken to give it in three separations, since by feeding often and in small quantities at a time, the same amount of nutriment goes farther.

Finally—by facilitating the means of stable fattening, throughout the year, beets furnish a very important addition to this means of augmenting the mass of valuable manure.

They may serve also, on occasion, for the food of men; they are less subject to the vicissitudes of seasons, than turnips, and their leaves supply for several months, an excellent food for cattle. The root may be easily preserved during eight months of the year. They give to milk an excellent taste and quality. Cattle eat them with avidity and are never tired of them. The culture of no forage root can compare with that of the beet in the number of advantages which the industrious cultivator may derive from them. We cannot too strongly recommend the introduction of them into places where they are not already in vogue.—*lb.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held the 2d of June, 1832, the following papers were read by Zebadec Cook, Jr. Esq., Vice President of said Society, and ordered to be printed in the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal.

United States Ship Concord, }
Harbor of Syracuse, Island of Sicily, Feb. 21, 1832. }

MY DEAR SIR—I had the pleasure, some time since, of receiving your letter of the 18th of July last, accompanied by a note of thanks of the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts. The few articles which I send to the Society are so trifling and of so little value, that they certainly do not deserve such particular notice.

By my friend, Lieut. Dupont, who is about returning to the United States, in the sloop of war Ontario, I send to the Society a box containing a variety of grape cuttings, selected with great care by the British Consul at this place, who is himself an experienced horticulturist and extensive cultivator of the vine. The cuttings are of seven different kinds, each kind in a separate row, with their respective names marked opposite to the rows.

Accompanying this letter you will receive a description of the vines from which the cuttings are taken, also the translation of a paper furnished at my request by the Chevalier Landolino, a scientific agriculturist of this island.

I have duly noticed your remarks in relation to "the roses which are cultivated on the shores of the Dardanelles, and in the environs of Smyrna." Expecting soon to sail on a cruise to the Levant and the coast of Egypt, I shall endeavor, in compliance with your request, to procure for the Society some of the most approved plants of that beautiful shrub.

Lieut. Stidell, who will probably visit Tunis this summer, has been requested by me to procure and forward to the Society, some plants of the rose and jessamine from that neighborhood.

The Tunisians manufacture considerable quantities of the extract of the rose and jessamine, the soil of that part of Barbary being considered peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of those plants.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

GEN. DEARBORN, Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc'y.

P. S.—Will you do me the favor to present my respects to Mr Cook.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received and had packed in a box directed to your Society, a few seeds from this island. They are of the white cauliflower, the red broccoli, and a sort of large red turnip highly esteemed by the Sicilians and called by them the turnip-cabbage. You will also find in the box three sorts of the flint wheat of Sicily, considered the best kind for the manufacture of macaroni, the favorite food of the Italians.

[The wheat was by a vote of the meeting sent Gorham Parsons, Esq.]

DESCRIPTION OF GRAPE CUTTINGS FROM SICILY.

Albanillo. A small oval white grape, the bunches are of a moderate size with a thin skin, and when ripe nearly transparent; esteemed the best grape for eating and making wine in Sicily, but very easily injured by the hot winds, and on that account not so much planted as many other kinds.

Corniola. A very large oval black grape, much esteemed for eating, but not good for wine; the bunches very large and rather firm in the mouth when eaten.

Tokay. A small round black grape, excellent to eat, and the very best of all the black grapes in Sicily for wine, but soon injured by the hot winds; the bunches small, with a thin skin.

Possolana. A moderate sized oval white grape, firm in the mouth when eaten, excellent for the dessert, and makes very fine wine, but does not yield so much juice as any of the others; owing to its firmness it requires from eight to ten days longer to ripen, than the other kinds; the bunches moderate size, with a thick skin.

Occhio di Bove, or Ox's Eye. A very large round white grape, the berries very close in the bunch, which cause them to press one another, and on that account as soon as ripe are subject to decay, particularly if wet weather; a fine looking grape, excellent to eat, and makes fine wine, gives out more juice than any of the others, and ripens a week sooner; the bunches very large, and skin very thin.

Nero Grosso. A very large round black grape,

very fine for eating, and good for wine; the bunches very large, and skin thin.

Pollio. A very large oval black grape, good for eating, but not for making wine; very late in ripening, say five or six weeks after all the others, and as this vine is trained round very large and high trees, from this cause it is still later in ripening, say another three weeks. Some of these trees are as high as eighty feet and the vines run to the very top, and descend again about thirty feet, and the quantity of fruit that some of these vines produce is quite astonishing. The bunches are very large, some of them more than two feet; very firm in the mouth when eaten, with a thin skin. I know of no other grape in Sicily being trained round trees, and I have not the least doubt but the fruit would be much finer if grown in the regular way of Sicily, that is, on very low vines, say when pruned late in December, about eighteen or twenty inches high. This is the best time for pruning in Sicily, and which on no account ought to be delayed after January, for if left much later the vines will bleed very much, which injures them considerably. The ground ought to be well dug, the deeper the better, four or five times every year. If good wine is the object, never use any manure after the two first years of planting, and if the land is very good use no manure at all. The soil best adapted is a rich, light, dry, and flinty soil. The vine does not do well in a moist, thick, close earth. On examination of some of the soil, it has been found to contain in nine parts, five of flinty earth, two and a half of clay, and one and a half calcareous earth. Always prune the vines so as to leave only one or two eyes, at most, if you wish to make good wine; but if the grapes are to eat, you may leave a great number more. Never plant vines in ground subject to much moisture. The vintage in Sicily begins about the first of September and terminates about the end of October, according to the different situations; but the best wines are made about the middle of September, a little sooner or later, according to the season, which, however, seldom varies above a few days.

[The above was written by the British Consul at Syracuse, at the request of Capt. Perry. He has promised Capt. Perry to send to the Society at Boston, a more full and interesting description of the mode of cultivating the vine in Sicily.]

Description of the manner of planting and cultivating the cuttings of the Muscat vine of Syracuse.

—These cuttings are taken in the month of January, from a vine that must be at least twelve years old, and are cut off near the trunk.

As these shoots are to be sent to America and will arrive there in the spring or soon after, they should, upon their arrival, be placed about three feet deep in the ground, in a northern exposure, and transplanted in the autumn, to a situation exposed to the south, in a soil nearly similar to that of Syracuse, after the following manner:

Should the shoots be numerous, the ground must in the first place be well worked. The holes are made with an iron bar of the thickness of four thumbs, having a wooden handle. The shoots are then inserted in the holes, the lower extremity being first cut off and the mud cleaned from the shoot; a little dry earth is then put into the hole and rammed down; a little water being added at intervals, so that the dirt may adhere to and protect the buds or eyes, and help them to take root. The part of the branch that remains out of the

ground must be cut off, leaving only four eyes above ground, the two lower of which must also be removed.

In the month of January, (while the moon is in the wane,) the vines are to be pruned; the lower shoot being entirely removed, and but one eye or bud left on the upper shoot; should, however, the upper shoot be weak, then this must be taken off and an eye or bud of the lower one left. These operations are to be continued during five years; after which period two branches may be left, and when the vine is stout, three but not more, which are to be pruned every year.

Cultivation.—After the first rains of October, form the earth in a square concave hill, about one foot deep around the vine; as the surface of the concavity becomes hardened by rain, break it up around the trunk of the vine with a small spade.

When the vine is pruned, which must be done in January, it is to be supported with reeds, the shoots being tied at their lower part.

In March, the earth is to be broken up transversely.

In the month of April, the vine is cleared by pulling off the lower leaves, which must be done when the shoots are two feet long.

In May, the vine must be pruned and the ground broken up again in the opposite direction, diagonally; but before this is done, the young branches should be twisted together and tied to the supporting poles, in order that the trunks may be kept upright and more room given to the cultivator.

In June, the shoots must be twisted together again, bent upwards, and sustained at the height of four feet from the ground, to prevent their spreading about.

After three years are elapsed, the vine begins to bear a little grape. Pluck off the grape of the first year as soon as it makes its appearance, to prevent the waste of the sap needed by the mother vine.

In June, the ground must be again broken up transversely and levelled.

In August, when the vine is five years old, the ripe grape is gathered, and a few days after, the remainder. If the grapes happen to be dried by the sun, place them in the great tub in small heaps, leaving them there about two days; should they be fresh, they should be spread on mats and exposed to the sun until dry, taking the precaution to cover them with other mats and remove them within the house at night. The grapes are trampled in a large tub and afterwards pressed in the mill; the juice expressed is put into small tubs, and when one year old, may be bottled off.

[The above is the translation of a paper furnished at the request of Capt. Perry, by the Chevalier Landolino, a considerable land-holder in Sicily.]

Henocallis Flava, Yellow day-lily.—This is a very beautiful flower, perfectly hardy, of a bright gold yellow, and of a delicious fragrance. The flower is of the form of the common white lily.

Rhododendron Ponticum.—Now in full bloom. This is a most splendid shrub, either for the garden or parlor, being sufficiently hardy for either. The flowers are light purple and clustered in large heads. The buds open successively, so that the various stages from the commencement to the full expansion of the flowers, exhibited by the different parts of the shrub, have a beautiful effect.—*American Farmer.*

Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on the best cultivated Farms.

The committee appointed by the trustees, to examine and consider the claims for premiums for the best cultivated farms, submit the following report:—

The committee, with much regret, find that the premiums offered by the trustees, for the best cultivated farms, have not received the attention from our respectable farmers, that was expected. Only three applications have been made this year; and although they all have merit, and appear to come from skilful agriculturists, your committee do not perceive in either of them such superiority, either in their processes or results, as would justify them in recommending a premium. They had hoped that the encouragement offered, and the desire which they knew was generally felt by that respectable class of citizens, to promote the interests of agriculture, would excite a generous competition among our most intelligent and practical farmers, which would prove useful to themselves, and more useful to their brethren who had less experience and skill than themselves, by enabling the trustees to communicate, through their statements, their methods of cultivating their farms, with results—the most satisfactory tests of good husbandry. The information communicated in this way, would be founded on and accompanied by a history of the experiment, the best foundation of all science, and more especially of improvement in agriculture. To answer this end, or indeed any other valuable purpose, it is indispensable that the applicant should state with much particularity, the kinds and qualities of the soil of his farm, his manner of tilling, manuring, planting, sowing, and gathering his crops; of manufacturing his butter and cheese, and making and preserving his cider; his rotation of crops, and the quantity of produce of every kind, and indeed all his processes and operations in carrying on his farm. To prevent misapprehension and insure this benefit from their statements, the trustees, in their proposals, specified with minuteness the particulars which they deemed necessary to render their account useful to the public, and which they required to be stated as the condition on which the premium would be allowed; and although it was perceived that this particularity might occasion some trouble to the farmers, it was hoped that the benefit they might derive from a more accurate record of their own proceedings, the consciousness that they were benefiting the public and the premium offered, would be deemed an adequate compensation. The committee, although twice disappointed, do not relinquish the hope they at first entertained, nor feel a doubt of the benefits that will accrue to our farming brethren from this measure, if they see fit to co-operate in carrying this into effect.

It is well known that the trustees, for many years past, have given premiums for the encouragement of the cultivation of nearly all the different agricultural products, vegetable and animal, that are grown in our country, and thereby materially promoted improvements in most of them; the judicious management and cultivation of a farm, it is thought, requires a combination and practical exercise, by the farmer, of all the knowledge and skill necessary for the cultivation of the

articles separately, that are produced on that farm. It is obviously a different science, more complex, more difficult to learn; requiring judgment, experience and observation to carry it into successful practice. A man may know how to cultivate any or all of those vegetables separately, and yet not understand how to carry on a farm for the best advantage. Next to an individual's own experience, is a true and particular account by others, of a judicious and skilful cultivation and management of farms like his own, where the expense of labor, markets for crops, and habits of living, are nearly the same; if he can have their method and practice fully and accurately communicated to him. The latter is indispensable to enable him to adopt their experience as his own. It will probably be found, that many important agricultural processes are yet unsettled among our intelligent farmers, and some practise one way and some another—sowing of grass seed is an instance, whether it is best to sow it in the fall or spring, by itself alone, or with grain and what grain. Different practices and opinions on this head, will be found in the few communications the committee have received. Nothing in the opinion of the committee would tend more to settle these questions, which must be determined by experience, than an interchange of the opinions and accounts of the practices of scientific and experienced agriculturists, which a competition for these premiums would produce.

Although the committee entertain these views of the subject, they cannot but feel a discouragement from the want of interest the public appear to take in it, which certainly ought to lessen their confidence in its practicability, if not its utility. They however venture to recommend the continuance of a bounty for this object, for one year more; provided the trustees shall think themselves justified in raising the premiums to an amount, that will liberally indemnify the successful candidates for all the trouble and expense of taking the particular account required, and be considered an honorable mark of distinction to an intelligent practical agriculturist.

The Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, has claimed a premium for his farm of about seventy acres in that town. His statement, the committee think, shows him to be a scientific and judicious cultivator. He states, that he had no capital, and in seamen's phrase, "was obliged to work his passage;" and it appears that he began with purchasing small parcels of land, one after another, gradually subduing the bushes, and inclosing them with walls, and then proceeded to improve the soil. Part of the land consisted of old fields, which had been exhausted by tilling without manure. These he renewed principally by the incorporation of earths of different qualities; the cold and tenacious soils he dressed with silicious earths, and other materials that tended to open and warm them; and sandy soils he dressed with clay and swamp mud, and alluvions in which sand formed the chief part.—The committee think Mr Allen has shown judgment and discrimination in the mixture of earths, and making compost manures adapted to the quality of the soils to which they were to be applied, that is worthy of notice and imitation. It will be seen by Mr Allen's statement, that he makes yearly from 300 to 500 loads of compost manure, by carrying earths, swamp mud, and vegetables, into his barn-yards, and adapting the mixture to the soils it is intended for. This is rather a large quantity for the land he cultivates, and accounts for his crops

of grass on land once exhausted. Last year he planted seven acres of Indian corn, three loamy and four sandy soil, and in one acre of the latter, six cords of compost manure, and in another six cords of lime were spread, but he omits to state the quantities produced on these particular acres. No manure was laid on the other five acres, and the whole produced two hundred and ninety-eight bushels, which may be considered a fair crop for the quantity of manure used. Mr Allen's rotation of crops is simple. He tills nine acres, which he plants alternately with corn or rye, and once in five or six years plants with potatoes, or beans, or some other vegetables, which he thinks makes a favorable change from his common course; but here again he omits the quantity of manure used. His practice, he says, is, as soon as he has taken off the crop of rye, in August, to plough in the stubble and sow grass seed, which produces herbage that he afterwards ploughs in as a green dressing. This practice the committee take upon themselves to recommend, convinced that the farmer would find his labor and expense amply compensated, by its mellowing and enriching his land, and saving his manure, the most precious article on his farm. The committee regret that Mr Allen has not stated when he sowed his rye, whether in the spring or fall. It has, they believe, generally been thought, that in common seasons Indian corn would not be ripe for gathering in season to sow winter rye. If this can be effected by planting early, or using corn that ripens early and yields well, it might often be found a convenient and advantageous succession of crops.—Spring rye is by many not thought so certain a crop; but on this question a more extensive knowledge of the practice and experience of successful farmers is wanted. Mr A. has also omitted the quantity of rye produced in this rotation of crops; but he tells us that in laying down his tilled land, he prefers sowing his grass seed alone in the month of August, that September will answer better than either of the spring months, and that it is better to sow it with winter rye than with any spring grain. His clayey soils, not suitable for grain, he sometimes turns over with a plough immediately after the grass is cut, rolls down the furrows, and puts on a dressing of manure and seed again. In this way, hay is his principal crop; and it appears, that upon twenty acres which had been ploughed and laid down, and twelve acres of meadow and irrigated land, he usually cuts, according to his estimate, thirty-three and three quarters tons of English hay of first quality, ten tons of second quality, and fourteen and one third tons of inferior hay, making about fifty-eight tons, better than one ton and a half to an acre, and over a ton of the first quality to an acre. The committee regret Mr Allen did not receive the trustees' notification in season to ascertain the quantity of hay made this year, as he put it into his barns. The estimate furnished is one made in 1827, when the hay was in the barn; and he says his crops have varied but little for four or five years past. Mr A. sells from ten to fifteen tons of hay annually, and keeps but a small dairy. Mr Allen states, that forty acres of his land are of a light sandy soil, and so much exhausted by tilling without manure, that he was discouraged from attempting to recover it in his usual way, and that last spring he ploughed three acres, fenced it in, and sowed it with locust seed, which have come up and look well, and he expects, if the worm should spare them, they will

enrich his land, and produce a valuable though distant crop of timber and cord-wood. He has also ploughed and sowed five acres, this fall, with white pine seed, and was about ploughing in several acres with white-oak acorns. These experiments the committee consider useful to the public and creditable to the enterprising cultivator, and they most heartily wish him success. One man and a boy sixteen years old, are employed constantly on the farm; and in addition, day-laborers are frequently hired.

It would give the committee pleasure to be able to recommend a premium to this respectable and skilful cultivator; but, considering that the statement of the applicant to whom a premium is given, should not only show that his farm was judiciously cultivated, and his particular method, but also the quantities and amount of all the products, with as great certainty as the nature of the case will allow, in order that other farmers may be able and induced to improve his example; they think they should not be justified in recommending a premium to be awarded him; but they hope the trustees will see fit to bestow on him a gratuity of fifty dollars, for the example he has set of judicious and skilful husbandry.

Peter Thacher, Esq., of Attleborough, has claimed a premium for his farm in that town, consisting of three hundred acres. Mr Thacher's statement shows that he has exercised good judgment in subdividing, renovating, and enriching his extensive farm. It appears, that about ten years ago he purchased an old farm of two hundred acres, now part of his farm, that for several years yielded him only three or four tons of hay, where he now cuts from thirty to forty tons of English hay. His method of cultivating, he says, has been to remove hedges and subdue the bushes by degrees, and plant but little and manure that highly. He usually spreads five cords of manure on an acre, and puts five more in the hills, and for four or five years past has gathered crops of two hundred bushels of potatoes and sixty bushels of corn to an acre. That which Mr T. seems to consider as his greatest improvement, is the bringing into good cultivation a piece of wet land, on the sides of a hill, covered with weeds and bushes. He commenced with the upper part, ploughed half an acre, drained it, and then carried on a quantity of old hay and long manure, and planted it with potatoes and hoed them without ploughing, and it yielded a large crop of good potatoes; and in this way he reduced the whole piece, and it now produces a great crop of English hay. His rotation of crops has been potatoes the first year, the second corn, and the third spring rye, with which he sows grass seed as early as the state of the ground will permit, and rolls it down with a heavy roller. He prefers spring rye to oats, to lay his land with, and the spring to the fall, and thinks the grass seed takes better with rye than oats. Mr T.'s practice is to make large quantities of compost manure in his barn-yard and hog-pens; in the fall he carries it all out of his yard, and the next spring spreads the manure thrown out of the barn, over the straw and hay that have been collected in the yard during the winter, and covers the whole with a crust of loam that he carts in, which he thinks prevents the strength of the manure from escaping. This compost he uses both for his corn and grass. Mr T. has five hundred apple trees on his farm, four hundred of which are mostly natural fruit, and appear to have received no particular atten-

tion from him; the other hundred are young trees engrafted with good fruit, and these he has practised washing every spring with soap and ley, mixed in equal parts, and digging around and manuring them. He keeps fifty sheep, for some of which he says he has received a premium in his own county; but makes no more butter and cheese than is wanted in his own family. The committee were particularly pleased to find that Mr T. was able to carry on this large farm without any ardent spirits. This practice, wherever adopted, will prove as beneficial to the laborer as the farmer—highly beneficial to both.

Although the committee cannot report that they consider Mr Thacher entitled to the premium proposed by the trustees, they with pleasure state, that they think he has great merit as an agriculturist, in subdividing and bringing to a state of good cultivation a farm, which a few years since, consisted of rough, exhausted, and profitless land.

Jonathan Allen, Esq., of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire, has also presented a claim for a premium on his large and excellent farm in that town, accompanied by a statement of his manner of cultivating, and the products he gets from it. The farm consists of forty acres of meadow or interval, which receives its manure annually from the overflowing of the Housatonic, and about two hundred and ten acres of upland. Mr Allen appears to have exercised much agricultural science, as well as care and attention, in the cultivation of his farm and in making useful agricultural experiments. It will be recollected, that Mr Allen applied for a premium on this farm last year and presented a statement of his manner of cultivating it, the crops it produced, the rotation he has practised, and the result of his experience as to the best time and manner of laying down land to grass. This statement was noticed by the committee, and published with their report in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. His statement as to the general course of his husbandry is not materially varied this year, and the committee regret to find almost the same want of particularity as to the quantity of products. The quantity of hay, his principal product, rests on estimate, without having weighed a load; a small part only of the winter rye and oats were threshed, and no part of his spring rye or beans were threshed or in any way measured; but his Indian corn was, and four acres were found to produce four hundred and fifty bushels of ears; Indian corn was grown upon the same land the year before, and this year it was manured with seventeen loads to the acre, put in to the hills. Sheep are the principal stock of the farm; he kept four hundred and thirty this year, from three hundred and fifty of which he sheared eight hundred and fiftyone pounds of wool of the first quality. May he considers the best time for lands to come. Mr Allen states, that in years past, he has made experiments in raising potatoes, and this year has made many more with care and attention, which, in the judgment of the committee, entitle him to the thanks of the public. For a particular account of these experiments they refer to his statement, which accompanies this report, and recommend it to the attention of agriculturists. From a remark of Mr Allen, that he could not with convenience thresh out his grain in season to measure it so early as was required, the committee apprehend he must have misunderstood their regulation, which only requires that the application should be made by the first of October,

but the evidence or particular statement may be exhibited any time before the first of December. It appears to the committee that Mr Allen has cultivated his farm like a skilful and attentive agriculturist, and realized great products, and they hope profits; but his statement is too general and indefinite, leaving the quantities of the greatest part of the product to depend on estimate; and they think does not, on the whole, show his cultivation so superior as to justify them in reporting in favor of a premium. Considering, however, the pains Mr Allen has taken to introduce upon his farm a variety of vegetable products and choice fruit, and especially the nice care and attention he has given to the cultivation of potatoes, the most valuable of our roots, the committee recommend a gratuity of thirty dollars to be granted him.

WM. PRESCOTT.
P. C. BROOKS.

Silk-worms.—The editor of the *Jerseyman*, published in Morristown, N. J., states, that a gentleman engaged in the culture of silk informed him, that "the leaves of the oak were equally acceptable to the silkworm, as those of the mulberry tree." For the twentieth time we would suggest to editors the propriety of bestowing much attention to the true nature of silkworms, before they venture to publish such statements as the above. They are calculated to do much mischief, by disappointing new beginners, and causing waste of time and money. The editor of the *Jerseyman* is assured, that silkworms will only eat oak leaves, as men eat old shoe soles, when reduced to a state of starvation; that there is no substitute for the mulberry leaf in the production of silk; and that whoever asserts the contrary, is either uninformed on the subject or disposed to hoax his too credulous auditor.—*American Farmer*.

Fruit Trees.—Great complaints are made by orchardists and others at the North, of the destruction of fruit trees during the past winter. The severity of the last winter has been no less fatal to the tender and more choice fruit trees of this part of the country; a large proportion of peach trees are absolutely killed, as well as apricots, nectarines, and the more choice kinds of plums and cherries. The foreign grape vines have nearly all been killed to the ground.—*Illinois Advocate*.

Peach Trees.—A friend informs us, that he has saved his peach trees from destruction by the *bercer*, by placing the cinders from the forge around the roots. This method keeps the trees in a perfectly healthy state; and was discovered by the flourishing appearance of a tree near a blacksmith's shop.—*Salem Observer*.

Cast Sheet Lead.—The "Baltimore Shot Tower Company," it will be seen by their advertisement, offer to the public lead cast in sheets, to be used for the covering of houses and for all purposes to which lead of this description is usually applied, especially when exposed to the action of the weather. Lead thus prepared is said to be as little affected by the heat of the sun as copper; and it will no doubt be extensively used, forming as it does, a durable, impenetrable, and incombustible roof.—*Baltimore paper*.

France, with a population of 32,000,000 has 5,000,000 paupers; 130,000 thieves; and 3,000,000 who have no certainty of a month's subsistence.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, June 6, 1832.

NOTICE.

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture will hold their annual meeting at the hall of the Union Bank, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before them.

BENJ. GUILD, *Ag. Rec. Sec'y.*

THE SEASON.

The present season is backward and unpromising beyond all precedent, so far as our memory or reading extends. For about eighteen days, immediately preceding this, June 5th, we have had nearly uninterrupted northeast winds, lulling and shifting a little, occasionally, as if to take breath for fresh efforts.

"See now a dull northeast wind blows
From horrible ice islands,
Now blasts from everlasting snows,
Which crown the polar highlands."

Although Indian corn had in many instances made its appearance above ground, it is now yellow, sickly, and we fear incurably conspive. Many kinds of garden seeds have rotted in the ground, and those which have germinated are in a worse state as respects the prospects of a crop, than if they had never been, but were to be planted. We have seen early cabbages, however, in the garden of Mr Lowell, which appeared to enjoy this Siberian weather; but beans, squashes, &c, had barely remains enough of vegetation, to show that they had existence; but most of them were so far gone that no summer's sun could be expected to resuscitate them. Grass, particularly lucerne and tall meadow oat grass, (of which Mr Lowell has a flourishing field), were very backward, but thick at the bottom, and promised an abundant crop of hay.

Mr Lowell had cut down between sixty and seventy of the trees of his orchard, which were so thoroughly smitten by the plague of the last season as not to put forth any leaves, and he apprehends that many more are mortally diseased. All his Baldwin apple trees are gone; all or most of his peach, cherry, and plum trees. And Mr Lowell thinks that he shall not be certified of the full extent of his loss, till about the 15th of June, as some trees show signs of vegetation, notwithstanding the hand of death is upon them, from the same principle which causes twigs which belong to sticks of wood, cut and lying on a wood-pile, to show leaves in the spring, which the first hot sun will destroy.

If we New Englanders can receive any consolation from companionship in our miseries of the season, we have it in this case. The Nashville (Tennessee) Republican of May 24th, says, "The weather still continues cold and unfavorable for agriculture. Corn and cotton must suffer much. Since Monday the 7th inst., on which day we were visited by a tremendous tempest, there has been hardly a day of fine growing weather; for three mornings in succession, our thermometer at sunrise has stood as low as fifty degrees. Besides the direct bad effect of such a temperature, it must lead to great destruction from the worm.

"We have discovered further evidence of the

extreme cold of last winter, in the destruction of a great number of forest trees. Nearly all the large and lofty sweet gum trees at the bottoms are entirely killed; making the forest in many places still bear the appearance of winter. Many trees of other descriptions have suffered in the same way."

The Providence Daily Advertiser, likewise complains as follows:—

"On Thursday night last, [May 24,] there was a fall of snow in this vicinity, and on Friday morning the fields presented the novel appearance, for this season of the year, of being covered with snow. Our oldest inhabitants say, they do not remember of having seen so much snow on the ground in a former year, so late as the 25th of May. The thermometer on Thursday and Friday last, fell to forty degrees. Great-coats, cloaks and fires, were in great demand. It is thought that the storm will not have an unfavorable effect upon the fruit, grass, or English grain. The growth of Indian corn will probably be very much retarded by the wet and cold; though we believe there is very little corn up, as yet, in this vicinity."

SHEARING SHEEP, &c.

Deane's New England Farmer states, that "we shear our sheep in general too early in this country. In England, where the spring is more forward than in this country, the approved time of shearing is from the middle to the latter end of June. They should be washed in a warm time; after this they should run three or four days in a clear pasture, before they are shorn. It is good for them to have time to sweat a little in their wool, after washing."

Mr Lawrence says, "June seems [in England] to be the general shearing month, and where no extraordinary precautions are taken, the business had better be delayed till towards mid-summer, more especially in cold backward springs; because in such seasons we seldom, until that period, have any settled fair weather. Besides, a more perfect fleece is obtained, and fuller of yolk from the perspiration of the animal.

"Washing previous to clipping the sheep is the general custom, with few exceptions, in this country; indeed it is proper with all long-wooled sheep, but not so easily practicable with the matted, greasy, and impuncturable fleeces of the Spanish and carding-wool breed, which in Spain they invariably shear dry, as has been the practice in Devonshire, with the short-wooled sheep, for centuries."

It is observed by London, that "sheep shearing in Romney Marsh, [England] commences about mid-summer and finishes about the middle of July. Those who shear latest apprehend that they gain half a pound weight in every fleece, by the increased perspiration of the sheep and consequent growth of the wool. Besides, they say, in early shearing the wool has not the condition which it afterwards acquires. But then in late shearing the fleece will have the less time to grow, so as to protect the animal against the rigors of the succeeding winter; and if a year's interval is allowed between each clipping time, after your routine is established the wool will have had the same period for its growth, whether you shear early or late. Sheep with fine fleeces, which are shorn without being washed on the back of the animal, may be clipped earlier in the season than

those which are exposed to suffer for half an hour or more in cold water."

Lemuel W. Briggs, Esq., of Bristol, R. I., in articles published in the New England Farmer, volume iii. pages 273, 287, stated certain facts, which would seem favorable to early shearing; and in certain circumstances, and particularly with sheep which are not washed, there can be no doubt but the practice is beneficial. Mr Briggs stated in substance, that Mr Rouse Potter, of Providence island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island, who kept nine hundred and fifty sheep and lost but two the preceding winter, begins to shear them by the first of May if the weather is favorable, and continues daily until he completes his shearing. For the first week, he puts those sheared under cover or in close yards every night; by that time the wool will grow so as to give them a sufficient covering. By this practice of early shearing, he gains much wool, which formerly, when he put his shearing off till the middle of June, the sheep would shed; and farther, when thus early sheared, the wool begins to start and grow much quicker than when shearing is deferred to the usual time. He says, that formerly, being exposed immediately after shearing to the rays of the sun, their bare backs would frequently become sore and scabby, when no wool will grow till healed, and then what does grow from these scars is thinner and coarser than the rest.

"Mr Potter states, that he has found from actual experiment, that he not only gets more wool which would otherwise be lost, but the succeeding wool will be from half an inch to an inch longer, if sheared early, than it will be if delayed to the usual time of shearing. And further, there is not the same necessity for washing the sheep, as the wool is much cleaner, more free from sand and dirt, when taken off early, than it would be if suffered to remain on their backs until a hot sun had compelled them to seek refuge under walls and fences."

The foregoing authorities are apparently altogether contradictory, as respects the time of year in which to shear sheep. But it is to be observed, that Mr Potter did not wash his sheep before shearing, which must make considerable difference with regard to the risk from cold; and Mr Potter appears to have been careful to shelter his sheep after shearing, which must in a great measure obviate the disadvantages of early shearing.

From the Halifax Recorder of May 16.

THE SEASON IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Apostle's virtue of being content with whatsoever state he is placed in, should be practised now when it is so much required, and when discontent and grumbling find so many excuses for creeping in and spoiling our bosoms. In this third week of May, when we were wont to have the atmosphere balmy and the face of nature blooming, and perhaps when we were wont to treat those blessings slightly, we have blackness and darkness above, and the melancholy tinge of March upon our fields. Monday and Tuesday we had a gale from the east, accompanied with heavy chilling rain; the wind veered from the southward round by the east to the north, "against the sun;" and this, not favorable prognostic, has been followed by appropriate weather. The large sea-coal fire or the stove, is still a most necessary appendage to in-door comforts. Added to this, we have

distressing rumors of failure of fodder in the country, and consequent suffering of cattle and despondency of farmers. Here we cannot avoid to again express regret, that the profusion of last fall was so miserably husbanded, neglected, and almost despised in many instances.

It appears by the New England Farmer, that the backwardness of the spring is general over the American continent; and the United States and Canada, it would seem, feel its severity more than we do. Nevertheless, at this time particularly, when pestilence has walked over such a large portion of our globe, spreading terror and death wherever he has approached, the continuance of fresh strong winds may be a blessing; by them, perhaps, our atmosphere is cleansed and the seeds of disease scattered, which sudden warmth might have nurtured into fearful vigor. Neither is it too late to experience a fine fruitful summer, which haply may be in reserve for us, in this treasury, who has so often crowned the year with goodness.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held at their room on Saturday, June 2d, 1832, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to M. C. PERRY, Esq., for his valuable donation of seeds and grape cuttings.

It was then voted, That the seeds presented to the Society by M. C. Perry, Esq., be sent to Gorham Parsons, Esq., of Brighton, for cultivation, and the grape cuttings be committed to the care of Messrs Winslips, of Brighton.

Thomas B. Tremlett, of Dorchester, was admitted a member of the Society. Adjourned to Saturday next.

Flowers exhibited.—Fine tulips were offered by the following gentlemen: Amos Lawrence, of Boston; John Prince, of Roxbury; P. B. Hovey, of Cambridgeport; David Haggerston, of Charlestown; S. Walker, of Roxbury.—P. B. Hovey exhibited fine specimens of ranunculus.

The standing committee on flowers, &c, awarded the premium of four dollars, for the best tulips, to Mr S. Walker, of Roxbury.

R. L. EMMONS, *Chairman.*

Clotch Strainers.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Milk and Cheese Strainers;—likewise, Gault's patent Churn, the most approved churn in use; Levett's improved Cheese Press; Curd Mills for preparing curd, a very useful little implement for the purpose intended— June 6.

Brass Balls for Cattle Horns.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Brass Balls for Cattle Horns, improved, which renders them easy for fitting and do not injure the growth of the horn. These balls are not only a safeguard against unruly animals, but add much to the appearance of a likely animal. June 6.

Situation Wanted.

A man who has worked thirty years at gardening in Europe, and considers himself competent in all out of doors business, wishes to get a situation. As he is averse to being idle, he will cheerfully endeavor to make himself useful in any other business about the house or farm, as occasion requires. Apply at this office. June 6.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FEARING & CO

Cast Steel Scythes.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a further supply of Cast Steel Scythes of very superior quality and warranted in every respect; and were recommended by those persons who used them the past season, as being the best article of the kind in use. Likewise, a general assortment of steel-back and common Scythes, of the most approved manufactory. Likewise, a few dozen of Elder Hall's very superior Hay Rakes. June 6.

Wanted.

THE following numbers of the New England Farmer, for which the subscription price will be allowed: No. 1 of vol. ii. Nos. 2 and 19 of vol. iv. No. 13 of vol. vi. Index to vol. vii. No. 2 of vol. viii.—Apply at the N. E. Farmer office. May 30.

Seed Corn, &c.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 504 North Market Street, several kinds of Seed Corn in ears, the finest varieties cultivated in New England, 8, 12, and 16 rowed.

Also, a few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of this State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scollop or Warted Squashes, and of much superior flavor, drier, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; producing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12½ cents per paper. May 23.

Straw and Palm-leaf Splitting Machine.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 504 North Market Street, Guild's Improved Palm-leaf and Straw Splitting Machine, calculated for fine and coarse straw.

Also, Cast Steel Scythes of superior quality, warranted genuine. May 23.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 504 North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.—This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any now in use. May 16.

Conqueror.

THE entire horse Conqueror will stand the ensuing season at the Ten Hills Stock farm in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, at ten dollars, to insure a mare in foal, secured by a note at ten months, to be valid and payable in case the mare proves to have been in foal, and one dollar to the groom at the time of covering.

Conqueror was bred near Montreal (Canada) foaled in May, 1825, and sired by a noted Normandy horse out of a blood Mare—he is rising 15 hands high and remarkably well grown, combining great power, generous spirits, good action, very docile in his temper, and of that hardy color, iron gray. This horse has taken three premiums in Canada, as the best horse in that country. He has probably as much, or more than any other horse now living, of the strains of blood so well known in N. E. by the name of "the Morgan breed"—from the best accounts the original Morgan horse was made up of the same strains of blood as Conqueror. Conqueror has proved a sure foal-getter, and is recommended to the public by SAM'L. JAKUES.

The full blood horse Sportsman also stands as above—for pedigree see late Nos. of the Farmer. May 16, 1832.

Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 504 North Market Street, Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel for excavating or leveling dirt.

This may certify that I have been using Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patented Scraper, and am fully satisfied that it is much better than any other scraper of the kind, for digging and clearing cellars, that I have before used or seen. Fairhaven, July 12, 1831. ANSEL WHITE.

This may certify that I have used Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patent Scraper on the roads in this town, and find it a machine superior to any other I ever used before, for removing earth; and would hereby recommend it to public patronage. LEVI SHAW.

New Bedford, Aug. 22, 1831.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	105 00	108 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	100
BEEF, mott,	barrel	11 50	12 00
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, .	pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skinned milk,	"	8	9
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, .	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,	"	5 50	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	58	60
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	55	58
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	87	100
Oats,	"	45	48
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, .	"	9 00	9 25
Hops, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern,	"	87	100
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, .	pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . .	"	55	65
Merino, 3ths, washed, . . .	"	41	45
Merino, half blood,	"	40	42
Merino, quarter,	"	38	40
Native, washed,	"	35	38
Native, unwashed,	"	56	58
Northen pulled, { Pulled superfine, . . .	"	45	46
1st Lambs,	"	38	40
2d, "	"	28	30
3d, "	"	42	44
1st Spinning,	"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	11	13
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	14	15
lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	hushel	92	95
Indian, retail,	"	62	75
POTATOES,	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,) .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 268 Beef Cattle, (including 14 unsold last week,) 6 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 86 Sheep, and 160 Swine. 24 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

The Swine were reported last week.

Prices. Beef Cattle—The Cattle generally were not of so good a quality as last week, but about the same prices were obtained; we shall quote the same—extra at \$7 a 7.25, prime at 6.50 a 6.75, good at 6, and thin at 5 a 5.75.

Working Oxen.—We noticed no sales.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$17, 21, 23, and 32.

Sheep.—We noticed the sale of one lot of sixty at \$5 each.

Swine.—We noticed one lot taken at a fraction short of 5 c for sows and 6 c for barrows; at retail, 6 c for sows and 7 c for barrows.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Stock of every description has been in demand and very scarce. Beef Cattle particularly so, and high prices have been paid; the average of sales this week being \$8; we quote from 7 to 9. Cows and Calves—sales are still made from \$18 a 25. Sheep—sales quick from \$3 a 6; Lambs 2.50 a 4. Live Hogs—but few arrive, and what do, sell quick at \$4 a 4.25 per hundred.

Miscellany.

EXCURSION IN FLORIDA.

DUNLOVILLIE, East Florida, Dec. 31, 1831.

MY DEAR F. — I have just returned from an excursion down the Halifax river, about forty miles from this place and eighty south of St Augustine. We meandered down a creek of about eleven miles; the water nearly torpid, yet clear; the shore lined with thousands of acres covered by fall grapes, marshes, and high palm trees. Before long we entered the Halifax river, an inland arm of the sea, measuring in breadth from a quarter to nearly a mile.

At sunrise the next morning, I and four negro servants proceeded in search of birds and adventures. The fact is, that I was anxious to kill some twentieth brown Pelicans. I proceeded along a narrow shallow bay, where the fish were truly abundant. Would you believe it, if I was to say that the fish nearly obstructed our highway? Believe it or believe it not, so it was; the water was filled with them, large and small. I shot some rare birds, and putting along the shore, passed a point, when lo! I came in sight of several hundred pelicans perched on the branches of mangrove trees, seated in comfortable harmony, as near each other as the strength of the bough would allow. I ordered to back-water gently; the hands backed-water. I waded to the shore under the cover of the rushes along it, saw the pelicans fast asleep, examined their countenance and deportment well and leisurely, and after all, levelled, fired my piece, and dropped two of the finest specimens I ever saw.

The fish were as abundant as ever. I ordered the net to be thrown overboard, and in a few minutes we caught as many as we wanted—fine fish too, bass and row-mullets. The porpoises were as busy as ourselves, and devoured them at a great rate. The boat was abandoned; the game fastened to the backs of the negroes; the guns re-loaded, and on we proceeded through the marsh first, then through the tangled palmetoes, and scrubby, sturdy, live oaks, until we reached the sea beach. Pretty walking along the sea beach of Florida in the month of December! with the wind at north-east, and we going in its very teeth, through sand that sent our feet back six inches at every step of two feet that we made.

To give you an account of the little I have seen of East Florida, would fill a volume, and therefore I will not attempt it just now; but I will draw a slight sketch of a part of it.

The land, if land it can be called, is generally so very sandy that nothing can be raised upon it. The swamps are the only spots that afford a fair chance for cultivation; the swamps, then, are positively the only places where plantations are to be found. These plantations are even few in number; along the coast from St Augustine to Cape Carnaveral, there are about a dozen.

Sugar cane will prosper and doubtless do well, but the labor necessary to produce a good crop is great! great! Between the swamps of which I now speak, and which are found along the margin lying west of the sea inlet, that divides the main land from the Atlantic, to the river St John's of the interior of the peninsula, nothing exists but barren pine lands of poor timber and immense savannas, mostly overflowed, and all unfit for cultivation. That growth which in any other

country is called underwood, scarcely exists, the land being covered with low palmetoes, or very low, thickly branched, dwarf oaks, almost impenetrable to man.

I am extremely disappointed in this portion of the Floridas, and would not advise any one to visit it. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find snakes afloat, and at great distances from the shore. This appears, no doubt, surprising to those who live where there is almost nothing but dry land; still they ought to be good-natured and believe what others have seen. It has now been made notorious, that numerous respectable individuals whom duty or the love of adventure have led into the wilds of our country, have often seen snakes, and the rattle-snakes too, in the trees. The good people, therefore, who pass their lives in stores and counting houses, ought not to contradict these facts, because they do not meet with rattle-snakes, hissing and snapping at them from the paper mulberries, as they go home to their dinners.

JOHN JAMES AUDOBON.

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

Marriage: The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted visions and returns to earth.

Jury: Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at a bar.

Young Attorney: A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

Beauty: An optical delusion.

Rural reflection: Potatoes and earth.

Woman's love: A rainbow melting in tears.

Moral rectitude: Great care not to be found out.

Public abuse: The mud with which every traveller is spattered on his road to distinction.

Love: A disease.

Constable: A species of snapping turtle.

Happiness: A dream.

Modesty: A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.

Lawyer: A learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

My dear: An expression used by a man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

Ancestry: The boast of those who have nothing else to boast of.

Jealousy: Tormenting yourself for fear you should be tormented by another.

Martyr: That which all faiths have produced in about equal proportions; so much easier is it to die for religion than to live for it.

Tongue: A little horse, which is continually running away.

Melancholy: Ingratitude to heaven.

Originality: Undetected imitation.

Corpulent politeness: "No, I thank you."

When Dr Sheridan called one morning on Miss M'Fadon, to take his leave of her for a few days, the young lady asked, in a tone that well expressed more than the words which accompanied it, how long he intended to stay away? To which he immediately replied:—

You ask how long I'll stay from thee;

Suppress those rising fears;

If you should reckon time like me,

Perhaps ten thousand years!

This reminds us of an elegant and complacent tetrastich, attributed to the Doctor's illustrious

poetical namesake, the late R. B. Sheridan, who having on one occasion, staid, not away, but too long with his fair one, exclaimed at parting:—

Too long I've staid—forgive the crime,

Like moments flew the hours;

How lightly falls the foot of time,

When'er he treads on flowers.

The following is a monkish composition, the Latin not being classical. The word "tumba" is found in no Roman author. The epitaph runs thus:

Hic jacet, in tumba,
Rosamundi, non Rosamunda,
Non redoleo, sed olet,
Quæ redolere solet.

The literal translation is: "Here lies in the tomb, the rose of the world, not a fragrant rose; for she who used to exhale perfume, has now a disgusting odor." In English we might say:—

Within this dark and silent tomb repose

The bones of her, once styled the world's fair rose;

How chang'd, alas, is Rosamond the fair,

Whose fragrance once perfumed the ambient air.

"Accomplishments."—Many parents in the United States are now paying masters enormous prices for giving their children, what fashion is pleased to miscall, accomplishments; that is, things which are not learnt, and would be of no use if they were. Many a poor youth, at the same time, is laboring up the steep of *practical knowledge*, unaided and in his own way. In the next generation, how many of the former will be down in the world, and how many of the latter up?

Young Cleveland.

THIS truly beautiful and valuable Horse is of the Cleveland bay breed of horses, of fine even temper, five years old the 20th of May, fifteen and a half hands high, and of a beautiful dark bay color, with black mane, tail and legs. He walks and trots remarkably easy and fast; and is equalled by very few for muscular strength, elegant movement, and perfect symmetry of form. He has proved himself a sure and first rate foot getter. The colts sired by him possess a great share of bone and muscle.

The pedigree of Young Cleveland:—He was sired by the celebrated bay horse, Sir Isaac, the son of the noted horse, Malinex. Sir Isaac was presented to the Agricultural Society of this State, by Sir Isaac Coffin, and was selected under his order as superior of his breed, and the breed recommended by him as the most highly esteemed for gentlemen's carriages, and all draft, farming, and saddle purposes, of any horses in New England.—His dam was a first rate and high spirited native mare. He will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Franklin.

TERMS:—Three dollars the single leap; five for the season; and eight to insure the mare with foal; the money to be paid when the mares are taken away, on notes given payable the 1st October next. Those persons who put mares to the Young Cleveland and have them warranted, and part with them before foaling time, or neglect to bring their mares regularly to the horse through the season, will be considered holden for insurance money.

ELI M. RICHARDSON.

Franklin, May 30, 1832.

4*

Millet.

A liberal price will be paid at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, for 50 bushels of fresh, clean Millet, for seed. May 16.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1832.

NO. 48.

Rural Economy.

ITEMS OF HUSBANDRY AND RURAL ECONOMY,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

By the Editor.

HOT WATER APPARATUS.

In a late number of London's Magazine, mention is made of a hot water apparatus in a pinery at the Earl of Egremont's, Patworth, Sussex, in which it is stated that the pinery is sixty feet long, and twelve feet wide; it is twelve feet high at the back, and five feet in front; the boiler is two feet in diameter; the quantity of water in the boiler and pipes is one hundred and sixty gallons.

A small fire was made each day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a little more fuel was added at 6 and 9 o'clock, and nothing more was done to the fire until the next day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The quantity of coal consumed is less than one third of what was used when the common flues were employed. According to the present system, the whole of the water, one hundred and sixty gallons, is in circulation twenty-five minutes after the fire is put under the boiler. There are nine houses of the Earl of Egremont's, heated on exactly the same plan, all of which act remarkably well. Upwards of twenty degrees more of heat could have been kept up, during the severe weather in January last, had it been found necessary.

These remarks are followed by a table, showing the results of a series of observations to ascertain the difference of the temperature without and within the house, the temperature of the water in the boiler, &c., which may be found in London's Magazine for April last, page 142.

The same work gives us the following, by Mr Peter Martin, foreman in the nursery of Messrs Murray & Coss, near Leeds,

TO DESTROY ANTS, WOODLICE, &c.

Take one pound of oatmeal and half a pound of coarse brown sugar, and mix them together; add to it two ounces of pepper, ground as fine as possible. Lay the mixture upon white earthen ware for woodlice and beetles, where they resort; and for ants, cover it over so as to prevent its getting wet.

Another way to destroy ants.—Toast the fleshy side of the out-side skin of bacon, till it crisps; then lay it on the ground at the root or stem of any fruit tree that is infested by ants. Put something over the stem to keep it dry; the ants will go under it and fasten to it; lift it up quickly and dip it into a pail of water.

An effectual mode of destroying Slugs, &c.—Take a quantity of cabbage leaves, and either put them into a warm oven or hold them before the fire till they are quite soft; then rub them with unsalted butter or any kind of fresh dripping, and lay them in the place infested with slugs. In a few hours the leaves will be found covered with snails and slugs, which may then of course be destroyed by any mode the gardener may think fit. [We have tried this at Dayswater, and found it attended with complete success.]

Woodlice and Earwigs, wherever they exist, will also be attracted by leaves thus prepared, if placed in the sheds they frequent.

To destroy the black and green Fly.—Take some strong yellow clay, such as is used for grafting, put it into a tub and fill the tub for water; then let a man work it with his hands till it becomes like thin paint. Fill a pan, such as flower-pots stand in, with it; and as only the points of young shoots are infested with the fly, dip them into the clay and water; in ten minutes it will dry on the leaves, and will completely destroy the flies or any other insects that may be upon them. The clay will look dirty on the trees for a few days, but the first shower of rain washes it completely off, and the shoots will look more healthy than before it was laid on. There is no fear of the return of the insects that season. The scale on pines may be destroyed by the same mixture.

*To destroy the Bug [American blight, *Aphis lanigera*] upon fruit trees.*—Take clay, as I directed for the fly, and work it till it becomes of the consistency of white-wash; mix with every six gallons of it, two pounds of cream of tartar, one pound of soft soap, and half a peck of quick lime. When you think the weather is likely to continue dry for some time, take a bucket full of this mixture, and with a large brush wash over the bark of the trees, wherever you think that it is or has been infested with the bug. A man will do a great number of trees over in a few days, with a white-wash brush and this liquid. Five years ago, I had some young apple trees that were completely covered over with the bug; I washed them with this liquid, and I have never since seen the least sign of the bug upon them. I have practised the same method repeatedly on other trees, with the same success; and find it only necessary to be careful to do it in dry weather, so that the rain may not wash off the mixture for some time.

To destroy Flies and Wasps.—A mixture of pepper, sugar, and water, will do this effectually.

To make the bark grow over wounds and diseased places on forest or fruit trees, without fail and with speed.—When a branch is cut off or a tree is otherwise wounded, make the place smooth with a sharp knife; and if the tree be caulked, either cut away the part affected or scrape it out until you come to the sound wood. In all cases, make the surface as smooth as possible; then put half a pound of tallow into two pounds of tar, and warm it over a fire till the tallow is just melted in the tar, when one ounce of sulphur should be added and the whole stirred well together. The composition must then be laid on the parts that you want to heal, and I have found it by long experience to be an effectual cure, and superior by far to anything yet practised.

PEACH, PEAR, AND MULBERRY TREES, LUCERNE, &c.

The following is the substance of a communication received some time since, but which required condensation and correction before it could be fitted for the press; and want of room and of leisure has obliged us to defer till the present time, the publication of such parts as we thought would convey, or become the means of eliciting useful information.

MR FESSENDEN—I commenced making a se-

lection and transplanting fruit trees, about eight years since; and should like to be advised on several particulars.

I had about fifty peach trees from three to eight years old; some of which I inoculated myself; others I obtained from different nurseries; making a variety of about twenty kinds. From the above trees I have not had the pleasure of obtaining more than two bushels of peaches. This spring I find nearly half the trees are entirely dead, and the remaining number appear to be at a stand whether to live or die. I have cut down or taken up by the roots from fifteen to twenty, the most of which were seven or eight years old. As those I have left standing appear to signify their intention to live a little longer, by sending forth a few leaves, I should like to know if there is any probability of their resuming their health and vigor. If not, I should be induced to lay them prostrate, by putting the axe to their roots, as I have dug round them from year to year and they have borne me no fruit. I have varieties of ten or twelve kinds of plums, none of which are injured by the winter in the least, as I can perceive. A few apricots appear to be alive, except a few branches.

With regard to my pear trees, I have lost from six to ten, but do not know exactly, as two or three give encouragement of sending forth shoots just above where the buds were inserted. These trees were from *W. J. Johnson* and Sons, Flushing, Long Island.

A few years since, there was much said about French clover, or lucerne; and in the spring of 1830, I obtained four or five pounds of seed and sowed it on thirty-five or forty rods of ground. The land was light and dry on which it was sown, and had been previously planted. I spread three or four loads of good manure, and ploughed it in before the seed was sown. The result was, that it came up very well; but the most of it died before autumn, except near the manure heap, where it grew sixteen or eighteen inches, and a part of it blowed the first season. There is this spring a few stalks or sprigs alive. Several of my neighbors sowed some the same season, and the experiment proved equally disastrous. It had been said by some, I suppose inexperienced person, that it would grow on poor land. I am convinced that it requires a very rich soil. The land that I tried it on I believe is the right kind, all except the quality of it. I planted it with potatoes the last year and again this. I have some thoughts of making it rich by spreading an abundance of manure on it, and giving it another trial. I suspect the land on which persons have met with good success, is such as would produce three tons of herds grass or English hay per acre.

I have taken considerable pains to inform myself on the subject of silk business, and everything connected with the manufacture of silk; and have about four thousand mulberry trees of one and two years' growth. The land on which my nursery is, I believe is not quite so rich as it ought to be for that purpose, as the greater part of the trees have grown only from two to three feet in a season; whereas I have a few on richer land, which have grown from seven to nine feet last season. I have transplanted several hundreds of seedlings

this spring, on good land, and mean to spend considerable manure among those of one and two years' growth. I believe they are worth as much as though they were grown on land that would send them up higher than one could reach, the first year. I have sold a few trees and shall sell more if I have an opportunity. I mean to keep enough for myself, as I am determined to go into the silk business, if their is any probability of its merely paying for the expense of labor, &c.

I have thought of planting a few trees for large standards, but a greater part in hedge rows, as the leaves can be gathered so much better. Still, at times, I feel almost discouraged, as many who have tried it to a limited extent, say it does not pay half the labor. Then again, I see articles in newspapers, which say that it can and will be made a profitable business.

I kept in the summer of 1830, a few silkworms, just to try them. They did well, though kept in a common room, and perhaps not attended to so well as they ought to have been. If any of your able and experienced correspondents, or you yourself, will give advice on any or all of the above topics, I should feel very much obliged, as I am young, and not in circumstances to enter very largely into experiments, without a prospect of remuneration. Still, I am very anxious to be of some use to the community, as well as myself, by improvements in agriculture and the useful arts.

Yours, &c, JAMES LEONARD.

Remarks by the Editor.—With regard to the peach, we have heretofore published many articles on the subject of the cultivation of this fruit; and are compelled reluctantly, to express an opinion, that our climate in New England is unfavorable to its perfection. An abridged view, [in about ten pages,] of such observations as would be most likely to be useful in the case of our correspondent, may be seen in the New American Gardener, page 232, written by the editor, and for sale at the New England Farmer office. An article published in page 13, of the present volume of our paper, would lead to the conclusion that we are in the habit of killing peach trees by kindness, or cultivating them too highly. It is there said, that "peach trees in a pasture not tilled, are in a healthy sound state, while those in the gardens and cultivated fields have decayed," &c. See, likewise, pages 51, 54, 75, 101, 322, 325.

With regard to lucerne, we have nothing new at present to offer. The soil should be rich, deep, dry, and free from weeds. The plants for the first year should be kept as well weeded as Indian corn, and for that reason, in Europe, are often sown in drills, so as to admit the hoe between them. See pages 59, 70, and 230 of the current volume of the New England Farmer.

For directions concerning mulberry trees and silk, our correspondent may, perhaps, find something useful in pages 51, 61, 77, 124, 142, 232, and 238, of the said current volume of the New England Farmer.

CHEESE.

When cheeses are made from unskimmed milk they are called new-milk cheeses, although a part of the milk has been kept over night or longer. These are the richest and most valuable. Two-meal cheeses are made of the evening's milk skimmed, mixed with the morning's milk unskimmed. Two-meal cheeses, when well made, without any

mixture of sour milk, are almost as valuable as new-milk. A third sort is made of milk, the whole of which has been skimmed. These are of course of the least value. If your milk be not just come from the cow, make it blood warm, and put in your rennet, but no more than will just make the curd come. Add an ounce of fine salt to as much curd as will make a cheese of fifteen pounds, and in proportion for a greater or less. Stir the curd till it is gathered; put it in a strainer, and with your hands work out all the whey; then lay it in a clean linen cloth, put it in the press, and let it stand there two hours; then take it out, rub it over with fine salt, put it in another dry cloth, and put it in the press eight hours; then take it out again, put it in another dry cloth, and put it in the press again, where it is to remain till the next cheese is ready. When taken out of the press, put it in brine twenty-four hours, and add to the brine about a tea spoonful of salt-petre. Some little additions of salt and salt-petre must be occasionally made to the brine, and let it be cleansed as soon as necessary, by heating it and taking off the scum. When you take the cheese out, dry it with a cloth; bind it round with a long string to make it keep its shape, which must be kept round it for some days, and let it be daily turned on the shelf for two months.

Various receipts for making rennet, have been given by different writers. The following is simple, and perhaps as good as any: Empty the maw of its curd, wash it slightly, soak it with strong brine till it is well salted, dry it on boughs made for the purpose; then take two quarts of strong brine that will bear an egg, blood warm, and let the maw steep in this twenty-four hours, when the liquor will be fit for use; bottle it up, and cork it tight, and it will keep for a twelve month. About a tea cup full will be sufficient for the milk of ten cows. Some direct spices and a lemon sliced, to be put into this liquor. The rennet bag may also be salted and dried as before directed, and pieces of it occasionally used, by being previously soaked in warm water, and a quantity of this water used in proportion to the quantity of milk to be turned.

The acid contained in the maw is very apt to become rancid and to putrify, if a sufficiency of salt be not applied; care must therefore be taken to prevent this, by as much salt of the strongest kind as the rennet will receive.

In Holland, it is said, the cheese-makers use no rennet; but instead of this, they use a small portion of sea-salt (muriatic acid) for forming the curd. This is said to give the cheese a taste somewhat different from those which are made in the common mode. This acid should no doubt be diluted before it is put into the milk; and we cannot state what proportions it would be expedient to use. But the quantity might be ascertained by experiment.

The following method of making cheese has been recommended in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:

"The milk is universally set for cheese as soon as it comes from the cow. The management of the curd depends on the kind of cheese; thin cheese requires the least labor and attention.—Breaking the curd is done with the hand and dish. The finer the curd is broken the better, particularly in thick cheeses. Turning the milk differs in different dairies; no two dairy women conduct

exactly alike. Setting the milk too hot inclines the cheese to heave, and cooling it with cold water produces a similar effect. The degree of heat is varied according to the weather. The curd, when formed, is broken with what is called a triple cheese knife. The use of this is to keep the fat in the cheese; it is drawn the depth of the curd two or three times across the tub, to give the whey an opportunity of running off clear; after a few minutes the knife is more freely used, and the curd is cut into small pieces like chequers, and is broken fine in the whey, with the hand and a wooden dish. The curd being allowed about half an hour to settle, the whey is laded off with the dish, after it is pretty well separated from the curd. It is almost an invariable practice to scald the curd. The mass is first broken very fine, and then the scalding whey is added to it and stirred a few minutes; some make use of the hot water in preference to the whey, and it is in both cases treated according to the nature of the curd; if it is soft, the whey or water is used nearly boiling; but if hard, it is used only a little hotter than the hand. After the curd is thoroughly mixed with the hot stuff, it is suffered to stand a few minutes to settle and is then separated, as at the first operation. After the scalding liquor is separated, a vat or what is often called a cheese hoop, is laid across the cheese ladder over the tub, and the curd is crumbled into it with the hand and pressed into the vat, to squeeze out the whey.

"The vat being filled as full and firmly as the hand can fill it and rounded up in the middle, a cheese cloth is spread over it, and the curd is turned out of the hoop into the cloth; the vat is then washed, and the inverted mass of curd, with the cloth under it, is turned into the vat and put into the press; after standing two or three hours in the press, the vat is taken out and the cloth is taken off, washed, and put round the cheese, and it is replaced in the vat and in the press. In about seven or eight hours it is taken out of the press and salted, the cheese is placed on a board, and a handful of salt is rubbed all over it, and the edges are pared off if necessary; another handful of salt is strewn on the upper side, and as much left as will stick to it; afterwards it is turned into the bare vat without a cloth, and an equal quantity of salt is added to it, and the cheese is returned into the press, where it continues one night, and the next morning it is turned in the vat and continues till the succeeding morning, and is taken out and placed on the dairy shelf, where they are turned every day or every other day, as the weather may be. If it is hot and dry, the windows and door are kept shut; but if wet or moist, the door and windows are kept open night and day."

NEWLY BAKED BREAD.

"The following very judicious remarks," says the Andover, Mass. Journal, "were made by one of the most distinguished physicians in the country, in answer to inquiries from one of the officers of the Theological Seminary in this place. The letter it is believed, expresses the opinion universally entertained by eminent physicians."

DEAR SIR—In reply to the inquiry in your letter, I remark, that long ago, physicians were taught by observation and experience, that newly baked bread requires much greater stomach power to effect its digestion, than is necessary to accom-

plish the digestion of bread which is not new.— This difference is attributed to the greater adhesiveness of the hot bread, forming into a mass or masses less penetrable to the gastric juice.— Whether this should be regarded as a full explanation there might perhaps be some doubt, but that certain chemical changes are constantly going on in bread, from the moment it is baked until it is unfit for use, and that, when a day or two old, it is much more easily subjected to the delicate chemistry of the stomach, than it is when just taken from the oven, there can be no doubt.

A feeble stomach is always disturbed or oppressed by hot bread; and headache, vertigo, and sometimes cramp, cholera and convulsions, are caused by it. Those who are predisposed, constitutionally or by their vocations, to dyspepsia—nay, everybody, inasmuch as the preservation of health should be an object with everybody—ought to abstain from it. For although in some cases it may not for a time appear to do mischief, it is secretly undermining the powers of the stomach, and disease will some day make its appearance in a form more aggravated or obstinate, than if the stomach had been put to a less severe task.

The business of bread making is generally not enough attended to in our country. The yeast is too often not perfectly sweet, and when it has become sour, alkaline substances, as saleratus, or pearl-ash, or soda, do not restore it to its original fitness for the process of fermenting the dough. Another defect is, that the dough when put into the oven, is frequently not enough or too much fermented, the consequence of which is, that the bread is clammy or sour. Another and almost universal defect is, that the bread is not baked enough. The thickness of the loaf may be too great for the heat of the oven, or the heat may be so great as to burn or crisp the outside of the loaf, before the inner parts are done.

Hot bread should be banished from all our literary institutions; and if the guardians of these establishments were faithful to their trust, they would not only interdict it, but would take care that their students should be regularly furnished with well made bread.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

LAMP OIL.

Knowing that fraud, to a great extent, is yet practised in the sale of lamp oil, notwithstanding we have a law to prevent it, and the fraud being so perfect that the senses of sight, smell, and taste, except in those of great experience, cannot distinguish between them, although the difference in price is very great when honestly sold.

Sperm oil being from 6s 8d to 7s a gallon, according to the quantity, while whale oil is but from 2s 6d to 3s 6d.

To detect the fraud, sperm oil weighs 7½ lbs. the gallon, while whale oil weighs 7 lbs. 10½ ozs. The specific gravity, in decimals, of sperm oil, is 8814, and whale oil is 9233.

Those that have Southworth's Spirit Hydrometer, will find that pure sperm oil stands 42 above spirit proof, and whale oil at 18 above, which is 2 degrees below W. when the balance weight is off, the thermometer standing at the same time at seventy degrees, adding four degrees or deducting on the hydrometer for every ten on the thermometer. If the balance weight is on, then oil stands

at eighty degrees above proof, and in sperm oil it will sink entirely.

The following is a correct test to try the purity of sperm oil:— Take spirit of any kind, in a wine glass, that is just fifty per cent above proof, and drop into it sperm oil, and it will swim on the surface; and with a spoon take fifteen drops of sperm oil and only one of whale oil, and mix them together, and this mixture will sink to the bottom; and any other mixture of whale oil, in larger proportion, will also sink.

Those that have the glass French hydrometer will find, when the thermometer is at eighty, sperm oil will stand on the hydrometer at thirty degrees and whale oil at twenty-two, and for every ten degrees less on the thermometer, one degree less on the hydrometer.

But Southworth's Oleometer is a correct test, for one per cent can be detected, and those that have one have a card to explain it.

Editors of papers, who will copy this and the law, will oblige most of their patrons, as everyone using oil is interested; and very generally they are getting only whale oil or mixture, when for the same money they ought to have pure sperm oil.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE FARMER.

The great bulk of mankind must always get their living by cultivating the soil. The character of farmers, therefore, settles the character of the community in general. The profits of farming are slow but sure.

The good farmer grows rich simply by the increased value which he every year gives to his farm. His buildings and fences are yearly growing better; his debts are also growing less, and his business more easy of management; so that by the time of life in which care becomes burdensome, he generally finds himself in a situation to travel the down hill of life with a good degree of comfort.

The poor farmer, on the other hand, is the reverse of all this. His affairs, so far as they depend on his management, grow worse and worse. His fixtures decay, and are patched up so as to do for the present; his soil is impoverished; his debts increase; his cares and perplexities multiply; and he finds himself, when old age unfits him for the burden, obliged to mortgage or sell his farm, and to live on the pittance which his property has gained in value by the rise of prices around him.

The greatest calamity to a farmer is a heavy debt. A fire is nothing to it, because the flames do not exact interest.

"The eye of a master does more work than both his hands," but it must be an eye wide awake.— There is a difference between eyes and no eyes.

To save expense and labor, is ready money with interest, because it saves time, which is more valuable than money.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF A FARM.

1. Assign as much of your farm to the plough as you can manure thoroughly, with plaster or strong manure.
2. Keep no more for mowing than you can consume on your farm with profitable stock, unless in the neighborhood of some large town, where the sale of hay will purchase manure.
3. Keep no more stock upon your farm than you can keep well.

4. If it is an object to increase pasturage, it can be done by division fences to a very great extent.

HORSES.

Let every horse you keep be a good one, because he eats no more than a poor hack; and he will do more service, and sell for something if you wish to part with him.

THE SCIENCE OF HUSBANDRY.

All nature is governed by fixed laws or principles, and the true art of husbandry consists in a correct knowledge of these principles, with their application to every plant, every soil, and every change in the seasons. The design of cultivation is to assist nature. We govern nature only by obeying her laws.

There is no soil so good but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage; and there is none so bad but it may be rendered fertile, if it can be swarded.

From the American Farmer.

POMOLOGICAL MANUAL.

William R. Prince, Esq., of the Linnean Botanic Garden at Flushing, N. Y., has recently published the second part of the Pomological Manual, containing descriptions of a great variety of fruit, such as peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries, almonds, raspberries, strawberries and pears. He has reserved apples for the third part, and very judiciously, as he will be able to avail of the contents of several European publications on the subject, and among them the *Pyrus Malus* Brentfordensis. We have occasionally made copious extracts from this part of the Pomological Manual in advance of its publication, having been politely furnished with proof impressions by the author, and therefore our readers will have been enabled to form an opinion of the work for themselves.— We cannot omit referring, however, to a very prominent and valuable characteristic of the Pomological Manual; we refer to the names of fruit. Almost every kind of fruit has several names, by which it is known in different countries and in different parts of the same country. In the Manual, Mr Prince has adopted the name most generally applied to each kind, and at the same time given all the other names as synonyms, by which means, persons acquainted only with one of the local names are enabled to ascertain the true one. Besides this, it will save many persons the expense and vexation of purchasing the same fruit under a variety of names, under the supposition that they are obtaining several kinds. This is a peculiar feature of the "Treatise on the Vine," also, by the same author, and it cannot be too highly commended. There are several other valuable traits in this work, and among them we notice the exposition of an error long prevalent in all parts of the country, in relation to raspberries. What is commonly called the "Red Antwerp raspberry" is not an Antwerp, but a variety very inferior to that fruit. This error was pointed out to us last fall, while on a visit to Flushing, by Mr Prince. We would recommend the Pomological Manual to all orchardists and gardeners, as a valuable guide to their professional pursuits.

Solvent for Putty.— To move panes of old glass from sashes, spread with a small brush, a little nitric or muriatic acid over the putty, and it will soon become soft, and can be removed without injury.

Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN — Situated at a distance from any considerable market town, it would be absurd in me to think of entering into competition in the aggregate amount of crops, with farmers in the vicinity of the city, where manure is attainable to any desired extent. On the supposition, that the management of farms is judged in reference to local advantages and inconveniences, my hope is founded of sustaining a claim to a premium. There have never been any very great improvements made on my farm in any one year. The object has been yearly to add something more in earthy and vegetable substances to the fields, than was taken from them in the removal of crops. To give a just idea of improvements made, a brief history of the operations may be necessary.

My first purchase of land was in 1802, fifteen acres; the greater part of which was in a very rough state, and as much of it as had been tilled reduced by severe cropping. The rocks were removed to inclose the lots, and the bushes subdued with the plough, as fast as necessary means could be obtained for accomplishing those objects; the progress was not rapid in the beginning, because, being entirely destitute of capital, I was obliged, in seaman's phrase, to "work my passage."

When the fields were inclosed with walls and the bushes subdued, attention was directed to the plats which had been tilled almost to exhaustion. And the principal means of renewing them within my power, was the incorporation of earths of different qualities. Cold and tenacious soils were dressed with silicious earth and other materials that tended to open and warm them. Sandy soils were dressed with clay, swamp mud, and alluvions in which sand formed the least considerable part. This course, in seven years, gave ten tons of English hay where less than two were obtained before, and about double the quantity of grain on the acre.

In 1817, another lot of sixteen acres, a large portion of it in similar state with the first, was purchased and managed in the same way. About the same time were purchased seven acres of fresh meadow; on which no other improvements have been made than clearing away bushes, tunnelling and cutting ditches in such directions as would irrigate the whole meadow. Another small lot was inclosed from a pasture, in 1820, and has since been cultivated as English meadow and tillage. Four acres of the above lots are light sandy soils; six acres hazel loam, suitable for grain or grass; five acres dark friable soil; fifteen acres argillaceous; and ten acres of irrigated fresh meadow. Seven acres were planted with Indian corn the present year—three acres of loam and four acres of sandy soil. On one acre of the loam about six cords of barn manure were spread and ploughed in; on another acre, where in other years meadow mud had been applied, six casks of lime were spread; on the other fields, which produced rye the preceding year, there was no application. The corn was planted in drills; this method has been in practice on the farm more than twenty years, and is in my judgment preferable to any other. The corn was harvested between 20th September and 20th October. Weight of the

whole crop 22,381 pounds, 292 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The same field the preceding year, produced one hundred and twenty bushels of rye. The present year there were only about two acres in rye, and the produce was twenty-five bushels.

There are nine acres in tillage, alternately planted with corn and rye, excepting once in five or six years each field is planted with potatoes, beans, or some other vegetable considered favorable as a change from the ordinary course. The stubble of rye is ploughed in, immediately after the removal of the crop, and some kind of seed applied to produce herbage to be ploughed in as green dressing. Potatoes this year were planted only on the borders of cornfields, under trees, and in other situations where not much produce could be expected.—eighty bushels were gathered. From two hundred to three hundred has been the average crop in the last four years. No other roots are cultivated except in the kitchen garden. Thirty-two acres are mowed, twenty of which have been ploughed and will produce good English hay in common seasons, with liberal manuring; but a succession of wet seasons has introduced on a part of it so much wild grass, that the hay is not now suitable for the market, though good stock hay. There are ten acres of irrigated land, as above mentioned, and two acres of fresh meadow over which water does not often pass. The hay was located before the offer of premium was published, in such manner that it is impossible for me to ascertain with accuracy the quantity. Some of it was placed in barns with old hay, and some of it sold in the fields. The crop of hay has varied very little for four years, yet supposed to have gradually increased. In 1827, the whole crop was measured in the mow in September, after it was thoroughly settled. Four cords of English hay were considered equal to a ton, and five cords of fresh. According to that measurement, there were thirty-three and three quarters tons of first quality, or good English hay; ten tons of second quality; and fourteen and two fifths tons fresh hay. Five acres then mowed are now in tillage. From two to three tons of second crop are annually cut, in situations where it is not convenient for cattle to feed.

Compost manure, made with reference to the quality of the soil where it is to be applied, is every year spread on the mowing land. Sand is made a principal ingredient of compost for clayey soils, and swamp mud or clay for loose soils.—From three to five hundred loads, forty bushels in the load, are made in a year and applied chiefly in autumn, not so much for choice as necessity, there being no other season of sufficient leisure to accomplish the work. In laying down tilled land to grass, I choose to sow the seed about the last week in August and put no grain with it; but any time in the month of September will do better than either of the spring months; and if sown with winter rye, it will do better than with spring grain. The clayey soils which are not suitable for grain, I sometimes turn over with the plough immediately after the grass is cut, roll down the furrows, and put on a dressing of manure and seed again. In this course, cultivated grass is renewed without the loss of any crop. I use chiefly berds grass seed, and put one fourth of a bushel on an acre.

I have forty acres of pasture of a light soil, and in the possession of other owners, it was alternately tilled and pastured in so quick succession, that

only very small crops of corn or rye can now be obtained. The number of acres discouraged me from attempting to renew it in my usual way of mixing soils; and therefore a plan is formed to renew it in the operations of nature. Last spring, a field of between two and three acres was fenced, ploughed, and sowed with the seed of the yellow locust tree. The seed came up well, and the most thrifty of the young trees are now three and a half feet high. If the worms should not oppose me, there will probably be a very flourishing grove, which in a few years will effectually recruit the soil. In this connexion, it may not be amiss to mention, that I have this fall sowed five acres of common land with the seed of white pine, and am now planting several acres with acorns, which it is intended to protect against cattle with a fence.

The number of apple trees on the farm is eighty, most of them situated in two small orchards.—There are some scattered trees, and a few cultivated in the garden. Nearly half the trees have been engrafted, chiefly with winter fruit. This year there are no apples. The last year, probably, there were a hundred bushels of winter apples and enough beside to make some six or eight barrels of cider. The principal attention given trees, after they have attained the bearing state and need little or no more pruning, is to scrape off the rough bark and moss early every spring, and wash the bodies of the trees and the large limbs with very strong soap-suds or a solution of potash.

The barns have been built in succession, and some of those first erected are of very incommodious form for the general purposes of a farmer. They were built when there was no expectation of needing much room for the storage of hay and grain, and some other uses of them were in contemplation. The first barn is twenty feet wide and thirty feet in length; the second, twenty and forty; the third, thirty feet square, built for the exclusive purpose of storing hay; the fourth, twenty-six and thirty; and the fifth, thirty feet square. Under a portion of two of the barns, openings are left to shelter the cattle from the severity of the weather. The barns were located with a view to convenience and facility in getting the hay and manuring the fields. There are four barn-yards, three of them are built square, and hollowed a little in the middle for the retention of the manure; the fourth is of irregular shape, to give the cattle access to a spring of water. Into the yards, such kinds of earth are carted, as are considered best adapted to the fields where the manure is to be applied. With the earth every sort of vegetable substance is incorporated, which can be easily obtained. These, with the droppings of the cattle, make rich beds of compost every year.

The usual stock on the farm consists of one horse, six oxen, three cows, and eight or ten young creatures. The horse and oxen not pastured much on the farm. From about the middle of July to the first of September this year, five cows were milked, two of them heifers of only two years old. The cows were under the care of a tenant.—Cheese-making was not commenced early in the season, and continued only to 20th September. Milk was daily taken for the use of the family, in which there are several young children. The return of cheese made was four hundred and sixty-four pounds. From the 20th September to 5th November, butter was made with four cows and the milk given to swine. The return of butter was seventy pounds. The cows have something

of mixed blood, but are chiefly of native breed and were raised on the farm. Three swine only are kept, fed with the refuse of the house, boiled potatoes, and corn. The annual quantity of pork is about nine hundred pounds.

My cattle in winter are fed chiefly on hay; milch cows have some meal and vegetables; and oxen intended for beef the succeeding fall are fed with some grain the last of winter. Calves to be raised are suffered to suck one half the milk of the cows ten weeks, then put into a good pasture till October, when they are put with fattening cattle, where they soon learn to eat whatever is given out, and become very vigorous to endure the inclemencies of winter.

About two tons of beef are made in a year, on grass, green corn-stalks, and refuse hay. Oxen and cows are generally turned off to beef for some other reason than the particular age; and at what age it would be most profitable to turn off those of excellent qualities, is a question which has never employed much of my attention. The principal product of my farm is hay, of which ten or fifteen tons are annually put up for sale; the residue is sufficient to turn up five head of cattle; but the pasture not being equal to the summering of nearly that number, a part of the stock wintered is often sold in the spring. One man and a lad sixteen years old labor constantly on the farm; in addition to which, day-laborers are frequently employed. The present year, twenty acres of the mowing land were put out on a share, and forty days' labor hired. One gallon of rum was used by some elderly laborers, who have worked on the farm more than twenty years in the hay season; and the owner supposed the cause of temperance would be injured rather than promoted, in withholding from these men their accustomed portion, who never in their lives, to his knowledge, drank to intoxication. Respectfully submitted,

MORRILL ALLEN.

Plymouth, ss. Pembroke, Nov. 21, 1831.—Personally appeared before me, the above named Morrill Allen, and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed, was true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

KILBORN WHITMAN, *Justice of Peace.*

Lot 1, fifteen acres, part in a rough state, part too much cropped.

Lot 2, sixteen acres, much the same as the above.

Lot 3, seven acres, meadow, fresh meadow.

Lot 4, small lot from a pasture.

Four acres are light sandy soil; six acres hard loam, suitable for grain and grass; five, a dark friable soil; fifteen, argillaceous; ten, irrigated fresh meadow.

This year, three acres of loam and four acres of sandy soil were planted with corn.

On one acre of loamy land, six cord of manure were ploughed in. On one acre of sandy, six casks lime; in other years, meadow mud had been put in.

On the other fields which produced rye the preceding year, no manure.

Corn planted in drills, gathered 298 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nine acres in tillage, corn and rye alternately, excepting once in five or six years a crop of potatoes or beans.

The stubble of rye is ploughed in immediately after taking off the crop, and some kind of seed is applied to produce herbage.

From 200 to 300 bushels potatoes, his average crop for three or four years past.

Mows thirtytwo acres, twenty of which has been ploughed, yields good English hay.

Ten acres of irrigated meadow, and two acres of fresh meadow.

1827. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay, first quality.

10 do. second quality.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ fresh hay.

58

Sand principal ingredient for clayey, and swamp mud in sandy loose soil, 300 to 500 loads, in autumn.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY.

There are few stronger indications of bad husbandry, to a secluded mind, than are furnished by the advertisements for the sale of farms. "Suitably divided into meadow, pasture, and plough land," are common recommendations, showing that the old system still prevails, of assigning to each of those objects a portion of the farm in perpetuity; in despite of the example of better husbandry, and the admonitions of common sense. No meadows will bear cutting many successive years, without deteriorating in quantity and generally in quality. No land can be subjected to perpetual tillage, without a greater supply of manure than most farmers are able to give it. The grasses will run out in the one, and fertility become exhausted in the other. There are comparatively few meadows, which, if drained (and if wet they will produce fine grasses) will not yield good grain, roots or pulse. And there is no tillage land but will produce grass. Alternation of crops is the main spring of profitable farming. Grass and grain are in this way made to benefit each other. The roots and haulm of the grass become food for the grain; while the culture of grain pulverizes and ameliorates the soil for the succeeding crop of grass.

Good economy requires that the meadow should be ploughed, and the ploughed land stocked with grass, whenever a manifest diminution in the crop is perceptible. Upon light soils, when even well managed, this will ordinarily happen once in every three or four years. Experience must have shown every farmer, that he cannot raise a good crop of wheat, of corn, or of flax, &c, upon the same field for several years in succession. And why? Because every species of plant takes from the soil a specific food, which other species do not take. The same law applies to grasses and grains, with this difference, that grain consumes more than grass of the food common to both, and therefore sooner impoverishes the soil. J. B.

FARM.

A writer in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. page 320, in treating "on the extent of land necessary for a farm, and sufficient to support a family well and independently," has the following among other valuable remarks:—"We know men, active, intelligent and industrious, possessed of 30 or 40 acres of land, who are laboring for others of taking charge of their neighbors' concerns, upon the avowed reason, that they cannot support their families on so small an extent of land. But they do not realize the actual efficiency of the soil. Undoubtedly there are many honorable exceptions to the observation we are about to make;

as a general rule, however, it may be asserted, that the farmers of Massachusetts are yet to learn the immense productive power of a perfectly cultivated acre. Instead of seeking riches in augmenting the number of their acres, let them be sought in better modes of husbandry. As a general truth, we believe it may be asserted, that every farmer in Massachusetts, possessed of one hundred acres of land, might divide them fairly, by quantity and quality, into thirds, and by a suitable cultivation make either third more productive than his whole hundred acres are at present. This is the operation at which those interested in the agriculture of Massachusetts ought to aim, to make farmers realize what cultivation can effect, and to teach the modes by which the productive power of the soil can best be elicited."

FARMER.

It is indispensable for the success of every undertaking, that a sufficient capital to carry it on, should be at command; and for that of farming in particular. When there is any deficiency with respect to that important particular, the farmer cannot derive sufficient profit from his exertions; for he may often be obliged to dispose of his crops at an undervalue, to procure ready money; or he may be prevented from purchasing the articles he may require, though a favorable opportunity may present itself. An industrious, frugal, and intelligent farmer, who is punctual in his payments, and hence in good credit, will strive with many difficulties and get on with less money, than a man of a different character. But if he has not sufficient stock to work his land properly, nor sufficiency of cattle to raise manure, nor money to purchase the articles he ought to possess, he must, under ordinary circumstances, live in a state of penury and hard labor; and on the first unfavorable season, or other incidental misfortune, he will probably sink under the weight of his accumulated burdens. In general, farmers are apt to begin with too small a capital. They are desirous of taking large farms, without possessing the means of cultivating them. This is a great error; for it makes many a person poor, upon a large farm, who might live in comfort and acquire property upon a small one. "No tenant can be secure without a surplus at command, not only for defraying the common expenses of labor, but in case any untoward circumstance should occur. When a farmer on the other hand, farms within his capital, he is enabled to embrace every favorable opportunity of buying with advantage, while he is not compelled, if the markets are low, to sell with loss.—Code of Agricul.

Caterpillars.—We have on no former occasion, noticed the fruit trees so universally overrun with caterpillars as the present season. Aside from this circumstance, the prospect of fruit, apples especially, is remarkably good. We therefore hope that our farmers may be on the alert, and not suffer the bounties which otherwise would be conferred on them by Providence, to be lost for the want of little care and attention. A few hours would suffice to clear a considerable orchard of these marauders, and thus to save much valuable fruit which must otherwise inevitably be lost.—*Ms. Spy.*

Willows absorb moisture. This is true, but they emit a large portion which they draw from the earth, in perspiration. Willows planted near houses, on the side of springs or brooks, are apt to introduce fever and ague.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, June 13, 1832.

THE SEASON.

The season has at length become more propitious. We have had no spring, or rather, spring and summer have formed a union, blended their capital and credit, deposited their zephyrs, aromatic essences, buds, beauties, &c, in the warehouse of June, and are now going on gloriously, under the sign of the spotless sun and cloudless sky. We never knew such a May as we have recently escaped from.

She called out buds of tender kinds,
Dame Flora's fascinating nieces,
Then loosed the savage northeast winds,
To tear the pretty nymphs in pieces.

Old Boreas and May, no doubt,
Were too much hand and glove together,
And their conjunction brought about
Almost a month of horrid weather.

We hope there is yet time for most of our crops to come to maturity. Indian corn begins in some places, we are told, to show symptoms of resuscitation and revivication, and we have made some calculation on its maturation and fructification, instead of its threatened annihilation. It may be prudent to plant more potatoes. The Genesee Farmer tells us, that potatoes may be planted at "almost any time from the middle of May to the middle of July, yet, we think that they produce best when planted from the middle of May, or when left from the middle to the last of June. In the first case, the tubers make their growth before the mid-summer drought; and in the latter, after the fall rains have set in. In either case, the potatoes will be of better quality than when grown in the heat of summer, allowing the soil to be sufficiently moist."

Turnips, ruta baga, millet, &c, may be put in requisition to occupy fields intended for Indian corn, should there be a prospect of the latter's failure. "One swallow makes no summer," and the loss of one crop should not discourage a cultivator, for

"The mouse which has but one poor hole,
Is not a mouse of any soul."

SHEARING SHEEP, &c.

Mr Lawrence, an eminent English writer, asserts, "It has frequently appeared to me, on reflection, that it might be preferable to shear all kinds of sheep unwashed, and to wash them after shearing, when it would be much more effectual with respect to their health. Such as were affected with foulness or eruption of the skin, might be washed and scrubbed in a ley of water and wood ashes, in a large tub which would contain three. It would both conduce to the health of the sheep and promote the regular growth of the wool.—Wool would probably keep best in the grease, and dust might be shaken from it. Any difficulty in respect to fixing the price of wool in an unwashed state, would vanish in a season or two."

"Clipping off the coarse soiled wool about the thighs and docks," says London, "some weeks before the usual time of washing and clipping the sheep, is an excellent practice, as by this means the sheep are kept clean and cool when the season is hot; and with ewes, the udders are prevented from becoming sore."

In separating for the purpose of washing, the flock is brought to the side of the washing pool, and those lambs and sheep of different kinds, fit to be washed, are put into separate inclosures; and such lambs as are too young to be clipped are not washed, but confined in a fold or inclosure of any kind, at such a distance from the washing place that they may not disturb their mothers by bleating.

In performing the operation of washing, it was formerly the method to have the washers standing up to their breast in the water; but from the inconvenience and danger of it, (the men requiring a large supply of spirituous liquors, and being liable to be attacked with colds, rheumatisms, and other diseases,) various other modes of performing the operation have been proposed. Among others, that of sinking an empty hoghead or other vessel of sufficient capacity for a man to stand in while washing the sheep, may be as eligible as any. A boat near a bold shore of a sheet of water, with one end aground, by which the sheep is introduced and put overboard, while the man who washes him remains in the boat and extends his arms over the sides, and thus performs the necessary manipulations, furnishes a convenient mode of washing sheep. A small perpendicular waterfall, under which sheep are conducted, may likewise be used to advantage for that purpose.

It was uniformly the practice, immediately after shearing, to smear the bodies of sheep with some ointment, in which tar is the chief ingredient. This, however, has been condemned, as causing a waste of wool in carding and manufacturing into cloth. But if the tar is mixed with a sufficient quantity of some greasy substance, the benefit may be obtained (which is to preserve against ticks and the scab, as well as to increase the growth of the wool), without any bad consequence resulting. A writer in Rees' Cyclopaedia, on wool, says much in favor of a composition much used in Northumberland, England, and gives the following directions for making it: "From sixteen to twenty pounds of butter are placed over a gentle fire and melted; a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is then stirred with a stick until the tar and butter are well combined, and form a soft tenacious ointment." Some skill is required in its application. The locks should be divided, and the ointment applied directly to the skin. It does no good to apply it to the outside of the wool, but it must come in contact with the skin. This is best effected by opening the wool along the neck and back, and applying the ointment with the finger. In short, you must apply it in such a manner that it will be most likely to spread over every part of the body. The quantity laid on each animal differs in different districts. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty pounds of butter will be sufficient for fifty sheep. In Scotland, where greasing is applied merely to preserve the animal from inclemency of the climate, a much larger proportion of tar is used. This would be very injurious to the wool were it any other but the coarsest kind. To derive the greatest advantage from the ointment, both to the wool and the sheep, it should be applied immediately after shearing and again on the approach of winter. By the first greasing, the wool will be kept soft and moist during the sultry heats of July and August, and the top of the staple will not become harsh and discolored. One acknowledged advantage of greasing immediately after shearing should not be over-

looked—it destroys the sheep tick, and has a tendency to prevent cutaneous distempers, and to protect the skin against the bite of the fly.

Mr J. Nelson published a recipe for the scab on sheep, similar to the above, but which we should suppose might answer a still better purpose; it is as follows: "Take three gallons of tar and three gallons of train oil, boiled together, to which add three pounds of roll brimstone finely powdered and stirred in." This quantity is sufficient for ninety sheep. It is poured on with a pitcher or ladle from the top of the back-bone to the tail.

When the object is solely the destruction of ticks, a strong decoction of tobacco is probably as good an application as can be prescribed. Lambs often suffer much from ticks, after the sheep are sheared; as the ticks which are driven from the old sheep take refuge with the lambs. It will, therefore, be advisable to apply either the ointment or the tobacco decoction to the lambs as well as to their elders. And in all cases see that your application goes to and spreads over the skin as equally as possible, instead of wetting or smearing the outside surface of the fleece, where it will be of more harm than benefit.

DISEASE IN POULTRY.

Mr FESSENDEN—I find in volume VII. page 111, of the New England Farmer, soap recommended for the gapes in chickens. I have tried it a number of times in various ways, and cannot find it of any use in that complaint. It is caused by worms in the windpipe; and it appears to me that we should look for a preventive, as a cure must be very difficult, owing to the seat of disease. We are losing a great proportion of our turkeys and chickens with this disease, and will feel much obliged if you will point out a remedy, or solicit one, through the columns of the New England Farmer.

I remain, with respect,

LEWIS BAILEY.

Somers, West Chester Co., N. Y.

Remarks by the Editor.—Several persons have assured us, that they have cured fowls diseased by gapes, by taking as much kitchen soap as will cover the thumb nail and having mixed it up with some meal dough, giving it to chickens. But as this remedy seems not to be always effectual, it might not be amiss to try the following, recommended by a writer in the American Farmer.

"Take a piece of *asafoetida* about the size of a hen's egg, beat it tolerably flat, and wrap a piece of cotton cloth round it, and nail it to the bottom of the trough where the hens are daily watered; this method is adapted in the spring of the year, when the hens begin to bring forth their young broods, and it will be attended with inevitable success in preventing that destructive disorder."

If any of our correspondents would be so good as to furnish us with information on this subject, they would oblige the editor and benefit the community.

MADDER, FRUIT TREES, &c.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer,—

I shall wish, at some future period, to make some remarks through the medium of your paper, on the cultivation of madder, having been engaged two years past in raising this article; it requiring three years to come to maturity, I have not dug any as yet; but a neighbor of mine has raised it several years, and has taken up in two years, fifteen

hundred pounds each year, to the acre. He informs me that he has never labored a day on it without earning three dollars per day. The seed he sells, at present, for twenty dollars per acre of two thousand four hundred hills. I know that it is a perfectly hardy plant and the cultivation simple; it requires rich soil. I forbear making further observations at this time, fearing it might be a common article of cultivation in your State.

A correspondent of yours wishes to be informed by others owning nurseries or orchards, on what kind of soil the greatest destruction has been produced, by the severity of the past winter. My nursery is on a sandy soil formerly covered with hemlock. I have lost many young apple trees, grafted; most of my pears, plums, and cherries. They have generally perished at the tops first, and the apple trees to within a foot or two of the ground. The soil in this section of country is generally a sandy loam; and no fruit trees except the plum and pear, have been materially injured in general. There is a prospect of a very large crop of apples, but the apples of the Eastern and Northern States are far superior to those growing in these parts. I shall not set another fruit tree on a hemlock soil. I ought to have taken agricultural papers previous to planting my nursery. One thing I ought to mention, that in transplanting a few plum trees last fall, I put a little straw round some of the trees and they escaped destruction. Yours, RUSSEL BRONSON.

Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y.

☞ We shall feel under great obligations to Mr Bronson, if he will furnish us with an article on the culture and preparation of madder; it being a plant of great importance to manufacturers, who import immense quantities from Europe. The culture of it, we believe, is almost unknown in New England. — *Editor.*

THE SEASON IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

[Extract of a letter from Gen. COFFIN, dated St John, N. B. June 1, to the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

"I notice by the New England Farmer, that the season has been very backward with you, and the past winter uncommonly destructive to fruit trees. With us, the winter and spring have been severe and backward in an unprecedented degree. There are as yet but few signs of vegetation; our cellars were severely assailed by the frost, and many roots lost. In Nova Scotia, the spring has been uncommonly cold and cheerless, in some parts there has been much suffering from a failure of fodder."

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. 11

Horse Pioneer.

PIONEER will stand for Mares the ensuing season at the following places: at the cattle fair hotel, in Brighton, every Saturday, P. M., and Monday (except the 25th June,) through the season; at Warren's in Framingham, Tuesday, P. M.; at Eastbrook's in Worcester, on Thursday—returning, at Grafton on Friday, A. M., and arrive at Framingham the same evening, and at Framingham the 25th and 30th of June.

Pioneer is a dark bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, ten years old this spring, is a horse of remarkable fine figure, temper and action, and a sure foot getter; was sired by the imported horse Debas, out of a fine mare by Cub, own by Gen. Van Rensselaer of Albany. Persons wishing to improve their breed of horses, are requested to call and examine for themselves. He is pronounced by good judges not to be inferior to any horse in the State. That the public generally may avail themselves of the services of said horse, he will stand at the moderate terms of \$6 the leap, \$10 the season, or \$15 to insure.

JOHN PELTON.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. 31

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 50½ North Market Street, "A treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubay, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents.

June 13.

Canada Squash.

JUST received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street, Boston, a few pounds of small Canada crooked-neck Squash Seed, that usually ripens about the first of August. Those who have best soil for seed this spring, by rotting, will find this the best sort to sow at this late period, to insure a good crop of winter Squashes, as they ripen in so much shorter time than the common large winter crook-necks.

June 13.

Yellow Locust.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market street, from Cincinnati, 100 pounds of Seed of the genuine Yellow Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)—all raised the past year in the State of Indiana, where the beauty and superiority of these trees have attracted general attention.

June 13.

Situation Wanted.

A married man from Scotland, who has been in this country but a few months, wants a situation as manager of a farm or otherwise. His wife would take care of a dairy, if desirable. Apply at this office. * June 13.

Bee Hives.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a few of Dr Thatcher's improved Bee Hives, which surpasses all other hives now in use, as the honey can be taken from the hive without destroying the bees.

June 13.

J. R. NEWELL.

Boy Wanted.

A faithful lad of about 14, who has a good education and of a turn to make a good salesman, may hear of a good situation in this city, by applying at the Farmer office. His board and a suitable compensation for his clothes will be given him.

June 13.

Situation Wanted.

A man who has worked thirty years at gardening in Europe, and considers himself competent in all out of doors business, wishes to get a situation. As he is averse to being idle, he will cheerfully endeavor to make himself useful in any other business about the house or farm, as occasion requires. Apply at this office. June 6.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FEARING & CO.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . .	ton	105 00	105 00
peal, first sort, . . .	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	11 50	12 00
prime, . . .	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, .	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	8	9
skimmed milk, . . .	"	4	3
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, .	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee, . . .	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria, . . .	"	5 50	5 75
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	5 25	5 55
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	58	60
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	55	55
Rye, . . .	"	85	90
Barley, . . .	"	87	1 00
Oats, . . .	"	45	48
HAY, . . .	cwt.	60	70
Hog's LAND, first sort, new, . .	"	9 00	9 25
Hops, 1st quality, . . .	"	22 00	23
LIME, . . .	cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . .	"	53	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed, . . .	"	41	45
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	38	40
Native, washed, . . .	"	35	38
(Pulled superfine, . . .	"	56	58
1st Lambs, . . .	"	45	46
2d, . . .	"	38	40
3d, . . .	"	23	30
1st Spinning, . . .	"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	11	13
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . .	"	8	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6½	7
VEAL, . . .	"	6	7
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
lump, best, . . .	"	14	16
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	92	75
Indian, retail, . . .	"	62	75
POTATOES, . . .	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,) .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 352 Beef Cattle, 16 Cows and Calves, 980 Sheep and Lambs, and 185 Swine. 84 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices could not be obtained, a falling off of 12½ a 17 cents per hundred heads; with the exception of one very fine ox, driven by Mr Sweetser of Athol, which was taken at 7,37½, none would be considered as extra. We quote prime at 6,50 a 6,62½, good 5,75 a 6, thin 5 a 5,50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$21, 22, 25, and 27.

Sheep.—We noticed lots of Lambs, with a few old Sheep, taken at \$1,58, 2,00, 2,33, 2,50, and 2,67. Two prime wethers, not sheared, were sold at \$3 each, and one sheared at 10.

Swine.—Sales rather slow; no lots were taken; a few were retailed at former prices, 6 cents for Sows and 7 c for Barrows.

NEW YORK, June 8.—In market this week 500 Beef Cattle, 100 Cows and Calves, 700 to 800 Sheep and Lambs—sales brisk; a few head of cattle were left over and not sold, and prices not quite as good as last week, the average being \$7,25, we quote 6,00 a 8,50. Cows and Calves \$30 to 35. Sheep—sales quick from 2,50 a 6, and a few very fine S. Lambs—sales from 2,50 a 3,50. Live Hogs—\$4 a 4,25.—Daily Adv.

Miscellany.

The following ode, composed by the Rev. Mr Pierpont, was sung at the late anniversary of the Massachusetts Temperance Society.

ODE.

Wake! wake! friends of your kind,
There's a demon, a demon abroad!
Ye'll scent him in every breath of the wind!
Around him is wo, death and hell are behind!
The foe of man and of God,
The Prince of the devils is it,
Escaped from the bottomless pit;
Escaped in his wrathy, or his mirth,
'To put out the lights of the earth.

Watch! watch! creeping by stealth,
Like the serpent between Eden's shades,
The mansions of peace, and of worth, and of wealth,
Assuming the form of "a spirit of health,"
This "goblin damned" invades.
He claims, and the claim is allowed!
The young, and the fair, and the proud,
He claims and he brands them as slaves,
And drags them all down to their graves!

Hark! hark! hear ye the chain
That is clanking in yonder cell?
The demon is thicw with the felon insane;
He is tearing a heart, he is burning a brain!
That shriek is a maniac's yell.
That low, heart-rending moan
Is a wife's—she is sitting alone;
The man on whose arm she has leaned,
Has left her, to worship the fiend.

Arm! arm! good men and bold!
It's a question of life or of death:
His banners are floating, beneath are enrolled
Your brothers, your fathers, your children—all sold,
(Bear witness their tainted breath!)
As victims that soon shall expire
In the flames of unquenchable fire;
Expire on his altar accursed,
In the fire of unquenchable thirst.
On! on! the fall is decreed
Of the throne of the evil-one:
At his feet shall immortals by hecatombs bleed;
His vassals already cry out to be freed;
Resolve, and the work is done!
Resolve! and the pits that yawn,
From dewy eve till dawn,
That spirits infernal may rise,
No more shall insult the skies.

From Knowledge for the People.

MARRIAGE.

Why is the marriage ceremony celebrated with great splendor among the poor as well as the rich Jews?

Because every guest brings a present, chiefly consisting of plate; on which account the lower orders are anxious to invite as many as possible; and not unfrequently, when the wedded pair are very poor, these gifts are disposed of immediately, to defray the expense of the feast and assist the young couple in house-keeping.

The policy of marriage in humble life has been thus illustrated by an acute observer: "There are few laborers of either sex, who live to an old age unmarried; scarcely any, it is said, of tolera-

ble character; and this remark may be confirmed by any person's observation."

The witty Solen has three passages on marriage, which we cannot omit.—1. Of all the actions of a man's life, his marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, 't is most meddled with by other people.—2. Marriage is nothing but a civil contract; 't is true, 't is an ordinance of God; so is every other contract, God commands me to keep it when I have made it.—3. Marriage is a desperate thing. The frogs in Æsop were extreme wise: they had a great mind to some water, but they would not leap into the well, because they could not get out again.

Why are Gretna Green marriages so named?

Because the first mock priest, by whom this trade was founded, resided on the common or green betwixt Graitney and Springfield, on the borders of Scotland; but removed to the latter place in 1791, where his successors have since resided.

Why are not Gretna Green marriages prevented by the Scottish church?

Because the mock priest, or coupler, despises the threats of the kirk, as excommunication is the only penalty it can inflict. An attempt was made in the General Assembly of 1826, to have this shameful system of fraud and profanity suppressed, but without effect. Upon an average, three hundred couple are married in the year, and half a guinea is the lowest fee that is ever charged. In its legal effect, the ceremony performed at Gretna, merely amounts to a confession before witnesses that certain persons are man and wife; and the reader is aware that little more is required to constitute a marriage in Scotland, a marriage which is perfectly binding in regard to property and the legitimacy of children.

Why were Fleet marriages so called?

Because they were performed in the Fleet-prison, by a set of drunken, swearing parsons, with their myrmidons, that wore black coats and pretended to be clerks and registers to the Fleet, plying about Ludgate Hill, pulling and forcing people to some peddling ale-house, or brandy-shop, to be married; and even on Sundays, stopping them as they went to church. In this way, from October, 1764, to February, 1765, there were performed in the Fleet, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four marriages, without either license or certificate of banns. Pennant, at a later period, confirms this account of the nefarious traffic. He says, in walking by the prison in his youth, he was often accosted with "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" and he states, that painted signs, containing a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building. This glaring abuse continued many years, to the ruin of children and destruction of their parents; and it was only put an end to by the marriage act of 1753.

Why is it customary in some ranks to salute the bride the moment the marriage ceremony is concluded?

Because of the ancient and nuptial kiss in the church, enjoined by the York and Sarum Missals. So in dancing, a kiss was anciently the established fee of a lady's partner. What would the patronesses of Almshouses say to such a custom in these days?

Why does the bride usually wear a veil?

Because of its origin in the Anglo-Saxon custom

of performing the nuptial ceremony under a veil, or square piece of cloth, held at each corner by a tall man, over the bridegroom and bride, to conceal her virgin blushes; but if the bride was a widow, the veil was esteemed useless. At Sarum, there was a marriage before mass, the parties knelt together, and had a fine linen cloth (called the care cloth,) laid over their heads during the time of mass, till they received the benediction, and then were dismissed.—Brand.

Why is it supposed that torches were borne at old English weddings, as in the heathen mythology?

Because of the following lines in Herrick's Hesperides, upon a maid that died the day she was married:

That morn which saw me made a bride,
The ev'ning witness that I dy'd.
The holy lights wherewith they guide
Unto the bed the bashful bride,
Serv'd but as tapers for to burne,
And light my reliques to their urne;
This Epitaph, which here you see,
Supply'd the Epithalamie.

Young Cleveland.

THIS truly beautiful and valuable Horse is of the Cleveland bay breed of horses, of fine even temper, five years old the 20th of May, fifteen and a half hands high, and of a beautiful dark bay color, with black mane, tail and legs. He walks and trots remarkably easy and fast; and is equalled by very few for muscular strength, elegant movement, and perfect symmetry of form.

He has proved himself a sure and first rate feel getter. The colts sired by him possess a great share of bone and muscle.

The pedigree of Young Cleveland:—He was sired by the celebrated bay horse, Sir Isaac, the son of the noted horse, Molineux. Sir Isaac was presented to the Agricultural Society of this State, by Sir Isaac Coffin, and was selected under his order as superior of his breed, and the breed recommended by him as the most highly esteemed for gentlemen's carriages, and all draft, farming, and saddle purposes, of any horses in New England.—His dam was a first rate and high spirited native mare. He will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Franklin.

TERMS:—Three dollars the single leap; five for the season; and eight to insure the mare with foal; the money to be paid when the mares are taken away, on notes given payable the 1st October next. Those persons who put mares to the Young Cleveland and have them warranted, and part with them before foaling time, or neglect to bring their mares regularly to the horse through the season, will be considered holden for insurance money.

ELI M. RICHARDSON.

Franklin, May 30, 1832.

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NO. 49.

Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq.—

DEAR SIR—It is but a few days since I saw or knew of the premiums offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the best cultivated farms; and a less number, since I thought of offering mine. Not being in the habit of writing, I fear I shall make a bungling hand at it. I do not suppose that mine will compare with many in Massachusetts, where there has been thousands laid out; but believing that I have made considerable improvements within a few years, with small expense; I therefore offer my farm, which lies in the East parish of Attleborough, containing about three hundred acres of land, lying nearly square. The soil is variable as to quality; there are about twenty acres of old fields, worn out, lying at one corner; about fifty acres deep black loam, and nearly clear of stones; about thirty acres of meadow or low land; about one hundred acres of wood-land lying upon one side; and another part of strong, moist, cold land, which never was ploughed, and might nearly all be made into excellent mowing land, but it is used as pasture.—My English mowing lies at the head of a small spring brook, and has something of the shape of a plate, except that there is one place for the water to pass off; and the meadow or low land lies on said brook, to where it enters Ten Mile River.

Two hundred acres of this farm I purchased about ten years since, for which I paid five thousand dollars. The said farm was very much run out, having been let for a number of years. The first year I cut but three tons of English hay, that could be called good, on the farm that I sold. Two or three of the last years, I suppose I have cut from forty to fifty tons yearly. The last year I kept an account of what I sold, which was about eighteen tons, which I put into a barn by itself; that I sold for sixteen dollars per ton, by carting it five miles to Pawtucket. The remainder of my English hay I put into another barn for my stock; and it was quite certain that I did not sell half of it. This year I think I have put into the same barn twenty tons, for fall, which filled a thirty by forty feet barn, when it was first put up. I put more than this into another barn, for my stock. Of said hay all but about two loads was cut on the said two hundred acres, and I have turned out about fifteen acres to pasture that was formerly mowed. The method I have taken has been to move fences, and subdue hedges, plant but little and manure highly. I have made it a rule for five or six years past, to plant about four acres with potatoes, and get from one to two hundred bushels per acre; and four with corn, yielding about sixty bushels per acre, of shelled corn. I generally spread on about five cords of manure to the acre, and put about as much more in the hill. My hands have told me, sometimes, that I should spoil my potatoes by putting in so much.

But the greatest improvement I have made is in subduing fallow land, which was always run

round as though it was worthless; and indeed it was, as it then lay, for it was in the way, lying in the middle of my mowing land and yielded nothing of any value. I began upon the upper side, (for it lay on a gentle descent,) and ploughed about half an acre for experiment and drained it as well as I could, but the water was constantly issuing out of the ground on every part in our driest seasons. My neighbors told me it was labor lost; but I carried in considerable old hay and long manure, and laid it out for potatoes and planted them on it, and heeded them to subdue the ground, for we could not turn it over with the plough, that it would not turn back. In the fall we gathered a fine crop of large excellent potatoes. I think I have learnt by experience, that blue or red potatoes are better suited to this soil than white ones.

I went on till the whole was subdued, and laid down to herds grass and Rhode Island hay, being about four acres; and now it produces from two to three tons of good hay per acre, yearly. There is about six or eight inches of soil or mud on the top, and we then come to a hard pan of gravel and clay.

I have generally sown, for a number of years, five or six acres of pasture land to winter rye, such as was suitable, and put on no manure. I only take off a crop, and let it lie for pasture; generally sowing on Rhode Island seed with the rye. Sometimes I have sown it on the snow in the spring, for experiment, but I do not know that it makes much difference. My winter rye is usually light, say six or seven bushels per acre.

I have sown down mowing land with spring rye, believing it to be much better than oats for the land and also for the grass. The seed will take much better for some reason; and that ground which is not suitable for rye, I sow only with hay seed. I put on manure only when I plant it.—Spring rye is generally quite good, say from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. I generally reserve a spot for round or English turnips, and sometimes plough a piece of sward after taking off the hay, where I intend to plant the next year, turning it over smooth and spreading on some manure; then harrowing it well with a light harrow, to cover the manure, but not harrowing up the sward; then sow the seed thinly and harrow it in; and sometimes raise a good crop very early in this way, say from one to two hundred bushels per acre. I also sow turnip seed on my manure that I dress my corn with in the hill, and raise my early turnips for the family, and sometimes a large quantity of large turnips for the cattle. I have also made a point of raising a number of bushels of rutabaga, for my table and cattle, which I think are very excellent for milch cows.

I have about sixty acres of English mowing, and I generally have from twelve to fifteen acres of it up to corn, potatoes, and spring grain. I plant none but this. I have ploughed all of it; but shall not think of ploughing the low lands mentioned, any oftener than I find it necessary; but shall spread manure every fall.

The hay consists of herds grass or timothy, red top, Rhode Island, and clover. I have a ditch out

of a swamp, and can water almost all my mowing in the fore part of the season. I mow about thirty acres of meadow or low land, which I think cuts about thirty tons of hay or nearly, and is principally the common brook meadow grass. I have thrown the water over a part of it, which has made considerable improvement to quantity and quality of hay. I like to raise my own hay-seed and sow it; I think it does much better than I can buy. I do not clean it, therefore, I cannot be particular as to quantity. I want but little Rhode Island or red top; but am not afraid of putting on too much herds grass or clover. If we do not put considerable clover seed on rich ground, the hay will be very coarse and nearly worthless. I choose the early spring sowing and think it the best; but wait till the ground gets dry, if it is not till the fall. I have been troubled about low ground taking the seed; and have a number of times sown in the spring, after the land was laid down, on what sward there was, and it has done well. I have about a hundred and thirty acres of pasture land, about one half of which was never ploughed. One half the other I plough and sow to rye, as before mentioned; the other quarter has scarcely been ploughed these forty years, or since my recollection.

The number of apple trees on the farm is about five hundred, mostly in orchards. One orchard of about one hundred trees was set out about forty years ago. One of about one hundred trees, about twenty years ago. One of about two hundred trees, about fifteen years ago. The greatest number of them are natural fruit. About fifty grafts have been grafted occasionally, as opportunity offered, and some of them are hardly in bearing.—To those trees we have done but very little, except trimming, and putting chip manure and old punice around them, to keep the sward loose. I made about ninety barrels of cider last year, saved about ten barrels of excellent winter apples, and sold as many as thirty bushels of fall apples, and used a number of bushels in the family. As to making cider, my rule is to pick the apples as soon as I think them worth picking, and make them up into cider; and as soon as apples are ripe, shake and pick the rest, and put them into an apartment in the mill, so that they will not heat, and keep them till they are mellow and then make them up, and see that the mill and press are clean and sweet. I grind them out in the afternoon, and let them lie in the trough and on the press, till the next morning; then press the cider out, put it into clean casks, roll it into the cellar, place it where it is to stand, knock out the bung, let it work, and stop it again as soon as it is done.

I put the greater part into two hogsheds. I like them best, and am very careful to keep them sweet. My rule is, as soon as the cider is out, to wash them clean and dry them, and put them in the cellar; and if they get foul, I have tried to cleanse them by setting a rag (dipped in brimstone) on fire and putting it into the barrel, then bung it up, and sweeten them in that way; but the better way is to throw them aside, and get more. I calculate to pick all my apples by the first of October.

I have another orchard that was set out two years ago last spring, of one hundred trees, all selected and of the best kinds of fruit. There are twentyeight kinds. This orchard I have nursed and manured highly, and it looks thrifty. I wash the trees with soap and ley, mixed in equal quantities, in the spring, which I think is far superior to anything else I have ever used or heard of.

As to my house, it is twentyeight by thirtythree feet, two stories high; with a kitchen, sixteen by sixteen; a cheese-room, milk-room and buttery, running out back; with a well-room, wood-house, wagon-house; farmer's work-shop, thirtythree by sixteen; a tool-house, a corn-barn, chaise-house and a cider-mill, adjoining the kitchen and nearly reaching the barn, which is thirty by seventy, with two barn-floors. I can tie up twenty head of horn cattle, and put up four horses. There is a shed at one end, twelve by sixty; and a barn-yard adjoining, about five rods square (with a well in it,) where I keep my oxen, cows and sheep, not letting them get loose through the winter.

I have another barn, already mentioned, where I keep my hay for market, which is thirty by forty; another barn, twenty by thirty, which I fill, barn floor and all, with my poorest hay; a shed adjoining, sixty by twelve, with a warm yard adjoining, where I keep my young cattle, and let them go to a spring in the lot near said barn, to drink. This yard I clean out in the spring, heaping up the old hay and manure as soon as the frost is out, and at planting time draw it out and manure my potatoes with it, there being about twenty loads. My other yard, where I keep my other stock, I clean out in the fall; then fodder my cattle in it all winter, then cart my green manure that was thrown out of the barns, and spread it all over the yard, and then cart in as many loads of loam and spread it over the manure, to keep it from drying up; then yard my cattle upon it all summer, ploughing and mixing it occasionally, out of this yard. I carted one hundred and nineteen half-cord loads of excellent compost last fall, forty loads of which I put on my corn ground for spring; the other seventynine loads I put on my English mowing, and spread it. This has been my method for a number of years, as to manure.

I have a hog-pen, also, walled in with a thick tight wall, about three rods square, the north corner of which is dug into a side hill, at which there is a nest covered with flat stones; at the south corner of which there is a pair of bars and a house to feed them. The northeast and northwest sides we can back a lead up, and tip it over the wall into the pen. This I clean out in the spring. Last spring I carted out sixty half-cord loads, which I spread on my planting land. My method here is, as soon as I clean it, to cart in old hay and straw, then loam and green manure, and add to it in the summer anything that will rot, such as bulrushes, brakes, and small whortleberry brush, which grow in our rocky pastures, and are regularly cut every other year, half yearly, and with weeds which we throw in when at leisure. I also go to the sea-shore, which is fourteen miles, and get a few loads of sea-weed, which I think very excellent to mix with other materials, and cart some mud out of a pond-hole in the woods, which is a mile off. I keep four oxen constantly and generally a pair of steers to work, five cows constantly, and about thirtyfive head of young stock. I have always calculated to raise my own stock, and raise about eight or ten calves yearly, and

keep them till they are three years old. I have calculated to fat and sell one hundred dollars worth of beef, yearly. I keep one horse, and about fifty sheep about one half blooded merinos. The quantity of butter and cheese I can tell nothing about, we make little excepting what we use in the family.

My stock is the native breed, except seven years since I purchased a very fine bull, that came from New Hampshire, said to be of the Beckworth breed. I have ever since kept a bull descended from him, and have taken a premium on some of them at the Bristol County Society, also on some cows of the same breed.

As to my hogs, (I calculate to raise my own pigs,) they generally weigh about three hundred pounds apiece, and are usually six in number.

As to labor on the farm, I have a son about nineteen years old, and I have usually one hand seven months in the year, at twelve or thirteen dollars per month; also a boy, and a number of hands to hay time. This year I hired about thirty days' work, at thirty dollars. I collected all our hay into barns and stacks before August. We work out our team nearly or quite enough to pay our help. We have not used any ardent spirits for 3 years, and get along much better than formerly when we did use it, for there is now no grumbling, as there was then, for want of more. We use cider, hop beer, sweetened water, and milk and water. I generally hire such help as have families, and want all their pay from the farm.

As to rotation of crops, I like to plant potatoes the first year, corn the second, and sow down the third year with spring rye, as early as the ground will permit. I sow nearly a bushel to the acre, then barrow, and roll it in with a good heavy roller.

I feed my stock in the fall with corn fodder and good hay till cold weather comes, then with my poorest hay till spring, then with better. I give milch cows some roots in winter, such as turnips and potatoes, beginning in the fall and continuing them through the winter, lightly, as they will hold out. I never have any roots to sell, except to hired help, although we have probably some years raised nearly a thousand bushels.

To my oxen I give five or six ears of corn daily; and when I work them hard, a little meal.

My calves that I intend to raise, (which must be entirely red,) I have sometimes suffered to suck and sometimes I have fed them with new milk, till they were weaned. But the better way, on the whole, in my opinion, is to take them from the cow at about five or six days old, and give them new milk a few times and then milk porridge once a day, and they will do very well without new milk; in a few weeks, a little dry meal is very excellent. I wean them usually at three months old. I usually keep six hogs, and fat them principally on pumpkins and potatoes, boiling them together; I have a kettle that will hold about three bushels; mixing them up with a little meal, adding more meal from time to time, till they are fat. I frequently give them a little green corn on the cob, for a change.

As to fattening cattle, I have no certain rule as to the age, but usually fat them young. I seldom keep cattle till they get on the decline. Some cattle will do very well till they are twelve years old, others fall younger; I usually fat them with grass and green stalks, and when they are done I turn them off as quick as possible.

As to sheep, I have taken the first premium at

the show in Bristol County, a number of times, on some of them. I let them run with the cattle in winter; they will pick out a good deal that the cattle will not eat. I give them a yard that they can run into, away from the cattle, where they usually lie. I also have a rack in that yard, made on purpose for them, set perpendicularly, that the seed may not get into their wool. I feed them with English hay. I have for some years, but not always, given them corn and turnips through the winter. I think they never did better than they did last winter. I kept them as usual, but without provender, till about the middle of February; then I fed them in these racks with fine clover hay; and after they begin to lamb, give them some corn and turnips, as long as they would eat hay. I let them out of the yard as soon as the grass starts up a little in the spring. I think they do best. I generally have them lamb the first of April, when I can keep my neighbors' rains away from them. I wish to mention one thing, which I fear you will think a pretty large story. 'I have a four-years' old ewe sheep (a cade,) that never had a lamb; she is always fat, and never would eat any provender of any kind, and always goes with the young cattle and lives on the poorest hay I cut. Last spring I sheared 11½ pounds of fine wool from her. An agent of a large woollen establishment saw her, and said he never saw anything like her before; but this wool was two years old, not being sheared in 1830.

This rough draught was drawn in haste, and is quite imperfect. It is much longer than I expected when I began.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,
PETER THACHER.

P. S.—If I have anything to boast in farming, I must acknowledge that I received it from the New England Farmer. I began with the second volume, and have since read it very attentively.

Attleborough, East, September 28, 1831.

Bristol, ss. September 28, 1831.—Then personally appeared Peter Thatcher, subscriber to the foregoing statement of facts and description of his farm, and the management of the same, and made oath that the same is true.

NOAH CLAPLIN, Justice of Peace.

From the Genesee Farmer.

LEACHED ASHES FOR MANURE.

MR GOODSELL.—A very general prejudice exists among farmers, against leached ashes for manure. Vast bodies of them are suffered to go to waste or lie idle, in every direction about the country. I know by experience that they are an excellent manure. I have tried them on my garden and in field culture, and always with satisfactory results. They are brought in vessels from Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and deposited at the landings on Long Island, sold at from twelve to twentyfive cents per bushel, carted from six to ten miles, and used as manure by the farmers of Long Island.

About twentyfive years ago I was on a visit to an uncle of mine, and saw him receive four dollars for fourteen bushels of leached ashes. I remarked, that the man could never hope to see his money again by spreading them on his land. He replied, *I know not how it is, but we grow rich by it.* I know many thousand acres of land on the Island, which are now producing fine crops of grass and grain, which formerly were too poor to produce

anything but *sorrel* and *mullen*. These have principally been made fertile by means of leached ashes, at this enormous cost of money and labor; and I am much at a loss to know why they are considered worthless among us, while they are in such request on the Island. They should be spread on the soil and intimately mixed by the plough, or used in compost. In either way, I believe they would be found equally useful to us.

Middlesex, N. Y., May 8, 1832. R. M. W.

FIELD MICE.

In the fall of 1829, I neglected to clean out the grass and weeds in my apple nursery, that contained some thousand trees. In the spring of 1830, I found two or three hundred wholly spoiled by the mice; many eat entirely off at the bottom, that were an inch and a half in diameter. I then declared that there should be no neglect in cleaning out the nursery the next fall, but owing to a pressure of business and cold weather commencing, I had not cleared out the nursery. I finally hit upon a plan to rout the mice. I took in a basket a bushel of shelled corn, and sowed it throughout the nursery in the grass. I then turned in twenty or thirty young hogs, and after a day or two I sowed another bushel; the shoats rooted the grass all over, and destroyed the mice and their habitations. Last fall I practised the same method, and find no appearance of mice. I have probably a thousand apple trees that are from one and a half to three inches in diameter, standing in grass fields. I pastured sixty or seventy hogs in them that contained the apple trees, and many times the hogs run in other fields; and there is no appearance of mice in any field where the hogs have run. I got so much in favor of the plan, that I turned them into the meadows, and let them in all my fields except where grain was sowed; and although they have been so numerous, I can discover very little of their work on my farm, containing three hundred acres of improved land, and quite a portion mucky land, such as is generally selected by the mice for their places of residence. I would observe, that there have been great complaints and much damage done in and about this section of country. Now it remains for others to say, whether the hogs eat up the mice as they do the rattle snake, or whether their trampling and continual rooting drive them off. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SPICER.

East Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., April, 1830.

MOUNT AUBURN.

In reply to inquiries frequently made, with regard to the progress of the undertaking at Mount Auburn, (says the Boston Courier,) the following statement will explain the present condition of the works. As soon as the ground was sufficiently settled after the rains in April, the making of the avenues and paths was begun, and has been diligently prosecuted until the whole are nearly completed. In effecting this, the stumps and other obstacles have been removed, the ground ploughed, levelled and rolled, until a hard and excellent road-surface is produced. Carriages, in great numbers, now pass with ease through every part of the ground, and ascend to the summit of the hill. No place in the environs of Boston has been more frequented with visitors, in the pleasant days which have occurred during the month past. A contract has been made for surrounding the whole ground with a substantial fence of close wooden poles

seven feet in height. The whole inclosure, four hundred rods in length, will be completed this season. A number of appropriate monuments to designate the lots of individuals, are now making, and some will be placed on the ground within the space of a few weeks. The planting of shrubs and flowers, the erection of a lofty stone gateway, and of a tower on the summit, with the other contemplated improvements, will take place in succession, as fast as the funds of the institution permit, and in regard to these the present popularity of the design leaves no reason for doubting. In the meantime it is hoped that proprietors of lots will give their aid, at an early period, to the general design, by erecting throughout the ground, such monumental emblems or simple inclosures, as a correct taste may suggest. Marble, granite, bronze, and cast iron, afford the requisite variety of materials for monuments, and of these a variety of plans may be seen at Mr Cary's stone-cutter's yard, in Front street. For inclosures, it is believed that a slight iron fence, or a connexion of stone posts with chains, will produce a most pleasing effect on the eye, where a monument is inclosed.

SUGAR FROM POTATOES.

We were rather incredulous upon this subject, and therefore expressed a hope that some one "near Jaffery" would give us information. A few days since, Mr Henry Russell, of North Adams, Ms. called on us, having seen the notice. He assures us of the fact, that sugar, equal in strength to our maple sugar, has been manufactured by him, purely from the potato root, and believes he shall be able to manufacture sugar equal in strength and goodness to that made from the cane. He has made several barrels of molasses, which is the first process. A bushel of potatoes, weighing sixty-four pounds, will yield eight pounds of sugar! The expense of manufacturing he states at about four cents per bushel. Mr R. has already disposed of his skill to several persons, and is ready to enable others to commence the manufacture, for a reasonable consideration. Letters may be addressed to him, at North Adams, Mass. The present theory is, that alcohol (spirit) does not exist in grain, potatoes, &c, but is produced by the process of fermentation; so of sugar. The process which the potato undergoes produces sugar, and yet just as much alcohol may also be produced, as if the sugar had not been extracted! The molasses of potatoes produces alcohol of a fine flavor.

Silliman's Journal for January last, contains a communication, from which it appears that successful experiments have been made at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The sugar is said not to be so sweet as the Muscavado, but may be used for all kinds of domestic purposes. "It has already become a favorite; its taste is that of a delicious sweet; and as an article of diet is unquestionably more healthy and less oppressive to the stomach, than any other sweet ever used."—*Keene Sentinel*.

GARDENING AT SEA.

We were on board a vessel the other day, just about to sail for America, and were most hospitably received in a fine, airy, roomy cabin. The captain's wife was present, and on the supposition that she was a permanent inmate, we remarked, that though she could boast of not only a floating cottage, but a cottage ornee, she nevertheless lacked the comfort of a kail-yard for the cultivation of savoy and other pot herbs. "And there you are

wrong," said the captain, "and if you will go with me I'll soon show you as goodly a crop of greens as you would wish to look upon." Our curiosity being excited, we followed him to the hold, and there beheld on a large scale, a novelty, or rather phenomenon, in horticulture. The plan was this: A sufficient number of savory plants are pulled up by the roots, and replanted among the sand used for ballast. After a few days, the outer blades fall off, and on the other hand, new ones spring from the heart; and Capt. Carson assured us, that his stock of vegetables would continue quite fresh for months, and, barring accidents, thicken the broth of a dozen persons, lessen the chances of scurvy and otherwise mitigate the effects of salted provisions, till the man at the mast-head desiered their destination, Chaleur bay, on the shores of America.—*Dunfries Courier*.

Native Country of Maize, or Indian Corn.—This grain, so important to the agricultural interests of America, appears to be of uncertain origin. Fuchs very early maintained that it came from the East; and Mathioli affirmed that it was from America. Regmir and Gregory have presented fresh arguments in favor of its Eastern origin. Among them is the name by which it has been long known in Europe: *Blé de Turquie*; and varieties, it is said, have been brought from the Isle of France, or from China. Moreau de Jonnés, on the contrary, has recently maintained, in a memoir read before the Academy of Science, that its origin was in America. The name *Blé de Turquie*, no more proves it to be of Turkish origin, than the name of the Italian Poplar proves that the tree grew wild in Italy. It can only signify that it spread from Turkey into the neighboring countries. Its general cultivation in southern Europe and the production of some new varieties, proves nothing with regard to the country of the species. In favor of its American origin, is the fact that it was found in a state of cultivation in every place where the first navigators landed. In Mexico, according to Hernandez; and in Brazil, according to Zeri; and that in the various countries it had proper names, such as *Maize*, *Floali*, &c. While, in the Old World, its names were either all of American origin, or names of the neighboring region, whence it was derived; and that, immediately after the discovery of America, it was spread rapidly in the Old World and soon became common, a fact not reconcilable with the idea of its former existence there. To these proofs Aug. de Saint Hilaire has added another. He has received from M. de Larranbaga, of Monte Video, a new variety of Maize, distinguished by the name of *Tunicata*; because instead of having the grains naked, they are entirely covered by the glumes. This variety is from Paraguay, where it is cultivated by the Guaycnrus Indians, a people in the lowest scale of civilization; and where, according to the direct testimony of one of them, it grows in the humid forests as a native production.—*Arcana of Science*.

Radishes.—There is a radish growing at Perth, Van Diemen's land, in a shoemaker's garden (reserved for seed,) as thick as a stout man's thigh and from ten to eleven feet high; in fact, the radish appears to take a different character in the deep and moist sands of Perth.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

"Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship."

Rural Economy.

From the American Farmer.

ON TRAINING OXEN.

MR SMITH—In the 1st No. of the 14th volume of the American Farmer, I see some remarks on the manner of “training cattle,” and some inquiries respecting the best mode of doing it. I am pleased with your correspondent’s ideas on this subject. I have recently learned a mode of breaking steers to the yoke, which seems to me so remarkably reasonable, so humane, and so well calculated to aid in effecting the object, that I take the liberty of offering it to you, that if you think it of sufficient interest you may communicate it. I would remark, that the training of steers to the yoke is not the work of an hour or a day. Before they work well, work must be made something of a habit with them. I think, however, they are the most docile of working animals, and if our efforts to subject them are directed by reason, they are more certainly successful than with the horse or the mule; and further, that they are more perfectly subjected to our control and manifest more intelligence in understanding our commands, than even the horse. This control over them is not obtained by cruelty or abuse, by whipping and beating, but by kind and generous treatment.

The mode of breaking alluded to, is as follows: On a stump or substantial post, fasten a pole with a pin, in such manner the pole will turn round as on a pivot. The pole may be some twenty feet long, and ought to be from the ground the height of the yoke when on the steer; fix the end of the pole similar to the end of a yoke, and then yoke the steer in it. By reversing the position of the steers, one may be yoked at each end of the pole at the same time. They will soon get so as to travel round the post or stump together. If it is feared the steer may injure himself by twisting round the end of the pole, this may easily be prevented by mortising in a small bar at the end of the pole. After they are yoked in the pole, let them remain a day or two, troubling them no farther than to feed them. After they have ceased to make efforts to extricate themselves from the pole, and will travel round quietly with it, yoke them together, and there will be no difficulty in using them behind a well-trained yoke of oxen. While yoked to the pole, it is well to familiarize them by rubbing and handling them, that they may learn to be approached without the fear of being injured.

In breaking cattle to the yoke, the first requisite is, to impress them with the conviction that they are perfectly subjected to our control, and that all their efforts to extricate themselves from it are unavailing. What is to be avoided particularly, is to prevent them from learning to “turn the yoke,” from becoming sullen and lying down, and from the habit of running away. Now it does appear to me, that the above mode of first handling them, is eminently calculated to prevent them from acquiring either of the above vices. It is further recommended in this, that they are habituated to confinement without the possibility of injuring themselves, and all the necessity of whipping and beating them in the first handling, is entirely superseded. One thing to be especially avoided with young cattle, is, not upon any consideration to overtask them.

I would request anyone who makes a fair test of the above mode, to communicate the result. A very great aid in breaking young steers, is, in the first instance, simply to catch and tie them to a tree and let them remain tied for a day or two. By either of the above modes, and judicious handling after being taken in hand, so far as my observation goes, steers that have been little handled and are comparatively wild, are broke sooner and with greater facility than those which have been petted and are tame.

Should the above be the means of preventing a single scene of inhuman beating of young steers, for turning themselves in the yoke, or of beating them when they get sullen and lie down, or of twisting their tails to make them get up, it will be ample compensation for the trouble of one who subscribes himself

A FRIEND AND ADMIRER OF GOOD OXEN.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TRAINING CATTLE.

I was much pleased with an article in your last paper, taken from the New England Farmer, on training cattle. The frequent abuse of our laboring animals, by those who receive the benefits of their labors and who ought in return to treat them mercifully, has often given me great pain. Indeed, it is a matter to me perfectly surprising, how any intelligent being can so wantonly and unthinkingly abuse dumb animals, as many are in the daily habit of doing. I venture to say, from my own observation, (and that has not been limited in this particular,) that nine tenths of the perverseness of laboring animals, arises from the mismanagement, at some period or other, of those who train or use them. It appears to me, the rules of management in all these cases are extremely simple. You have only to study the natural disposition and history of the animals, to know how to manage them. By your own feelings, you can easily perceive that they can have but little heart or disposition to labor if scantily fed; of course, good feed is the first step in obtaining good labor. The next is to have your teams properly trained, so as to know you and also to be fond of you, and to love the sound of your voice, for animals are capable of much affection. I have known numerous instances of the kind, and in all cases with which I have been familiar, those who treated their cattle or horses with kindness, always obtained from them the most work, and that too in the easiest way.

I have employed, in the course of my business, a great many men and teams, both with oxen and horses, and I never yet knew a bawling, noisy, whipping teamster, who did a great day’s work; nor have I scarcely known such a one who kept a fat team. The best man who ever did me any labor was a good substantial farmer; his oxen were always fat, and spry as colts; he would never hitch them to anything which he knew they could not draw, of course they were not discouraged; and he hardly ever spoke louder to his oxen than in a low tone of common conversation. He would frequently talk to them soothingly, and encourage them when he had a hard job on hand, which was often the case. After making a heavy pull, he would sometimes pat them on the back, but I rarely ever knew him to strike or worry his team. He carried a slender goad with a short lash, to guide them with, and a mere swing of the whip was sufficient for his purposes. I have known

several such persons in my life, and I do not hesitate to say, that any person who so manages his teams, will get more labor at less expense and with more ease to himself, than by the ordinary bawling, whipping method, so much practised in our country. All the difference with these people is, that the one understands and studies the nature and disposition of his animals, and the other does not. “An even temper and a steady hand,” ought to be the teamster’s motto, the world over.

From the Providence Daily Journal.

PRICES OF WOOL.

The following statement exhibits the comparative average prices of wool (imported the last year) at the present rate of duty, and at twenty per cent, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Imported from	Cost per pound at present rates.	Cost per pound at twenty per cent.
	cts.	cts.
Netherlands,	62½	45
England,	57	40½
British American Colonies,	28½	19
Hanse Towns,	60	43
Havri,	22	13.8
Spanish Atlantic ports,	36	24.32
Portugal,	23	14.42
Trieste and Adriatic ports,	51	36
Smyrna,	18½	10.90
Brazil,	9	4.18
Argentine Republic,	7½	2.81
South America,	11	5.15
Africa,	13	7.30
Mexico,	9½	4.20

By the foregoing bill, all wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of export, does not exceed ten cents per pound, will pay five per cent ad valorem; when the value exceeds ten cents per pound, it will pay twenty per cent ad valorem.

By the present tariff, wool of the same description pays four cents per pound, and fifty per cent on the cost on board. HENRY BOWEN, Sec’y.

By the above statement, exhibited by the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the prices of wool will be reduced as follows:—

On wool from the Netherlands the price will be reduced 17½ cents per pound.

On wool from England the price will be reduced 16½ cents per pound.

On wool from British American Colonies, 9½ cents per pound.

On wool from the Hanse Towns, 17 cents per pound, &c.

And it will be further seen, by the same estimate, that of the fourteen descriptions enumerated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the average price in this country, according to his estimate, will be 19½ cents per pound.

Experiments are making in Alabama, Florida, &c, to introduce the cultivation of the olive. Now that much more oil than usual is required, and the price is extremely high, seems an excellent time to press this cultivation.

NUTRIMENT OF WATER, &c.

The following article was written by the Editor of the *New England Farmer*, and is quoted from "Moubray's Treatise on Foultry," &c., lately published by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, with additions, &c., by said Editor.

The importance of cooking food for animals is not generally so well appreciated as it ought to be; nor is the principal cause or source of improvement, as well in quantity as in quality of cooked food over its raw materials, known to every economist. The researches and deductions of philosophers and chemists, assure us that *water supplies food* for animals as well as plants. But in order that water may yield its best and greatest effect as nutriment, either for man or beast, it is necessary to *cook* it, or increase its nutritive powers by the agency of heat; by which water, when combined with certain substances of vegetable origin, is converted into wholesome, palatable, and often *solid* food.

It is a fact, which will be acknowledged as soon as stated, that a pound of Indian meal, of rice, or any other farinaceous substance, when boiled, contains more nourishment than several pounds in a raw state. Count Rumford has stated, that "from the results of actual experiment it appears, that for *each pound* of Indian meal employed in making a pudding, we may reckon *three pounds nine ounces* of the pudding.* And again, three pounds of Indian meal, three quarters of a pound of molasses, and one ounce of salt, (in all, three pounds thirteen ounces of solid food,) having been mixed with five pints of boiling water, and boiled six hours, produced a pudding which weighed *ten pounds and one ounce*.† Thus we gain from the raw material about 300 per cent in weight, and, no doubt, the gain as respects the quantity of nutriment contained in the pudding, over and above the component parts as they existed before boiling, was still greater. The gain of weight in rice, in consequence of boiling, is still more considerable than that of Indian meal, and everyone knows that a small quantity of oat-meal will produce a very great relative proportion of gruel.

I will give other examples, proving that water is not only capable of being converted by heat into solid nutriment, but may be made to compose a constituent part of sugar, one of the most nutritious of substances. It is remarked by De Saussure, that, "As starch boiled in water with sulphuric acid, and thereby changed into sugar, increases in weight, without uniting with any sulphuric acid, or gas, or without forming any gas, we are under the necessity of ascribing the change wholly to the *fixation* or *solidification* of water. Hence we must conclude, that *starch sugar* is *nothing else than a combination of starch with water in a solid state*. The sulphuric acid is not decomposed nor united with the starch as a constituent."

It appears, likewise, that Capt. Palter, of Sackett's Harbor, at the instance of Samuel Guthrie, of the same place, has succeeded in the manufacture of sugar from the potato; and a detail of the process by which this is effected, is given in Professor Silliman's *Journal* of January, 1832. It is there said, that

"A bushel of potatoes weighs about sixty pounds, and gives eight pounds of pure, fine, dry starch. This amount of starch will make five

pints of sugar, of the weight of nearly twelve pounds to the gallon, equal to seven pounds and a half to the bushel of potatoes, or a little less than a pound of sugar to a pound of starch. The sugar is not so sweet as the Muscovado sugar, nor is it actually so sweet as its taste would indicate.

"This sugar may be used for all domestic purposes. It ferments with great liveliness and spirit when made into beer, yielding a healthful and delicious beverage, and on distillation, a fine cider-brandy flavored spirit. It would, however, be most useful in making sweatmeats, and may be used upon the table instead of honey, for which it is a good substitute. It has already become a favorite with most people who have become acquainted with it. Its taste is that of a delicious sweet, and as an article of diet is unquestionably more healthful and less oppressive to the stomach, than any other sweet ever used."

The elements or chemical constituents of starch and of sugar, are nearly the same. According to Mr Gay Lussac and Thenard, one hundred parts of starch are composed of

Carbon, and a small quantity of saline and earthy matter,	43.55.
Oxygen,	49.68.
Hydrogen,	6.77.

Or, Carbon, 100.00.
Oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportions necessary to form water. 43.55.

Lavoisier concluded from his experiments, that sugar is composed of the following elementary proportions, in a hundred parts:—

Twentyeight,	carbon.
Eight,	hydrogen.
Sixtyfour,	oxygen.

Then to turn starch to sugar, it is merely necessary to subtract from the carbon of the starch, to wit, 43.55, 15.55, and it will stand 28 carbon.

To add to the oxygen of the starch, to wit, 49.68, 14.32, and it is 64 oxygen.

To add to the hydrogen of the starch, to wit, 6.77, 1.23, and it is 8 hydrogen.

Thus, by adding oxygen and hydrogen to starch, in certain proportions, and by subtracting or driving off as much carbon as will be equivalent to the additions, starch is changed to sugar. Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, and, together with the sulphuric acid, furnishes the elements necessary for the change, by the agency of the same heat which expels a part of the carbon.

Should any person still doubt whether water can exist in a solid state, combined with other substances, but not frozen, let him take the trouble to weigh a small quantity of quick lime, then slack it with water, and mark its increase of weight.

Braconnet, a celebrated chemist, raised vegetables in pure river sand, in litharge, in flowers of sulphur, and even among metal, or common leaden shot; and in every instance, nothing was employed for that nourishment but *distilled water*. The plants thrive, and passed through all the usual gradations of growth to perfect maturity. The author then proceeded to gather the entire produce, the roots, stems, leaves, pods, &c. These were accurately weighed, then submitted to distillation, incineration, lixiviation, and other ordinary means used in careful analysis. Thus he obtained from the vegetables all the materials peculiar to each individual species, precisely as if it had been cultivated in its own natural soil; viz. the various

earths, the alkalis, acids, metals, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen, hydrogen, &c. He concludes this important paper with these remarkable words: "Oxygen and hydrogen, with the assistance of solar light, appear to be the only elementary substances employed in the constitution of the whole Universe; and nature in her simple progress, works the most infinitely diversified effects by the slightest modification of the means she employs."

This chemist entertained an opinion founded on experiment, that the elements of water composed plants, the decay of plants formed the materials which constitute the earth; and of course the "Great globe and all which it inherit," so far as natural causes are concerned, are products of the modification and fixation of water. Other philosophers assure us, that the remains of marine animals, &c., are found on the highest mountains; and that there are many and incontrovertible proofs that the solid parts of the globe have gained on its waters, not only within the limits of authentic history, but in some cases within the memory of man.

From the London Horticultural Register.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

I hope you will not consider me as trespassing on the pages of your magazine, or intrusive on the patience of your readers, if I make a few observations on what has come under my notice, relative to the treatment of the *Hydrangea Hortensis*, with a view to *change the color* of the flowers.—Some years ago, I turned my attention to the cultivation of this plant, and looking over the pages of the *Encyclopedia of gardening*, I read the opinions of some eminent practical men, who stated that a compost of turf ashes or ashes of Norway spruce, &c., &c., would effectually change the color; this I made use of, but without the desired effect; for I found that the plants neither grew so healthy, nor were the trusses of the flowers so large as when free from it, and the color was by no means a good blue. I next had recourse to a kind of peat-earth, which appeared to contain a small portion of oxide of iron; the plant in this grew very healthy and bore large trusses of flowers, but these too were far from being a good blue. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that when the soil can be obtained with a good portion of the oxide of iron, the flowers will be blue; but as I found this to be a method on which a practical gardener could by no means depend, I was very anxious to discover something that would answer the desired end. All the means I made use of proved ineffectual, I was forced, though reluctantly, to give up the experiment; but coming into the neighborhood in which I now reside, I was struck with the vigorous and healthy state of the *Hydrangeas* kept by the cottagers here; the flowers are of an exquisitely fine blue, and in size the trusses are surpassed by none I ever saw; and a particular friend of mine, who had lived some years in the neighborhood, assured me that every year they blew the same beautiful color. The compost they are potted in is common sandy loam, mixed with about one third of fresh sheep's dung. A portion of the same dung is mixed with the water that is given to the plant; and I am informed that the young plants, which have been grown in all parts of the village, that have received this treatment, the same effects have been produced. I beg leave to submit the experiment to your readers.

* Rumford's Essays, vol. i. page 255, Boston ed.

† Rumford's Essays, vol. i. page 264, Boston ed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, June 20, 1832.

INDIAN CORN.

When the plants are three or four inches high, run a furrow with a one-horse plough in the intervals between the rows, as near as can be conveniently done without injuring the plants; making two furrows in each, turned from the rows; and then the weeds should be killed with the hand-hoe, and a little fresh earth drawn about the plant—such were the directions of Dr Deane. Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, however, observed that "wherever the *harrow* has been fairly tried, its advantages over the *plough*, in corn crops, have been decisively shown."

In Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. page 25, it is said, that "every farmer prefers stirring the soil about the hills of corn at least three times during the season; but they differ considerably as to the times and methods. If the soil is sandy, or a fine loam, it may be harrowed once and ploughed twice, as a substitute for hoeing. But one should go through the field each time, with a hoe, and set up all those hills which have been disturbed by the team or plough. This method is not considered as preferable in any case, excepting where a farmer has land enough and labor is high. Three regular hoeings and ploughings, under all other circumstances, must be preferable.

POTATOES.

Potatoes may yet be planted; and those who have land to spare for that root, may possibly derive benefit from the following directions, copied from the work quoted above.

Seed potatoes should never be cut; one whole large potato is sufficient for a hill. The out side skin of a potato, called the cuticle, is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plants, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut, the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth. The evil of cutting seed potatoes is more manifest on a dry soil than on a moist. It is a mistaken opinion, that a whole potato is not so good on account of bringing the plants too near together; for the roots will yield all we seek for, spread in all directions, and fill the hill.

Potatoes, if planted in a sandy soil, will yield one third more, if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown upon the naked potatoes in each hill, after they are dropped, and before they are covered.

Yard manure is very useful if laid over the potatoes in each hill, after an inch of soil has been laid on them; and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure is laid directly upon the naked seed or under it, a drought will injure the crop.

The most convenient method of raising potatoes, is to plant them upon the margin of corn-fields. Then a horse may turn upon them when ploughing among the corn, without injury.

Potatoes should be hoed when first up, just to clear out the weeds, without making any hill. After they grow up about six or seven inches, they should be billed up for the last time. If weeds spring up among them, they should be pulled out, not hoed out. For if hoed again, many new potatoes will set, which will never grow large enough for use but will check the growth of the others.

CULTURE OF YELLOW LOCUST.

The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, or Yellow Locust Tree, is superior to any other kind of wood for ship-tunnels, mill-cogs, and fence posts, as well as for various other purposes, besides possessing the remarkable property of enriching sandy soils. Its culture is very easy, and may be propagated in great abundance by sowing the seed in April, May, or June, in a bed of good sandy loam, which is its favorite soil, and covering half an inch deep.—Previous to sowing, put the seed in a basin, pour scalding water, and let it stand all night; pick out such seeds as are swollen, and plant them immediately; next evening repeat the same process with such as have not swollen the first night, mix the whole and sow them; they will come up in the course of the following month, numerous; for no seeds grow more freely. When a year old, transplant them out of the seed-bed into nursery rows, four feet distant, and, plant from plant, one foot in the row. Having two or three years' growth in these rows, they may be planted successfully in any warm and tolerably rich sandy ground. They may also be propagated by suckers, which they throw up abundantly, especially if some of the wide-extending roots be cut through with an axe. An acre of these trees, planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,800; at three feet distant, 4,840; and at four feet distant, 2,722; and it is thought at the South, that no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Nashua.

May 25th. Very cold, snow during the past night, and remains on the surrounding hills till past noon; rainy, uncomfortable day. Rock Alyssum (*Alyssum saxatile*), *Statice*, *Amenia*, and *Daisy* leaved Catch Fly (*Silene bellidifolia*), in bloom, beautiful dwarf perennial plants. Apple trees in full bloom; also, Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria racemosa*), and *Trillium erectum*, handsome indigenous perennials. Tulips in perfection.

26th. Cold morning, warmer in afternoon, and showery; sowed Mignonette, Dwarf Case-knife Beans, Musk-melons, and Drumhead Lettuce; and planted Potatoes.

27th. Cloudy, part of the day; planted Early Mohawk String Beans, and Melons; cold night.

29th. Frost in some places, very little damage done; fine day; planted Sweet Potato Slips, Beans and Melons; transplanted Ice Plants, Blue Comelina, and Tri-colored Ananthurus.

30th. Rainy, gloomy day; transplanted Indian Shot plants (*Canna indica*), and Sweet Potatoes; boisterous, stormy night, much rain.

31st. Windy and much rain through the day; some damage to hot-bed lights; river very high; Spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginica* and *alba*) in bloom, handsome perennials which continue to bloom through the summer; Coralline Peony (*Paeonia corallina*), beautiful single Peony; *Anchusa* and *Amsonia latifolia*, indifferent perennials; Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris purpurea* and *alba*), Snowy Phlox (*Phlox nivalis*), beautiful dwarf perennial; Periwinkle (*Vinca major*, minor and herbacea), and Honesty (*Lunaria biennis*), in bloom. Many birds found dead from the inclemency of the weather.

June 1st. Cloudy greater part of the day, more moderate; transplanted Indian Shot plants and Cypres vine, from hot-bed.

2d. Fair weather part of the day, very cold at night and squally; planted Yellow Pole Beans (a new variety from South America), New Early Orange Squash; transplanted *Thunbergia* and Seedling Dahlias, from hot-bed.

3d. Sunday; cloudy and rainy.

4th. Cloudy and cold; planted Early Long Warted Summer Squash, and sowed new flower seeds from Tuscany and China, in pots; Sweet Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*), Perennial Flax (*Linum perenne*), and *Lychnis floescuculi*, in bloom, handsome perennials.

5th. Cloudy and dull; planted Winter Squashes, wed Parsnips and Carrots.

6th. Cloudy and cold; vegetation at a stand, and prospect very discouraging; Forget-me-not in bloom, a neat little annual; planted Persian Melons and more Sweet Potatoes.

7th. Cloudy, a little warmer, sun shone a few minutes; *Senecio Aureus* in bloom (indigenous perennial). Sudden change of weather at one o'clock, P. M.; cold afternoon; prospect more discouraging; plants which have been taken from hot-bed in danger of perishing.

8th. Cloudy, sun shone an hour, warmer in forenoon; sudden change again at 1, P. M. and cold; planted more Long Warted Summer Squash.

9th. Cloudy, warmer in forenoon, colder in afternoon; apple trees still in bloom; arranged a circular clump of flowers of one hundred hardy annuals, as a specimen flower bed, so planted that the tallest are in the centre descending down to the outer circle which are dwarf plants, no two flowers of a color or shape beside each other, think it will have a pleasing effect; transplanted Ice Plants, and fine imported Balsams, from hot-bed; hoed Early Jefferson Corn, and planted over where destroyed by worms and cold; Peas have been hoed and look fine.

10th. Sunday; cloudy.

11th. Cloudy morning, a little rain; 10 o'clock the sun shines, fine warm day, prospect a little more encouraging; *Iris plicata* and *Paeonia officinalis* in bloom; *Cypripedium* in bloom, curious indigenous perennial.

The season is at this time at least twelve days later than it was last year, if I may judge from the blooming of flowers. Seed onions and beets look very promising; the onions which were sowed, very bad; they came up well four weeks ago, and have declined for three weeks, many have perished beyond all hope, and some parts of the beds will be so thin as hardly to pay for weeding—Long Blood Beet is making its appearance and looks promising; Lettuce, Carrots and Parsnips, well, but very backward; the Cabbages, Spinage, Salsify, Tomatoes, Sage, Summer-savory, Rhubarb, &c, came up well and only want warm weather; Beans are trying to push themselves out of the ground today; Sweet Potatoes in the same condition as when planted, grubs have destroyed some of them. Seeds in the Flower Garden come up well and the more hardy kinds are in good condition; but the tender annuals, and particularly such as were taken from the hot-bed, very bad, but think they will start soon.

Liberality consists not so much in giving a great deal as in giving seasonably.

CHOLERA.

We were not sensible till our paper was about going to press, that this disease is the all-absorbing subject. We have now but little room, and must therefore condense whatever we have to remark on this topic.

It is said, that fear is one of the most powerful of the causes which predispose to cholera. Those who dread it most will be most likely to be attacked. Dr J. E. Kay, of New York, who has resided in Constantinople and witnessed and suffered from this disease, says that the following was the most approved manner of treating it.

"As soon as the first symptoms appeared, fifty to one hundred drops of laudanum, according to the urgency of the case, were exhibited, combined with a few drops of oil of peppermint, in hot whiskey or gin; and this dose it was sometimes necessary to repeat. Blood was immediately drawn from one or both arms, and the bleeding was continued until perspiration or fainting ensued. The blood had a singularly black and viscid appearance, flowing with great difficulty; and in all the fatal cases which I saw, it was impossible to obtain it in any quantity. After the bleeding and the exhibition of the laudanum, the patient was carefully watched for a few hours, and if the pulse continued full and free, and the extremities had resumed their natural heat, nothing more was necessary than to attend carefully to his diet. If the pain, anxiety and griping still continued, the pulse small and apparently obstructed, another dose of laudanum was given and bleeding again resorted to. The least error in diet occasioned a relapse, which made its appearance in the shape of local pains in the head, bowels, &c. For this, leeches were liberally applied; occasionally blisters; and, invariably, small and repeated doses of calomel and opium.

"Cholera is not contagious. My own experience is confirmed by that of every oriental physician with whom I consulted. It rarely attacked more than one in a family. The Turkish government, at the suggestion of the medical faculty, refused to establish quarantines against this disease, but took other steps which might be worthy of imitation elsewhere. A pamphlet was published by order of the government, giving a history of this disease, the means of guarding against it, and the best treatment to be employed. These tracts were gratuitously distributed in every town and village throughout the empire.

"The greatest mortality occurred among those whose mode of living was particularly meagre and abstemious. Cholera made its first appearance among the Jews of Smyrna, during one of their fasts, and committed great ravages. It is far from being my wish to recommend intemperance, but I do not hesitate to state, that the occasional use of stimuli, in the shape of generous wine, brandy, or gin and water, was found highly serviceable during the prevalence of the cholera at Constantinople. I need hardly remark that the habitually intemperate lose all the benefit of this remedy.

"Everything in this disease depends upon prompt medical aid. When this was resorted to at an early stage, cholera became a mild and easily manageable disease."

This disease has made its appearance in Quebec and Montreal, and is said to be "spreading with fearful and destructive rapidity." But we have not heard of its appearance within the limits of the United States, and every precaution which

prudence can suggest is put in practice, to guard against or mitigate its evils.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Lilly & Wait have this day published the 109th No. of the above work, which contains articles on the following subjects:—Mechanism of the Heavens; The Life of Thomas Ken, D. D.; An Historical Inquiry into the Productions and Consumption of the Precious Metals; Waverly Novels, new edition, with the Author's Notes; Tales of my Landlord, fourth and last series; Sketch of the Ryotwar System of Revenue Administration; Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of James Currie, M. D., F. R. S.; Four Essays on Colonial Slavery; Greek Authorities; Eugene Aram, a tale; Thoughts on the present state of Foreign Affairs; History of Poland; Mémoires sur la Pologne, et les Polonais, depuis 1788 jusqu'à la fin de 1815; Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom of Poland; Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Honorable William Cecil Lord Burghley.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At an adjourned state meeting, held on Saturday, June 16, Mr Otis Johnson, of Savannah, was elected a member.

Messrs Elijah Vose, Thomas G. Fessenden and Z. Cook, Jr., were appointed a committee to select and appoint a gentleman to deliver the next annual address before the Society.

Flowers exhibited.—Fine specimens of Anemones, Papaver bracteata, from Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown; Scotch and other Roses, and a variety of flowers, from Messrs Winships, of Brighton; Double White Rocket, &c, &c, from Mr Walker, of Roxbury.

Horse Pioneer.

PIONEER will stand for Mares the ensuing season at the following places: at the cattle fair hotel, in Brighton, every Saturday, P. M., and Monday (except the 25th June), through the season; at Warren's in Framingham, Tuesday, P. M.; at Eastabrook's in Worcester, on Thursday—returning, at Grafton on Friday, A. M. and arrive at Framingham the same evening, and at Framingham the 25th and 26th of June.

Pioneer is a dark bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, ten years old this spring, is a horse of remarkable fine figure, temper and action, and a sure foal getter; was sired by the imported horse Dehus, out of a fine mare by Cub, own by Gen. Van Rensselaer of Albany. Persons wishing to improve their breed of horses, are requested to call and examine for themselves. He is pronounced by good judges not to be inferior to any horse in the State. That the public generally may avail themselves of the services of said horse, he will stand at the moderate terms of \$6 the leap, \$10 the season, or \$15 to insure.

Brighton, June 13, 1832.

JOHN FELTON.

Yellow Locust.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market street, from Cincinnati, 100 pounds of Seed of the genuine Yellow Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)—all raised the past year in the State of Indiana, where the beauty and superiority of these trees have attracted general attention.

June 13.

Situation Wanted.

A married man from Scotland, who has been in this country but a few months, wants a situation as manager of a farm or otherwise. His wife would take care of a dairy, if desirable. Apply at this office.

June 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Russetings,	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	163 00	106 00
pearl, first sort,	"	109 00	112 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	9 00	1 00
BEANS, mottled,	barrel	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	8 50	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"		3
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee,	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,	"	5 50	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	58	60
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	55	58
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	87	100
Oats,	"	45	48
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	"	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	32	35
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3ths, washed,	"	40	42
Merino, half blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	33	35
Northern pulled,	"	55	56
1st Lambs,	"	44	45
2d,	"	35	37
3d,	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	11	13
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
Jump, best,	"	14	16
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	92	75
Indian, retail,	"	62	75
POTATOES,	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 197 Beef Cattle, (including 64 unsold last week,) 23 Cows and Calves, 820 Sheep and Lambs, and 69 Swine. 72 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*.—Market unusually dull, sales slow and uneven, at reduced prices; the Butchers appeared determined to reduce prices considerably, but many of the Drivers were firm at a small reduction from last week. We quote one yoke at \$7; prime at 6 25 a 6 50; good at 5 50 a 6; thin at 5 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$15, 16, 19, 24, 27, and 35.

Sheep.—We noticed a lot of 12 extra weathers (shear-ed) taken at \$5 62 each; also a lot at 4 a 4 25 each; lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep, as follows: \$1 50, 1 54, 1 67, 1 88, 2 00, 2 17, 2 25, 2 33, and one or two selected lots over fine at 2 50 a 2 75.

Swine.—Retail price for large shoats 5 cents for sows and 6 cents for barrows; small shoats 6c for sows and 7c for barrows.

Boy Wanted.

A faithful lad of about 14, who has a good education and of a turn to make a good salesman, may hear of a good situation in this city, by applying at the Farmer office. His board and a suitable compensation for his clothes will be given him.

June 13.

Miscellany.

From the Hobart Town Gazette.

PARODY

On "When lovely woman stoops to folly."

Lines written on a lady spilling a cup of tea over her silk dress.

When lovely woman tilts her saucer,
She finds, too late, that tea will stain!
What ever made a lady crosser?
What art can set all right again?

Alas! with indignation burning,
French chalk she sees can never do!
Her gown is spoiled, in vain is turning,
The envious tea has soaked quite through.

Oh! that she could, more silk procuring,
Try a new breadth! but silk there 's not!
Then say what art, these evils curing,
Shall sooth the hapless fair one's lot?

The only art her fault to cover,
To hide the stain from every eye,
To wear an unstained dress about her,
Of poplar color, is — to dye.

From the Salem Gazette.

TERRIFIC PICTURE.

The following passage is extracted from Mr Sullivan's discourse, lately delivered in Boston, before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. After relating the history of the discovery of the art of distillation, which is said to have been made by the alchemists, in prosecuting their researches after the philosopher's stone, he proceeds, in a splendid prosopopeia:—

"If it be imagined, that the office of history is to announce the future, instead of recording the past, how would the world have received her tidings!

"In your researches after that which you should at once have known to be impossible, by the laws of nature, you have opened a fountain of misery which shall flow for ages. You have not contented yourself with pressing out the juices of the fruits bestowed upon you, and converting these into strong drink which you needed not—but you have taken this strong drink, and the harvest which was given to you for food, and have drawn from these a liquid, which is not food and which will not nourish nor sustain your earthly frame. This liquid shall be a curse upon you and your descendants. It shall be known wherever the arts of civilization are known. You shall call it the *elixir of life*. You shall believe it to be nutritious to the body and gladdening to the soul. The love of it shall grow with the use of it. It shall sooth the solitary hour and cheer the festive board. It shall charm away your griefs, and be the cause of your rejoicings. It shall be the inducement to communion and the bond of friendship. It shall be prized alike by the high and the low. It shall be the joy of princes, as well as of the meanest of mortals. It shall be the stimulant to laborious toil, and the reward for labor done. It shall be bought and sold, and make the dealer therein rich. It shall yield abundant revenues to sovereignty. Hospitality shall be dishonored in not offering it to the guest, and the guest shall be disgraced in not receiving it at the hand of his host.

"But — It shall visit your limbs with palsy; it shall extinguish the pride of man; it shall make the husband hateful to the wife, and the wife loathsome to the husband; it shall annihilate the love of offspring; it shall make members of society a shame and a reproach to each other, and to all among whom they dwell. It shall steal from the virtuous and the honorable their good name, and shall make the strong and the vigorous to totter along the streets of cities. It shall pervert the law of habit, designed to strengthen you in the path of duty and bind you in its iron chain. It shall disgrace the judge upon the bench, the minister in the sacred desk, and the senator in his exalted seat. It shall make your food tasteless, your mouth to burn as with a fever, and your stomach to tremble as with disease. It shall cause the besotted mother to overlay her new-born, unconscious that it dies beneath the pressure of her weight; the natural cravings of the infant shall make it strive to awaken her, who has passed, unheeded, to her last long sleep. The sun shall hide his face, that he may not behold the father's depravity; and the father shall see the object of his fondest hopes, turn to a foul and bloated carcass, that hurries to the grave. It shall turn the children of men into raving maniacs; and the broken ties of blood and affection shall find no relief, but in the friendly coming of death. As the seed which man commits to the earth, comes forth in that which he converts into spirit, so shall this product of his own invention, be as seed in his own heart, to bring forth violence, rapine and murder. It shall cause man to shut up his fellow man in the solitude of a grated cell. The prisoner shall turn pale and tremble in his loneliness, at the presence of his own thoughts; he shall come forth to die, in cold blood, by the hand of his fellow, with the spectacle of religious homage on a scaffold and amid the gaze of curious thousands. Poverty shall be made squalid and odious, even so that charity shall turn away her face in disgust. It shall attract the pestilence that walks even at noon-day, in darkness, to the very vitals of the drunkard, as carrion invites the far sighted bird of prey. The consumer of spirit shall be found dead in the highway, with the exhausted vessel by his side. Yea, the drunkard shall kindle a fire in his own bosom, which shall not depart from him till he is turned to ashes. The dropsical drunkard shall die in his delirium, and the fluid which has gathered in his brain, shall smell like spirit and like spirit shall burn. A feeble frame, an imbecile mind, torturing pain and ineradicable madness, shall be of the inheritance which drunkards bequeath, to run with their blood, to innocent descendants."

FAIR SPORT.

A man in Wallingford recently killed a monstrous Catamount, in the following manner:—Having two sheep killed the night before, and supposing the aggressor a bear, he procured a large trap and set it in a position considered the most advantageous for taking him. On the following morning he went to the spot, and finding the trap gone, traced it to a tree at some distance, where he found the animal secure, although he had succeeded in ascending the tree to the length of the chain attached to the trap. With the assistance of his neighbors he succeeded in despatching him. He was truly a monster, measuring seven feet in

length, and weighing, though very lean, one hundred and thirty pounds! The first mark of the trap or animal, on the ground, was about sixteen feet from where the trap lay, from which it is supposed he must have leaped nearly or quite that distance, when the trap closed upon his leg.—*Rutland (Vermont) Herald*.

Sport for Gentlemen.—Take a double barrel fowling piece, with shot-bag and pouch, go into the fields and shoot the little birds that destroy the worms on the trees and the insects on the plants. If by your success the field birds should be killed off or frightened away, set yourself down upon a bank, and try your hand upon the useful and harmless swallows, who are skimming the meadows on their swiftest wing. It will show your skill as a marksman; and the pleasure of their dying scream will be greatly enhanced by the reflection, that their unfledged offspring will die of starvation in their nests. It would be excellent employment at least, and we know of one gentleman who makes it his sport.—*Connecticut Herald*.

Prizes vs. Blanks.—In order to show to the purchasers of lottery tickets, something like a fair view of the chances they have, for making money, we give the following results from a broker's books: He sold, in ten months, tickets amounting to 4565 dollars; and paid out in prizes, 1400 dollars, or less than one third.

Here then, was the sum of 3165 dollars carried out of this town and out of the State, for—nothing. It was, too, in many cases, drawn from the pockets of those who could very ill afford it.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$45 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832.

Canada Squash.

JUST received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 504 North Market street, Boston, a few pounds of small Canada crooked-neck Squash Seed, that usually ripens about the first of August. Those who have lost their seed this spring, by rotting, will find this the best sort to sow at this late period, to insure a good crop of winter Squashes, as they ripen in so much shorter time than the common large winter crook-necks.

June 13.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1832.

NO. 50.

Agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq.—

SIR—I wish to offer my farm for premium. It lies in the east part of the town of Pittsfield, upon Boston and Albany stage road, containing two hundred and fifty acres or thereabout. The soil is alluvial and loam; forty acres of it good woodland, principally covered with sugar-maple. I have also, in one square lot, forty acres of meadow, almost perfectly level, and overflowed by the waters of the Housatonic river (by which it is bounded on the east,) in the spring of the year when the snow melts away, generally, and sometimes twice or thrice in the year; so that it never requires any manure; and I have nothing to do but to keep up my fences and cut the grass, which is all of an excellent quality, consisting of herds or timothy, clover, and fine English; has produced this year one hundred and six loads, which we have estimated to weigh one ton each, as we get it in, well made. This lot lies upon the east side of the road, opposite to my house; and the residue of my farm upon the west side of the road, pretty nearly in a square form, a little elevated above the meadow, say eight or ten feet, and rises but little to the western extreme of the farm. I have an orchard lot, consisting of about eighteen acres, which I mow, and which has produced this year twentythree loads, which we have estimated at one ton each, of excellent hay; making in all one hundred and twenty-nine loads.

The residue of my farm consists of pasturage and tillage, say one hundred and fortyseven acres, all good, which I have improved alternately for pasturage and tillage by a rotation of crops; first for wheat or rye, then corn, then oats or other spring grain, with clover and grass. I have improved it the present season as follows: Of winter crops twenty acres, called, but if accurately measured would fall a little short of that quantity; it has, however, produced 4508 sheaves, 900 of which we have threshed, and which yielded fifty-one and a half bushels of first quality rye; three acres of winter wheat, which produced 911 sheaves, of which we have not threshed any.

These two crops were sown upon old pasture land, summer-fallowed, and without manure. The nine hundred and eleven sheaves of wheat, or sixty shock and eleven sheaves, will yield by fair estimate three quarters of a bushel to the shock, which will amount to fortyfive and a half bushels. I have raised fourteen acres of oats on land on which I had beans last year. After putting a light sprinkling of manure of twenty loads, the fourteen acres produced 3880 sheaves, of which I have threshed 550 sheaves, which yielded fiftyfour bushels; very nearly one bushel to ten sheaves. I have also raised two acres of spring rye, which produced 601 sheaves; of this crop I have not threshed any, but it is a good one, and so good as to give me the B. A. Society's first premium. I had oats upon the land last year, but I put twenty loads of manure upon it. I sowed two acres of

marrowfat peas upon land on which I had potatoes last year, but the crop failed almost entirely, and I got but twelve bushels. I have also raised one acre of buckwheat where I had beans; put six loads manure and sowed one bushel of seed, which produced seventeen bushels. I have also raised two acres of white beans, which is a very good crop, but which I have not been able to harvest. The time you have fixed on for making application, (1st October,) is a little too early for my convenience, and I shall not be able to make my statement complete in all respects. For instance, it would be considerable loss to me, I should think, to thresh out all my grain thus early, particularly oats, as the straw makes tolerable feed in winter; and it also furnishes employment for my man who takes care of the sheep and barn. Potatoes I have considered among the first and most valuable crops that the farmer raises; I have therefore made several experiments, and by far too many for my interest; yet my experience may be useful to others, and I have concluded to state some of my experiments, and offer some few remarks.

Some few years ago, believing that the quantity usually raised from an acre might be increased materially, I accordingly ploughed one acre of mellow land, dragged it, and furrowed it out at three feet a part, and filled the furrows with well-rotted manure. I then sorted out the largest and best potatoes, and planted them in the furrows on top of the manure, placing one potato every six or eight inches apart; then planted in the whole fortyfive bushels; they were well covered, and hoed three times, and at digging they were found to be almost all of them very small, not larger than walnuts, perhaps not as many good ones of good size as I planted. This I charged to the season as being unfavorable, and the subject passed off.

Two years since, I set out twentyfour cuttings of grapes in my garden, where the ground was rich, being well manured, by sticking the ground end into a small potato about the size of a hen's egg, and placing that in the ground three or four inches deep; these were not hoed; the grapes all died, and in the fall I pulled and dug the potatoes somewhat early in the season, for eating. The quantity and large size excited the curiosity and astonishment of us all. Last year I planted in the garden, by way of experiment, one of the smallest potatoes, one of middling size, and one of the largest, in separate hills; and then put two, and three, and four in hills, where the land was equal; the result was, that the single potatoes produced the largest and much the best, but not so many in number of small size. I have made several other experiments, and quite enough. Upon examining a potato, it will be found that each, whether large or small, has from six to ten eyes or sprouts; and if it be fair to calculate that each sprout will produce from six to ten potatoes, each potato will yield from thirtyix to sixty potatoes, which number is by far too great to be congregated in the circumference of a hill; the consequence is, a great proportion of them are small, and if more seed is planted, the greater the number of small ones and less of large. This year I planted about three acres, and upon one acre I put fortyfour loads of coarse manure from my sheep yards; the cart

body somewhat heaped, say about thirty bushels to the load; spread it over the land and ploughed it in; then dragged, then furrowed at three feet apart one way only, and dropped the potatoes without sorting, the smallest as well as large, at about two and a half feet apart, and covered, and hoed them twice. I planted eighteen and a half bushels of seed. On the next seven eighths of an acre, by the side of the first, I put twentyfive loads of manure, ploughed and furrowed as before, and dropped my potatoes single at three feet apart, planted seventeen bushels of seed, and hoed twice. The third acre was ploughed and dragged and furrowed as before, and a shovel full of manure, at about three feet, put in each hill, in all twelve loads, and hoed them but once, the same sort of seed in all, which is called the Burr potato, of flesh color, and excellent for table use. The result is as follows: The first acre produced 425½ bushels; the second, seven eighths of an acre, produced 250½ bushels; and the third acre we have not completed the digging of, owing to the constant rains for the week past; but we have dug part of them, perhaps one fourth part, and in such a way and places as to ascertain with a good degree of certainty, that this acre will not produce over one hundred and sixty bushels.

I have also raised one acre of ruta baga, which now promises a large crop. They are not sufficiently grown to pull, therefore I cannot ascertain the quantity. The land was well fitted by putting 20 loads of manure upon it, before ploughing; then by spreading five loads of leached ashes and one load of unleached. I have strong hopes of a very large crop, although I do not consider it a very valuable one. I have also raised four acres of corn upon land on which I had corn last year, fitting it by putting seventeen loads of manure to the acre, by dunging in the hill. The four acres, which I have measured accurately, as well as my potato lands, have produced four hundred and fifty bushels of ears.

I have ploughed and sowed five and a half acres of winter rye, or thereabouts, and two acres of winter wheat upon the land upon which I have raised potatoes. This I have fitted, and intend to sow this day.

In addition to the above, I have let out about nine acres of land to be sowed to oats, on shares or for one half, and for which I have received 1347 sheaves. I have also let out about four and a half acres, which have been planted to corn, in the same way, or for one half, and had it dunged in the hill. This is a fine crop, and not yet harvested; besides about one acre and a half more, for buckwheat and potatoes. The land on which I have raised my oats, I have seeded down to clover and grass seed principally.

The number of apple trees in my orchard is one hundred and forty-nine, and I have several others scattered over the farm. Seven years since, I put in one thousand grafts by contract, principally of winter fruit, such as greenings, spitzenbergs, gilliflowers, russets, golden sweetings, and seek-no-further, &c., of which I have a great abundance this year; but owing to the incessant rains for a week past, I have not been able to gather them. I shall have, probably, between 100 and 200 bush-

els. I have cider apples, and a great supply for family use, enough probably to make forty or fifty barrels, which I do not usually make until some time in October, and have not yet done it. My manner of making cider is the common one.

As to sowing grass seed, I usually seed down about ten acres annually, with four quarts of clover and four quarts of herdsgrass to the acre, which I consider plenty for mowing land. I have made several experiments. After taking off a corn crop, I have ploughed and sowed nothing but grass seed; this was done in the month of October and it took well, but did not get to maturity fully the next season. I have also sowed with rye in the fall, and also upon snow covering wheat and rye, and also in the spring with spring wheat, rye and oats; and I am satisfied that to sow clover and herdsgrass in the spring with oats, is the best time and way.

My barn is one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, standing east and west, with a floor through it lengthwise, over which is another floor, each twelve feet wide. Upon the south side of my barn I have a tier of stables extending the whole length, twelve feet wide, which is sufficient to put up twenty-five head of cattle. I have one shed extending from the west end of my barn, south, one hundred and twenty feet, half of it twenty feet wide and the other half fourteen feet, capable of holding thirty or forty loads of hay overhead. I have three or four other temporary sheds of less value. My barn-yard is one hundred and twenty feet square, divided by a line of fence through the centre each way, making four yards of about sixty feet square, with a shed for each and a well of water in the centre, from which I water each. In each of these I have wintered about one hundred sheep, and make my manure principally by bedding them with straw. Of my sheep, I have now about the same number as last year, four hundred and thirty, having disposed of nearly as many as my increase by lambs. I sheared three hundred and fifty, which produced eight hundred and fifty-one pounds of first quality wool, sold for seventy-five cents per pound. I raised only eighty-four lambs, in consequence of a severe rain storm the first week in May, which is the time I usually have them yearned. I lost a considerable number. I keep them in separate flocks, and feed them in winter out of boxes prepared so that they can put in their heads on either side, and not waste the hay. This business of growing wool was my principal object in farming; but the low price the wool has brought for three or four years past, has almost wholly discouraged me. I have been disposed to reduce my flock about one half, because I could not grow the wool for the price it has brought. This year, however, it has brought a fair compensation for growing. My sheep are first quality, merino and saxon, the fleeces light. I have kept only two yoke of oxen, three cows, and three horses. From my cows, which are of the first quality, we have made butter only enough for family use. Of swine, I only keep and fat enough for family use, and some little surplus to pay laborers. I am now feeding six of the Byfield breed, which I intend to make weigh from 300 to 400 pounds each. I have one that will now weigh more than four hundred. I make my pork by boiling potatoes the fore part of the season, then pumpkins, provender and corn.

In addition to my crops, I shall have probably 30 bushels of English turnips. I have a large garden

in which I put out one thousand cabbage plants; have raised six and a half bushels of onions, a great supply of beets, parsnips, carrots, winter squashes; besides water-melons, musk-melons, cucumbers, &c. I have ten peach trees, ten pear trees, and about one hundred filbert bushes, which have all borne finely, except peaches, with which I cannot succeed here at all. As to amount of labor, I have had but one hired man for six months, to whom I paid ten dollars per month, or sixty dollars. I have two boys, almost men, belonging to my family, besides my own labor. I have paid for day laborers, according to my account, sixty-three dollars and fifty cents only. You will notice the amount of labor performed with little help and little expense, but I have yet considerable more to do; I have yet to cut, I think, more than ten loads of rowen hay, and intend to sow a number of acres of late rye. Having made no cider the last year, I made trial of molasses and water, but all would not do, I was obliged to furnish a little ardent to my day laborers to get through haying and harvesting; the precise quantity I do not know, but I think it would not amount to more than twelve or fifteen dollars. To recapitulate,—

58 acres of mead, mowed & produced	129 loads hay.
20 do. of rye	produced 4568 sheaves.
3 do. winter wheat	do. 911 do.
14 do. oats	do. 3080 do.
2 do. spring rye	do. 601 do.
2 do. marrowfat peas	do. 12 bushels.
1 do. buck wheat	do. 17 do.
2 do. white beans	
3 do. potatoes	do. 836 do.
4 do. corn	do. 450 do.
5 do. ruta baga	do. 500 by estimate.

15 acres let out on shares, the produce of which not yet ascertained, except 1347 sheaves of oats. The residue of my farm is wood and pasture.

In this statement, I believe I have not over-stated or over-rated any item; and I am inclined to think that my corn, which we completed last evening, if accurately measured by stricken measure, would hold over something like a half of a peck to the basket, which we heaped.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

JONATHAN ALLEN.

Berkshire, ss., Pittsfield, Sept. 29, 1831.—Then the above named Jonathan Allen personally appeared, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed, is, according to his belief and judgment, true.

JOSHUA DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The following, from an experienced cultivator in the State of Maine, we have been permitted to copy from a communication sent to Hon. JOHN WELLES, of Boston.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

I have proved the value of parsnips as a substitute for my usual green food. The experiment was made on a cow, exhibited as a fat cow, about eight years since, at Brighton. It was not long before she was turned into pasture. On carrots and turnips she gave twelve pounds of butter per week. While fed on turnips she gave 13½ lbs. per week. They were better than Indian meal.

You recollect two heifers I sent to the Denton bull. I have one now left, and from the produce

of her second calf, which was killed at four years old and weighed nine hundred pounds, I have a cow with her third calf. The cow gives two pails full of milk per day, of which the calf takes a little more than half, and is very large and well shaped.

The cow exhibited at Brighton met with an accident, and at five and a half months lost her calf, and was afterwards unfit for breeding. In the five and a half months she gave,

Of butter,	*209½ lbs.
Of cheese,	38 lbs.
Milk for the calf,	482 quarts.

In the first fifty days she gave fifty pounds of butter, and on an average rather more than nine quarts per day of milk to the calf.

From the same heifer, which I sent to Northborough, a calf was raised last year by Mr Howard, which at seven weeks old he sold for twenty-five dollars. An accident happened to it at five months, and when dressed it weighed three hundred and seventy-five pounds.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NEGLECTED CATERPILLARS.

MR EDITOR—I had occasion last week to visit Lowell, and as I rode past the farms on my way, I was astonished to see fruit trees and especially the apple, so much neglected. The pruning knife and its use, I should judge, was not known to the proprietors of these farms; and the caterpillar in the thick tops of the trees, finds a secure and unmolested retreat; so abundant were their nests, that in many cases the branches appeared white with them. It would certainly be more creditable to the managers of these farms, to cut down, at once, these monuments of their neglect, than to remain the subject of remark to all those who pass, and as so many proofs of their want of interest in horticulture.

G. L.

Boston, June 9, 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, 23d inst., Messrs Winships, of Brighton, exhibited a collection of herbaceous plants; amongst them, a very fine specimen of *Delphinium sinensis*, and Scotch and other Roses.

By Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown, a fine collection of Ranunculuses and Anemones, for premium; also, by the same, yellow, pink, tea, and Moss Roses.

By J. Prince, Esq., *Liriodendron tulipifera*, or Tulip Tree.

By Mr Phipps, of Charlestown, Moss Roses and other flowers.

From Young's Farmer's Calendar.

BURN DRY WEEDS FOR MANURE.

Our young farmers may perhaps want to be reminded, that spreading any sort of dry vegetable substance on the land and setting fire to it, previous to harrowing in or drilling turnip seed, is one of the most powerful manures that can be used. There are situations where fern from wastes, warrens, &c, may be collected in almost any quantity; if he has it in his power to preserve more than he wants for littering, he should save it carefully for this use. In the fens of Cambridge and Lincoln,

[England,] it has long been a custom to burn oat and other stubbles of reaped crops, and the effect resulting from it was probably the origin of a practice which I first heard of in the latter country, that of burning straw for this purpose.

It subsists on the wolds. At Lord Yarborough's I first heard of this custom. His Lordship's tenant, Mr Richardson, a very good and intelligent farmer, gave me the account, having long practised it with success. The quantity is about five tons to an acre. At Great Lumber, he straw-burnt a piece in the middle of a field preparing for turnips, and on each side of it manured with ten loads of yard dung to an acre, and the burnt part was visibly superior in the crop. In another piece the same comparative trial was made in 1796, for turnips, which crop was much the best on the burnt part; and in 1797, the barley equally superior. On another farm he had at Wold Newton, he did it for turnips, then barley, and laid with sainfoin; and the burnt straw was better in all those crops than yard dung. Burning gorse in this manner returns great crops, but the expense is too high. He is clearly of opinion, that it is the warmth from the fire that has the effect, and not the ashes; for the quantity is nothing, and would blow away at one blast. It is proper to observe, that they do not value straw used in feeding cattle, at more than four or five shillings per ton.

Mr Mallis, of Lumber, is of the same opinion, and thinks four tons enough; he never knew that quantity fail for turnips.

This straw-burning husbandry I found again at Belesby. Mr Lloyd, who, as I should observe, is an excellent farmer, thinks that it takes six tons per acre, which will last longer in its effect and beat the dung which that straw would make, and in general lasts longer than common dunging. Keeping much cattle, he cannot practice it, but highly approves it.

In discourse at Horncastle Ordinary, on burning straw, the practice was much reprobated; yet an instance was produced that seemed to make in favor of it. Mr Elmhurst, of Hazelethorpe, burnt twelve acres of *cole-seed* straw on eight acres of the twelve, and the effect was very great, and seen even for twenty years; he sowed wheat on it, four bushels to an acre, and had five quarters; the four acres upon which nothing was burnt, was much the better land, yet the crops on the burnt part were by that made equal to the rest. But in another similar experiment for turnips, Mr Raneliff observed the result, and the effect, though good, lasted only for one crop. Mr Kirkham, who was in company, gave it as his opinion, that as cattle would not eat stubble, it might be beneficial to collect and stack that and before turnip sowing burn it.

The Rev. Mr Allington, of Swinop, has cut and carried gorse, and spread it on other land, and burnt it in May for a manuring for turnips; but has done it twice and it answered very well; but of course it is to be noted, that this is done only when it cannot be sold for faggots, which sell at eight shillings per hundred; so that the expense would be £4 an acre, as one thousand are produced per acre, and he burnt the produce of one acre upon another; the effect was great in the turnips; the barley was better for it; but he has not attended to it in the seeds, because hard stocked with sheep. He has burnt on the land for turnips, the long straw dung from the surface of the farm-yard, and had better turnips there than where the

dung was laid. This has been the case in two experiments he has made.

A general practice through the mountains of Gascony, and almost to Bayonne, is that of manuring for *raves*, a sort of turnip, with the ashes of burnt straw. I observed several fields quite black, and demanding what it was, my guide told me of this common practice here; afterwards I saw them sowing straw quickly over land, part of which had been already burnt on. They do this on a wheat stubble, but not thinking that stubble enough is left, they add much wheat straw, and setting fire to it, burn the weeds as well as the straw, and clean as well as manure the land. With such quantities of fern on all their extensive wastes, I asked why they did not burn that and keep their straw? The reply was, that fern makes much better dung than straw, so they burn the straw in preference. As soon as the operation is over, they plough the land and harrow in rave seed. One large field, thus treated, I saw ploughing for that crop. They both hoe and hand-weed the raves, and have them sometimes very large, many as big as a man's head; use them for oxen.

HOGS FATTENED ON SWEET APPLES.

It appears by an article published in the New York Farmer, that Mr William Canfield, of Scho-dach, Rensselaer County, N. Y., owns an orchard wholly graced with sweet apples, in which he has kept hogs most of the season, where the grass and a little they were sufficient to promote their growth. About the time when hogs always manifest a disrelish for grass, the wormeaten apples began to fall, sufficiently matured to become eatable. As they advanced in size and ripeness they became more and more agreeable, and more nutritious, until the hogs began to fatten rapidly on no other food. The trees were therefore shaken or beaten with light poles, so as to throw down a due quantity of the most ripened fruit. This process was continued until the whole herd was become sufficiently fattened. Then Indian corn was given in about half the common quantity for about one week, and full feeding of it another week. This brought them to the butchering, and the pork was not inferior to that which is fattened in a more expensive manner. One full grown tree or two inferior ones was found sufficient for a hog, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds.

A writer, whose communication was published in the New England Farmer, volume v. page 82, states as follows:—

"I have tested by ten years' experience, the value of apples as food for animals. I keep five or six hogs in my orchard upon nothing but apples and a little swill; and have uniformly found them to grow and gain flesh faster than hogs fed upon anything else, except grain. On the first of November they are very decent pork, after which I feed them about six weeks on grain before I kill them; and I believe I have as fat hogs and as good pork as my neighbors, who give to their hogs double the quantity of grain that I do to mine."

Not only are apples of use in feeding hogs, but hogs are useful in preserving apples from the curculio or the worm, that injures and destroys a very large portion of our fruit. When swine are permitted to go at large in orchards, they devour the fruit as it falls, together with the curculios in the maggot or larva state, which may be contained in such fruit. Fruit, however, may be gathered as fast as it falls and given to hogs con-

fined in a sty, or not permitted to run in an orchard. But in order to insure the destruction of the insects as well as to prepare the fruit for the swine, so that it may yield its greatest quantity of nutriment, it should be boiled; and a little bran or Indian meal, or other farinaceous substance added to the fruit while boiling, will make a compound which will greatly promote the growth and fattening of these animals. Sweet apples contain more nourishment, but all apples and every kind of fruit are useful when thus prepared and applied. If no wormy fruit was ever suffered to lie on the ground long enough for the worms to escape into the ground, we should soon extirpate this pernicious insect.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL,

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Na-haway.

June 12.—Warm; mild shower at night; planted Early France Cucumbers, Early Scotch Squash, and Sweet Corn; *Clorkea pulchella*, *Pæonia officinalis* and *P. alba* in bloom.

13th.—Rany morning, cloudy day.

14th.—Very warm day; planted Squashes, Melons, Beets, and Carrots.

15th.—Very warm; *Phlox maculata* and *P. suaveolens* in bloom, (beautiful perennials 2½ feet high)—also Yellow Day Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*), African Poppy, Blue Sophora, Scotch Roses, Perennial Lupins.

16th.—Very warm; *Anchusa paniculata* (a fine perennial) Snow Ball, Rose Acacia, and *Campanula speculum* in flower.

17th.—Very hot and windy; Oriental Poppy, (a very splendid perennial) in bloom; also *Snagdragou* and Foxglove.

18th.—Fair, with few flying clouds; thermometer at noon 62°; *Potentilla atrosanguinea* (an elegant perennial) in bloom; flower seeds from Tuscany and China, presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Hon. T. H. Perkins and Mr Ombrosi, vegetated finely.

19th.—Thermometer at noon 67.

20th.—Thermometer 79; *Valerian rubro* (a handsome perennial) in bloom; *A-paragus* sowed May 3, just begins to make its appearance. Rose bugs first noticed; several varieties of flower seeds from the West Indies, presented by Miss Dix, of Boston, mostly gathered by her in St Croix, have grown finely; among the collection are several splendid varieties of *Convolvulus*, which have vegetated well, and give promise of ripening their seed.

21st.—Thermometer 82 at noon; *Campanula persicifolia*, (a handsome perennial) in bloom; the common Squash and Yellow Striped Bugs first noticed; White Mulberry Seed, sowed May 21, just coming up.

22nd.—Thermometer 82; *Spirea filipendula*, and *Delphinium sinensis*, (beautiful perennials) in bloom; also common *Larkspur*, and the Oriental Poppy, the latter one of the most showy perennials cultivated.

Among the present ornaments of the Flower Garden, the beautiful *Clarkea* (*Clarkea pulchella*), of which a drawing is subjoined, deserves particular notice.

It was first introduced into England in 1827, from Columbia river, and received its generic name in honor of Capt. Clark, the companion of Capt. Lewis in his journey up the Missouri. As a neat, showy annual, it has few superiors, and is well calculated for being grown in beds or masses, or as single plants in borders. That it may flower in perfection it should be sown in September where it is to remain, or it can be transplanted early in the spring, being as perfectly hardy as the *Cercopis tinctoria*. When thus managed it continues in flower nearly all the summer; and although it may have disappointed the expectation of some who have sowed it in pots, or given it an imperfect trial, or expected a gorgeous show, it will be admired by all who have seen it in perfection, that it will vie with the *Cercopis tinctoria* as one of the most popular and prettiest ornaments of the garden.



Rural Economy.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CULTIVATION OF SILK. — No. 1.

Mr J. D. Homergue, in his letter to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, says: "In one acre of land there are 43,560 square feet, on which may be planted 3000 mulberry trees, (from 4 to 3½ feet apart.) These will yield, at the age of seven years, 90,000 pounds of leaves: 30 pounds to a tree; producing 7,500 pounds of cocoons. At 25 cents per pound, these cocoons will sell for \$1,875; at 40 cents, \$3000; at 50 cents, \$3,750."

In Fessenden's New American Gardener, page 272, it is said, "one ounce of seed will produce about 40,000 worms, who consume about 1000 lbs. of leaves and produce from 80 to 100 pounds of cocoons; and 12 pounds of cocoons give about 1 pound of silk." In the Franklin Journal, volume 2, pages 22, 94, and 131, Count Dondola says, "The quantity of leaves actually consumed by 200,000 worms, is, in the first age, 20 pounds; second, 55 pounds; third, 215 pounds; fourth, 620 pounds; fifth, 3,820 pounds; making in all, 4,731 pounds of leaves — and that where trees are convenient, two persons will attend and feed 240,000 worms, until ten days from spinning, when five or six active children are necessary." It is also known, that four or five weeks, where the worms are well fed, completes the time of feeding. The Massachusetts Journal, of 1828, volume 10, No. 2, page 137, says, "A single acre planted with the mulberry, will produce from five to six hundred pounds of raw silk," but the number of trees is not mentioned.

According to the above calculations, 240,000 worms will consume 6000 pounds of leaves, requiring the time and attention of two women for five weeks, which, at \$3 per week each, including board, is \$30; and six children, ten days each, at \$2 per week, is \$17; making the cost \$47 for 6000 pounds of leaves. At that rate, 90,000 pounds of leaves, the produce of one acre, would feed 3,600,000 worms, and the cost for feeding them, \$705, which, being deducted from \$1,875, the price of the produce, leaves \$1,170 for the annual income of one acre of trees. Thus, by the above calculations, differing but little in the amount, it is seen that the income afforded by one acre, after seven years, must be immense. This acre, it is to be presumed, must be of the best quality and the trees highly cultivated, to produce so much. Mulberry trees will grow on poor land, but the produce will be comparatively small. But supposing Mr Homergue's calculations to be made from the best kind of land, and that we have much poor rocky land; let us call the product of leaves only one ninth as much as is estimated above, we have only three pounds of leaves from each tree, and lest it may require more help to feed the worms, we will say four women and twelve children; which will reduce the cocoons to 750 pounds and the sales to \$187 50, and the cost of feeding will be \$141, and there will then remain \$46 50 for the annual income of one acre.

All the uncertainty in these calculations, arises from the quantity of leaves produced on an acre, and that must vary according to the quality and cultivation of the soil; all the rest can be ascertained from actual experiment. But I understand it is the practice of some to let their trees on shares: one fourth of the cocoons to those who gather the leaves, one half to those who tend and

feed the worms, and the other fourth to the owner of the trees, which, if the trees produced 90,000 pounds of leaves, and the cocoons sold for \$1,875, would be for one half \$937 50, and one fourth, \$468 75. But supposing the trees to produce one tenth only of this quantity, then one half would be \$93 75, and one fourth, \$46 87½. This amounts to about the same thing as calling the labor of gathering the leaves and feeding the worms, double what it is calculated in the Franklin Journal, at the price of wages and board which I have calculated.

Now taking the smallest estimate of income, and in what way can a farmer, remote from a sea-port town, acquire so much with so little capital and labor, in about five weeks' time? If any person will point out any way, and prove it to the satisfaction of the Legislature or Agricultural Society, I think he would merit a great reward. But this business may be particularly recommended to "Overseers of the Poor" in every town, who have a farm — and every town ought to have one — to keep their paupers; for if one half their paupers are able to gather leaves and feed worms five weeks, this business would support all of them a year, exclusive of the cost of an overseer. Permit me to suggest one consideration more — if all the highways in country towns were ornamented with a row of mulberry trees, on each side, half a rod apart, each mile would contain 1380 trees, the income of which, after seven years, would probably pay for repairing all the highways and the expenses of the public schools, if the inhabitants would restrain their cattle and sheep from going at large. There is another method of producing silk from mulberry trees, one year after transplanting them; which is, to plant them in rows, three feet by two apart, which would give about 7000 to an acre; and every other year, with a sharp instrument, to cut them off within three or four inches of the ground, and feed them out or cut them off every year. But whether this method will produce as much or more silk, than to omit picking the leaves for seven years, I have not obtained information sufficient to decide.

If any gentleman will point out the errors of the above calculations and furnish to the public more correct ones, he will much oblige a well wisher to agriculture and domestic industry.

To be concluded next week.

DAIRY.

The following extracts from celebrated English writers may be useful, although they relate to very common processes, and which ought of course to be well understood.

"I take it that oftentimes in very hot weather, the milk in a cow's udder, much agitated by driving or running about, is in a state not very far different from that carried on in a churn, which frequently makes the great difficulty in what is called bringing the cheese, or fixing the curd in the tub or pan; I have often heard dairy-women say, that it is sometimes very difficult to make it come at all, and instead of one hour, (the time very commonly given by dairy-women, in bringing cheese,) that it will frequently not come in three, four, or five hours, and then in such an imperfect state, as to be scarce capable of being confined either in the cheese-vat or press; and when released from the press, will heave or puff up, by splitting or jointing, according as the nature or state of the curd happens to be. Whenever people find their cows

in this situation, which in hot summer evenings must often happen, especially where water is scarce, or in grounds where there is very little shade; then it is, that making use of a little cold spring water, before earning or rending, is useful, as that will make the runnet take effect and the milk coagulate much sooner. It often happens, in some dairies, that the work is quite at a stand; the dairy-women not knowing how to hasten the coagulum, or coming of the cheese, thinks of putting more runnet in to forward it; but the nature of runnet being such as will dissolve the curd in part coagulated, if more be put in, disturbs the whole and prevents its becoming curd at all, or in a very imperfect state, remaining in the whey in an undigested state that will neither turn to curd or cream, and a principal part of the richest of the milk is then cast away with the whey. Cold water, with a little salt, as hereafter recommended, will in a great measure prevent this difficulty. One great point or thing to be observed, in first setting off or rending the milk, is carefully to observe the state of the milk as to heat or cold; the grand medium or state it should be in when you put the runnet into it, is what may be properly understood milk-warm; if you find it to be warmer than that, it is recommended to put some fresh spring water into it, in such quantity as will reduce it to a milk-warm state; a quart, two, three, four, or more, according to the quantity of milk to be so cooled; many people may think water will hurt the milk or impoverish the cheese, experience shows it will not, but is a means of the runnet more immediately striking or operating with the milk. I would recommend the use of a thermometer, to show the degree of heat milk bears. I doubt not, one may be constructed on a very easy plan that will cost a very little money, and it will be well worth while to be at a small charge to regulate a fault, of putting milk together too hot, which is of more ill consequence than people are aware of.

"Sometimes, if cheese be laid cold when first made, or coming from the press is dried outwardly by means of a harsh cool air, when at the same time the inside of the cheese remains in a moist state; though the coat is hard and dry, when that cheese is exposed to heat, either by lying near a hot wall, or near tiles in hot weather, or by the immediate heat of the sun, it will be drawn up round, in the same manner and by the same cause that a board is made round or coffered up by the heat of the sun. Rank cheese very often heaves, from the cause before given, that makes it rank. Cheese is very apt to split or divide in the middle by being salted within, especially when people spread salt across the middle of the cheese when the vat is about half filled, which curd, though in a small degree separated by salt, never closes or joins, and is much easier coffered up or drawn round than other cheese; especially thin cheese made in what we call Gloucester vats, being round or rising in the bottom, and the slider or cheese-board that is laid over it, made convex also, in order to make the cheese thinnest in the middle, that it may dry quick for early sale. Then, if salted within, and being laid soft on the shelf to dry, as it bears only on the edge all around, it is almost sure to split, and it is often seen; scarce a cheese in some dairies, of this form, but what do split. Salting a little in the milk is greatly preferable, for these dairies in particular." — *Twamley*.

"It is a fact well established, that the season has great influence on the quality of cheese, es-

pecially on the defect more immediately under notice. In 1783, a dry hot summer, scarcely any dairy could make good cheese. In some dairies more than half the make was hollow; and even in the best dairy I had an opportunity of examining, numbers were "eyey," while in a common season, and more especially in a cool summer, the same dairy has scarcely a defective cheese.

"In North Wiltshire, an experienced and very intelligent dairy-woman observed, that when the "crazy" (the crow-foot) is in full blow, she finds her cheese particularly inclined to heave; while a dairy farmer of the highest class in the same district, has observed, that when the creeping trefoil white clover (*trifolium repens*) has been in full blow, and in particular abundance, he has heard the loudest complaints of the licentious disposition of the cheese. It is not probable that any one species of plants is the sole cause of the disorder. Almost every cheese has its peculiar flavor and its different degree of acrimony. Nothing is more likely to give that almost caustic quality which some cheeses are possessed of, than the common and bulbous crow-foots; not only their flowers, but their leaves, are singularly acrid. On the other hand, their several circumstances which render it probable, that a redundancy of the creeping trefoil tends to aggravate the disorder. Dry seasons, by keeping the grass short, give it an opportunity of spreading. Manure is well known to encourage it, sometimes in a singular manner.—Sheep-feeding pasture grounds produce a similar effect; partly owing, perhaps, to the blade grasses being kept short, and in part to the soil being meliorated by a fresh manure; and it has been observed, that a suit of cow-grounds, which have been occasionally fed hard with sheep, are very difficult to make cheese from; while a few sheep among cows may, by picking out the clover, be serviceable to the dairy."—*Marshall.*

MADDER.

(*Rubia Tinctorum*.)—The following directions for raising this plant are copied from "the Eupatorium of Arts."

This plant may be propagated either by offsets or seeds. If the latter method is preferred, the seed should be of the true Turkish kind, which is called *lizari*, in the Levant. On a light thin soil, the culture cannot be carried on to any great profit. The soil in which the plant delights is a rich sandy loam, being three feet in depth, or more.

The ground, being first made smooth, is divided into beds four feet wide, with alternate alleys half as wide again as the beds. The reason of this extraordinary breadth of the alleys will appear presently. In each alley is to be a shallow channel for the convenience of irrigating the whole field, &c. That part of the alley which is not occupied may be sown with legumes.

The madder seed is sown broadcast, in the proportion of from twentyfive to thirty pounds per acre, about the end of April. In a fortnight or three weeks the young plants begin to appear; and from this time to the month of September, care must be taken to keep the ground well watered and free from weeds.

If the plants are examined in autumn, they will be found surrounded with small yellow offsets, at the depth of two inches; and early in September, the earth from the alleys is to be dug out and laid over the plants of madder, to the height of two or

three feet.* With this the first year's operation ceases.

The second year's work begins in May, with giving the beds a thorough weeding; and care must be taken to supply them with plenty of water during the summer. In September the first crop of seed will be ripe; at which time the stems of the plants may be mown down, and the roots covered a few inches with earth taken, as before, out of the alleys.

The weeding should take place as early as possible in the spring of the third year; and the crop, instead of being left for seed, may be cut three times during summer, for green fodder; all kinds of cattle being remarkably fond of it.

In October the roots are taken up, the offsets carefully separated, and immediately used to form a new plantation; and the roots, after being dried, are sold, either without further preparation or ground to a coarse powder, and sprinkled with an alkaline lye.

The roots lose four fifths of their weight in drying; and the produce of an acre is about two thousand pounds weight of dry saleable madder.

Madder usually sells for about thirtytwo dollars per hundred; so that the produce of an acre, as above stated, would amount to six hundred and forty dollars.

TO BOIL POTATOES.

Being almost half sick from the changeable weather, I the other day retreated to the kitchen corner, a comfortable place when the cook is good natured. She was a new comer, a native of Wales. The potatoes were peeled, and put into the water after it had commenced boiling. After they were about sufficiently boiled the water was poured off, and the sauce pan containing them again put on the coals to drive off the moisture. Two or three times in the course of ten minutes, she took off the lid and shook up the potatoes, bringing those at the bottom to the top. In this last operation consists the whole art of boiling a potato. The steam is allowed to escape from all the potatoes and from all parts of the sauce-pan. If a towel is put over the potatoes while they are steaming, it absorbs the moisture that condenses on the under side of the lid and drops again on the potatoes. When the lid is taken off to shake up the potatoes, the towel is also taken out. Potatoes managed in this manner, are superior beyond all comparison, to those cooked in the common way.—*N. Y. Far.*

ILLINOIS BUTTER.

The editor of the Illinois Advocate complains bitterly of the quality of the butter brought to Edwardsville, Illinois. Even high prices, it appears, have no effect in producing it of good quality. The cause is rather a curious one, and we will let him speak for himself. "If high prices would be of any effect here, cause of complaint would have long since been removed. But the cause is innate in the makers, and in consequence, good butter is as rare in this market as pine-apples in Iceland.—*Eccc signum.* A few days since, we purchased a few pounds (Hobson's choice,) and although the morning was cool and the butter had been up in nice rolls, we were obliged to lift it out of the vessel in which it had been brought, by spoonfuls. What a pity that hogs are so much easier raised in this country than cows; and that,

* Inches, we suspect it should be, instead of feet.

in consequence, lard is so cheap as to make it profitable to mix it in butter in the proportion of at least one half. Greasy doings these."

CULTURE.

Soap suds are one of the best antidotes against insects, as well as a very good manure. Trees, shrubs, garden vegetables, &c, if showered with this liquid once or twice a week, would not be injured by worms and bugs, and would flourish surprisingly. Watering plants, such as potatoes, turnips and even flax, with sea-water, has been recommended with Dr Deane; but he says, "salt water applied to tender plants, most commonly proves too strong for them, if applied when the ground is dry; but if it be wet, the strength of the soil is abated by mixing with the juices in the soil, before it is taken up by the roots, and thus it is rendered innocent and safe, as I have found by experience." Do not forget to place a handful of ashes or plaster, or mixture of both, on your hills of corn and potatoes, just before the first or second hoeing. These substances are usually applied after hoeing, but it has been thought better to cover them with earth, lest the sun and air steal away their fertilizing qualities. Soap suds is the best of manures for cucumbers, melons, &c.

BEES.

Watch your bees, for it is about time to look out for swarms. This useful insect meets with less attention from us farmers, than it merits. Bees cost almost nothing at all but a little care, and a few hives which almost any farmer can make. Some believe, and apparently on good grounds, that a garret or any other unoccupied dark room will answer every purpose of a beehouse; and Dr Smith asserts, that bees in a garret, "with so much room before them and a few small orifices through which they might get into the open air, never would swarm till the whole garret was completely stored with comb." But in order that you may manage your bees to the best advantage, you had better procure the little treatise on bees, written by Dr Thacher and Dr Smith, which may be had of any of the Boston booksellers, as well as at the New England Farmer's office.

Yellow Locust Tree.—A writer in the New York Farmer, recommends this tree as one of the most valuable for various purposes, that we have in the country. The wood is tough, elastic, grows rapidly, and outlasts almost or quite all other kinds of wood. A fence post five inches in diameter, he says, will remain sound for fifty years. For sills of houses and other timber exposed to dampness, he says it will last longer than any other wood. It is highly valued in ship-building.

Specific for Cholera.— "The following simple recipe," says a Calcutta paper received by the last arrival, taken at a single draught, "seldom fails of affording instant relief to the patient, viz. one ounce cinnamon water, thirtyfive drops tincture of opium, one drachm spirits of lavender, and two drachms tincture of rhubarb."

Antidote to the Cholera.—The Board of Health of Quebec recommend to every citizen to provide himself with a phial of laudanum and one of peppermint, to be carried about the person, and resorted to immediately upon the attack of the malady. —*New York American.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, June 27, 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIME, GYPSUM, &c, AS MANURES.

MR. EDITOR.—I have no desire to disturb Professor Eaton in his school-room, nor in his laboratory; but when he leaves these and sets up as a teacher of practical agriculture, his opinions are fair subjects of criticism. If they are crude or inconsistent, he should be permitted to explain the one and reconcile the other. If erroneous, they should be exposed; for error becomes prejudicial in proportion to the elevation of the source from which it emanates. A Professor of the Sciences and a teacher youth, ought, above all others, to be circumspect in the assumptions he makes on practical subjects.

You published in a late paper, a letter from Professor Eaton to Mr C. Minor, some extracts from which follow, and which I beg you to republish with the accompanying remarks.

"Pulverized limestone (carbonate of lime) will supersede," says the Professor, "all manures, when it is well understood."

Again, "Four times the quantity of ground limestone is required, to equal quick lime the third year, but it will continue its effects unabated ten times as long. Quick lime loses its effects in about ten years; carbonate of lime improves the first ten years and diminishes but little the next ten years, and its effects may be perceived fifty years."

Here we are treated with an entire new theory as to the food of plants, without a reason being assigned, or a single experimental demonstration given; and this too by a philosopher and a teacher! and a man who, according to his own declaration, has for twelve years had the care of a million and a half acres of land!!

I had considered it a pretty well settled opinion, that carbonate of lime (powdered limestone) produced no other than a mechanical effect upon the soil; i. e. that it rendered clays more porous, and sands more compact and retentive of moisture, and in this way was beneficial to most soils in the same way that sand and clay are, as mere earths, and in no other. And although it has been experimentally tried, I have never heard of its being applied in quantity, and seriously doubt if a single load has ever been applied under the Professor's eye, or even in the State of New York, as a fertilizer to soils.

As the extract I have made affords no clue, I was extremely at a loss to understand the *modus operandi* of this all-quickening principle, which is destined to supersede animal and vegetable manures, until I read the following.

"Farmers," continues the Professor, "will never reason correctly until they submit to the established maxim, [established how and by whom?] that their cultivated vegetables receive their chief nutritious matter from the atmosphere."

The only way to perceive the Professor's consistency, is to suppose that he designs, by some occult process to convert this carbonate of lime into atmospheric air, that all plants may then feed themselves and to the full, without the aid of man, with this true pabulum of vegetable life and development. What a discovery this to the proprietors of sandy barrens, who spend their time and

money in transporting to their farms the prutrescent manures of your city.

But I have not done with the wonders of this wonderful man. "Plaster of Paris," says he, "stimulates vegetable action, as a glass of brandy stimulates a hardy laborer to eat an unusual quantity, but it affords no nutritious matter." Now I beg leave respectfully to inform the Professor of a fact, which I presume has not come to his knowledge, viz., that many entire plants, such as in New England are denominated *English* grains and *English* grasses, belong to the *temperate cause* and absolutely resist the intoxicating influence of this vegetable stimulant; or in other words, that it neither causes them to eat more nor to grow more; and that all the families of plants which inhale the saline breezes of the ocean, have declared a total abstinence from all gypsum stimuli.

As my sheet is not full, I send you one other specimen of agricultural quackery, recorded in the same paper which contains Professor Eaton's learned letter. It follows:—

"But neither unleached ashes, nor lime in caustic state, should in any case come in contact with the seed corn or young plant." I can only regret that the admonition came too late to enable me to profit by it, as I had limed my corn as I do my wheat, before planting; and have often strewn lime on my wheat crop to destroy the fly, and unleached ashes on my corn to kill grubs, and to impart fertility. Indeed, Mr Editor, it is the first time that I learnt that lime and ashes were destructive, in the ordinary topical application, to the vitality of plants. B.

Memorandum.—May 22. Sent my man with one of Pickering's caterpillar brushes, affixed to a pole, at S. A. M., into the orchard. At 11 he returned, having destroyed, according to his account, more than two hundred nests of caterpillars.—June 1. Finding he had not done his work thoroughly, sent him out again two hours.—June 14. Have not seen a worm on the trees since the last operation.

POMOLOGIST.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are sorry not to be able to agree with our respected correspondent, in some of his theories, opinions, &c. But as the points on which we differ are among those most controverted, and may be called the *metaphysics of agriculture*, it will not be at all wonderful if we do not always exactly coincide. The theory of the action of lime on soils is as unsettled as that of magnetic attraction, or the causes and sources of caloric; but its discussion can do no harm and may be beneficial.

Mr B. says, "I had considered it a pretty well settled opinion, that carbonate of lime (pounded limestone) produced no other than a mechanical effect upon the soil; i. e. that it rendered clays more porous, and sands more compact and retentive of moisture, and in this way was beneficial to most soils in the same way that sand and clay are, as mere earths, and in no other." This is a well expressed condensation of Sir Humphrey Davy's doctrine; but other philosophers have held tenets a little variant from those of that great chemist. It is now contended, that lime when mild contains an excess of carbonic acid. It is capable of absorbing not only that quantity which it possessed in its natural state, (being about forty-five parts in one hundred,) but an additional quantity, forming what chemists call an *hypercarbonate*. This is said

to be highly soluble in water, which accounts for the admission of lime into the structure of plants; and that excess of carbonic acid adheres very loosely to its base (the mild lime,) and is liberated without any extraordinary degree of heat. The carbonic acid, a most important article of vegetable food, is copiously evolved in the putrefactive process of manures; the calcareous earth fixes and prevents its escape, forms with it a hypercarbonate, and readily imparts it in union with water, towards the nourishment of crops. It is supposed to do more; it unites with the carbonic acid floating in the air; and when there is a scarcity of aliment in the soil, it seizes and secures this food in the atmosphere, and afterwards disperses it according to the calls and necessities of vegetation. Hence the necessity of keeping lime on the surface. It is then ready to intercept and combine with the carbonic acid, which is generated by the fermentation of the putrescent matter lying at lower depths, and to attract the same gas (the carbonic acid) from the surrounding air.*

There are three forms in which lime is generally used in agriculture. 1. Carbonate of lime. This is the most common state in which it is found on the surface of the earth, in quarries of marble, &c, and it is then combined with almost half its weight of carbonic acid or fixed air. 2. Quick lime, or caustic alkali. When limestone is strongly heated, the carbonic acid gas is expelled, and then nothing remains but the pure alkaline earth; in this case there is a loss of weight, and if the fire has been very high, it approaches to one half the weight of the stone; but in common cases, limestones, if well dried before burning, do not lose much more than from thirty-five to forty per cent, or from seven to eight parts out of twenty. 3. Slacked lime. This is merely a combination of lime with about one third part of its weight in water; i. e. 55 parts of lime absorb 17 parts of water; and in this case it is composed of a definite proportion of water, and is called by chemists *hydrate of lime*; and when hydrate of lime becomes carbonate of lime by long exposure to air, the water is expelled and the carbonic acid gas takes its place.† We will briefly advert to the peculiar uses of lime in each of these states.

Carbonate of lime is the only state in which lime can become a part of the substance of plants. As well might an animal swallow red hot cinders as plants be nourished by lime, except when it is a carbonate, i. e. mild or effete. When lime is quick, or caustic, or water-slacked, or air-slacked, it consumes or corrodes plants, more or less, according to the degree of its causticity; and in one of those states, (viz. quick or caustic,) it is used to destroy useless or noxious vegetation. But caustic lime cannot long remain on the ground or exposed to air, without passing into a carbonate and becoming mild.

Suppose a given quantity of lime is wanted for a given area of land; there are advantages in employing highly caustic lime, because it is lighter, and will mature more soil, pound for pound, than mild lime. Limestone, in burning, generally loses from thirty-five to forty per cent of its weight, and if while yet in its most caustic state it is spread upon the soil, it recovers at least its original weight (some writers say somewhat more,) while lying where it has been spread; and is then and there

* See Letters of Agricola, and Mr Pickering's Address to Mass. Agr. Soc. N. E. Farmer, vol. 1. page 213.

† Davy's Agr. Chemistry.

ready and willing to perform its good offices, by yielding from time to time a part of its substance, both of lime and carbon, to the wants of vegetation.* In other words, place sixty pounds of hot lime directly from the kiln, in a field where you wish to use it for manure, and then let it become mild by exposure to air and water, (either or both,) and your sixty pounds will have become somewhat more than one hundred pounds. Therefore, one of the advantages in using hot lime consists in its being of lighter carriage in proportion to its power as a manure, than mild lime. "A ton of limestone," says Dr Cooper, in Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, "ought to be reduced in the kiln to 1100 weight, otherwise it is not sufficiently burnt. It will gain two thirds of the lost weight by exposure to air for a week or ten days."

The paragraph of Professor Eaton's (quoted above by B.) in which he says, "four times the quantity of ground limestone is required to equal quick lime," &c, the latter being more durable, appears to us very strange—indeed, incomprehensible. Ground limestone is lime saturated with carbonic acid; quick lime is lime deprived of carbonic acid by heat; but the latter is hourly acquiring the state of the former. Ground limestone is carbonate of lime, and quick lime is pure lime *in transitu*, or on its way to the same state. The former is 6, the latter is becoming half a dozen.—Ground limestone will last longer than pulverized quick lime, *because it is less efficacious while it does last*. Quick lime is more easily and more completely committed, and presents more surface to the action of its solvents, than ground limestone; and the former is therefore sooner efficacious, and its efficacy is less lasting. London says, that "machines for pounding limestone have been erected [in Great Britain,] but the effect of the powder so obtained, both as a manure and for cement, is so much inferior to that of burnt lime, that they have long since been laid aside." *En. of Agr.* p. 562. Other writers, however, speak highly of the efficacy of pulverized limestone as a manure.

We have scarcely room or leisure at present, to remark on some other points and assertions of Mr B., to which we cannot yield assent. That air contributes to the nourishment of plants by yielding its gasses, particularly its carbonic acid gas to their use, is a fact in which we thought all theorists were agreed. Sir Humphrey Davy says, "The principal consumption of the carbonic acid in the atmosphere, seems to be in *affording nourishment to plants*; and some of them appear to be supplied with carbon chiefly from this source."—Carbon is not the only "nutritious matter" which vegetables receive from the atmosphere. The leaves of living plants appear to act upon the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, in its elastic form, and to absorb it. Some vegetables increase in weight from this cause, when suspended in the atmosphere and unconnected with the soil; such are the house-leek and different species of the aloë. Water is likewise absorbed from the soil, and that soil is said to be most fertile which has the greatest power to absorb water.† Instead, therefore, of an "occult process to convert carbon-

nate of lime into atmospheric air," it seems that atmospheric air is converted into carbonate of lime, or at least yields its carbon and water to quick lime, which is thus made a carbonate, and the latter in its turn supplies plants with those indispensable to vegetation.

We have room for but a word or two in reply to the "agricultural quackery" of which we are accused. It consists in our having stated that "neither unleached ashes nor lime in a caustic state, should in any case come in contact with seed corn or young plants." Dr Deane, in his N. E. Farmer, in speaking of unleached ashes as manure, said, "If they be spread upon ground which has tender plants, it should be done just before a rain, which will dissolve and soften their acrimony. For tender plants, when the weather is dry, will be apt to be injured by them; at least if they are in contact with the stems or leaves." And with regard to lime in a caustic state, Sir John Sinclair says, "A new method of burning without fire has lately been discovered. This consists in substituting quick lime for fire. The lime in its most caustic state, fresh from the kiln, is laid on the vegetable surface to be consumed; and before it is weakened by exposure to the air, a quantity of water, just sufficient to put it in powerful action, is applied," &c. We will also make use of the shield of Sir Humphrey Davy, "quick lime," he observes, "in its pure state, whether in powder or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants. I have in several instances killed grass by watering it with lime-water." But it is only in its most virulent state of causticity, that lime destroys vegetation.

Sportsman and Conqueror.

THESE Horses will stand the ensuing season, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, on the Medford turnpike; for particulars, see late Nos. of the New England Farmer, and Bills. They are confidently recommended to the public by the subscriber.

SAMUEL JACQUES.

Ten Hills Stock Farm, May, 1832.

Sportsman's get may be seen on the farm.

Horse Pioneer.

PIONEER will stand for Mares the ensuing season at the following places: at the rattle fair hotel, in Brighton, every Saturday, P. M., and Monday (except the 25th June,) through the season; at Warren's in Framingham, Tuesday, P. M.; at Eastbrook's in Worcester, on Thursday—returning, at Grafton on Friday, A. M. and arrive at Framingham the same evening, and at Framingham the 25th and 26th of June.

Pioneer is a dark bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, ten years old this spring, is a horse of remarkable fine figure, temper and action, and a sure foal getter; was sired by the imported horse Dehalsi, out of a fine mare by Cub, own by Gen. Van Rensselaer of Albany. Persons wishing to improve their breed of horses, are requested to call and examine for themselves. He is pronounced by good judges not to be inferior to any horse in the State. That the public generally may avail themselves of the services of said horse, he will stand at the moderate terms of \$6 the leap, \$10 the season, or \$15 to insure.

JOHN PELTON.

Brighton, June 13, 1832.

Situation Wanted.

A merried man from Scotland, who has been in this country but a few months, wants a situation as manager of a farm or otherwise. His wife would take care of a dairy, if desirable. Apply at this office.

June 13.

Boy Wanted.

A faithful lad of about 14, who has a good education and of a turn to make a good salesman, may hear of a good situation in this city, by applying at the Farmer office. His board and a suitable compensation for his clothes will be given him.

June 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	103 00	106 00
pearl, first sort,	"	109 00	112 00
BEANS, white,	bushe	90	1 00
BEEF, mcs.,	barrel	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	ponnd	12	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skinned milk,	"	"	"
FLAXSEED,	bushe	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 73	6 00
Genesee,	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,	"	5 50	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushe	58	60
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	55	58
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	87	100
Oats,	"	45	48
HAY,	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	10 00
HORS, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushe	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern,	"	87	100
Red Clover, northern,	ponnd	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3ths, washed,	"	40	42
Merino, half blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	33	35
Northern pulled,	"	55	56
1st Lambs,	"	44	45
2d, "	"	35	37
3d, "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	42	44

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	11	13
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6 1/2	7
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
Jump, best,	"	14	16
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushe	92	95
Indian, retail,	"	70	75
POTATOES,	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 209 Beef Cattle, (including 36 unsoled last week.) 14 Cows and Calves, 1671 Sheep and Lambs, and 710 Swine. About 20 Beef Cattle remained unsoled at the close of the market.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—The quality of cattle was better than last week, but prices averaged about the same. We quote for three or four extra yoke at \$6 75; prime at 6 a 6 50; good at 5 25 a 5 75; thin at 4 75 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$17, 20, 24, 30 and 32.

Sheep—Lots of Lambs with a few old sheep were taken at \$1 62, 1 75, 1 80, 1 92, and 2 25; weathers at 2 92, 3 00, 3 25, and 3 50.

Swine—No sales were noticed, about all reported remain on hand close of the market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Market this week well supplied with stock. Sales low and at reduced prices. 600 beef cattle have arrived, and of these 100 remain over. The average of sales this week, is one dollar per hundred less than last. We quote beef cattle 5 50 a 7 50 per hundred.

Sheep and Lambs; from 1000 to 1500 have arrived. Sales tolerably brisk; for sheep \$2 a 4 60; lambs 1 75 a 3 50. Swine; what few arrive sell alive at 4 a 4 50; dressed at 5 1/2 a 6 1/2.—Daily Ad.

* Lime is soluble in water in the proportion of one part of the former to about 750 of the latter. It is owing to this solubility that the water in limestone countries becomes hard, and that rivers embedded in limestone cut their channel so deep.

† Agr. Chemistry, Lec. iv. v. and vii.

Miscellany.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

I envy not the mighty king
Upon the splendid throne—
Nor crave his glittering diadem,
Nor wish his power mine own:
For though his wealth and power be great,
And round him thousands bow
In reverence—in my low estate
More solid peace I know.

I envy not the miser—he
May tell his treasure o'er,
May heaps on heaps around him see,
And toil and sigh for more;
I'd scorn his narrow, sordid soul,
Rapacious and unjust;
Nor bow beneath the base control
Of cowardly gilded dust.

Let warriors mount fame's giddy height,
Gain glory's gallant mead—
Be calm, collected in the fight,
Where thousands round them bleed;
I envy not their victor wreath,
Their courage nor their fame;
Their laurels are a fleeting breath,
Their glory but a name.

My wants are few, and well supplied
By my productive fields,
I court no luxuries besides,
Save what contentment yields;
More pure enjoyment labor gives,
Than wealth or fame can bring;
And he is happier who lives
A FARMER than a king.

CLEAN BEDSTEADS.

We copy the following directions for cleaning bedsteads, from the New Haven Register. The method appears to be novel—at least we have never seen the same directions in print before; and we think with the writer, that those who will take the trouble to follow them, may be pretty certain of comfortable beds for the rest of the season. The common method of attacking the vermin in bedsteads with *hot water*, is entirely useless; it will neither destroy the bug nor its eggs. Painting the bedstead with verdigris, or washing it with spirits of turpentine, are not only inefficacious but almost as loathsome as the insect.

Directions.—If your bedsteads are already populated with those animals, scald them (the bedsteads) with *boiling vinegar*. The mortices and tenons should be held a minute in the hot vinegar, and upon all places where the eggs are deposited the hot liquid should be suffered to remain about a minute, or to run over them that length of time. The bed-cord should be taken out and dipped in the boiling vinegar.

This will destroy not only the bugs but the eggs; the acid of the vinegar eating off the lime that constitutes the shell of the egg. This operation should be performed upon all the bedsteads in the house, at the same time. To prevent waste of the vinegar, a large kettle or tub should be placed so as to catch the vinegar as it is poured on. Remember that the vinegar should be *boiling hot*.

But this will not prevent the bugs from again infesting the bedsteads, if any should happen to have hid themselves in the bedclothes, or in the cracks of the floor or of the partition. To prevent them from again populating the bedsteads, it is necessary to brush over the bedsteads lightly with the following wash:—

Alcohol, half a pint; spirits of turpentine, half a pint; camphor, half an ounce—mix together. The articles may be had at the apothecaries or druggists, and will cost a shilling. The above quantity is sufficient for four bedsteads. I use a painter's brush to put on the wash; but a few bristles tied together will do as well. The whole of each bedstead should be touched lightly with the wash. It dries instantly and is agreeable in its smell, and possesses the advantage of not soiling or staining the bedding or curtains, though freely applied even to them.

If the bedsteads are not old, not much infested with the insects, the wash above mentioned will be sufficient without scalding with vinegar; both, applied in succession, are absolutely infallible, in the worst cases. If thoroughly performed, not a bug will ever appear in the house again, unless brought there in other bedsteads.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

A committee of the British House of Commons, after instituting a minute inquiry into the subject of steam carriages for the purpose of draughts on common roads, come to the following conclusions:

1. That carriages can be propelled by steam, on common roads, at an average rate of ten miles per hour.
2. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards of fourteen passengers.
3. That their weight, including engine, fuel and water, and attendance, may be under three tons.
4. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination, with facility and safety.
5. That they are perfectly safe for passengers.
6. That they are not, (or need not be,) if properly constructed, nuisances to the public.
7. That they will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance, than carriages drawn by horses.
8. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads, than the ordinary vehicles drawn by horses.
9. That on some roads tolls have been imposed which would be prohibitory of their being used.

A SABBATH EVENING.

How delightful is the stillness of a Sabbath evening; I never enjoy the delights of such a time without feeling grateful, that the wise God of the universe has given us one day out of the seven, in which we have time to meditate upon his perfections, and to send our thoughts forth in the contemplation of another and a better existence. The Sabbath has had a sensible effect upon the affairs of men; in fact, it is necessary to his very existence. If our thoughts were always fixed upon this world and the things of it, how few of us would ever prepare for a better; it is therefore necessary, that a particular time should be set apart for this particular object. But on a Sabbath evening all nature seems to enjoy repose; there is

no noise to disturb us, nothing to occupy our attention, no sports; the sound of the hammer is hushed, and the ploughman's voice. All that we hear is now and then the distant bell, telling the hour of prayer, sounding forth its sweet notes upon the still air, and resting like spirits upon the ear. The pathway is filled with persons in pairs, winding their way to church, to meet with God in his temple! Oh, who would give up his blessed day, who does not feel that God has consecrated it. Doubtless, when he makes his second appearance, it will be on the Sabbath. Let us then consecrate the Sabbath evening to his service, that when he comes, he may find us ready to meet him in the heavens.—*Virginia Farmer*.

The Home of a Poetess.—The Boston Transcript contains a letter from Hartford, Conn., which says: "I must not omit telling you that we passed half an hour in roaming over the romantic gardens and woodlands, that surround the residence of Mrs. Sigourney. Her husband, who is himself a man of letters and taste, has ornamented his estate with everything that can render it desirable, as the home of talent and genius. I do not wonder that Mrs. Sigourney has written so much exquisite poetry. The muses must be her frequent companions; for if, as it is fabled, they sometimes condescend to visit the planet earth, they can never return to the fairy land without having fanned their wings in the breezes, which sigh around her romantic bowers."

Cholera.—It is stated in the London papers, that at Masselburgh, in Scotland, the authorities, after the appearance of the cholera, adopted the plan of fumigating the streets, lanes and houses, with chlorine, raised from sea salt and manganese by means of sulphuric acid; and it is worthy of remark, that from the commencement of this operation the disease rapidly diminished in number of cases and in virulence, so that in eight days it had entirely ceased at Fisherrow.

One today is worth two tomorrow.—*Franklin*.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr. Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.
Brighton, June 13, 1832.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1832.

NO. 51.

Agriculture.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

On Experiments, Discoveries, and Inventions,
Trees, Live Hedges, &c.

The committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, to whom were referred claims for premiums for experiments, inventions and discoveries, as also for plantations of forest trees and apple trees, and other descriptions of agricultural industry, as specified in their list of premiums, beg leave to report: that there were no premiums claimed for experiments in turning in green crops as manure, nor for the successful use of the drill plough in the cultivation of any small grain or seeds; but there were two claims for the third premium offered by the Society, under the head of experiments, inventions, and discoveries, viz. For an effectual and satisfactory mode of *destroying* the bee-moth, or of *preventing* its ravages. It will be obvious that the two branches of this subject are essentially distinct. To *destroy* the moth by any artificial process, is radically and substantially different from *preventing* its ravages, or its access to the hive. Both would be equally useful if the end should be obtained, which is protection; but it is obvious that the means may be, and (we may almost say) *would* be essentially different.

The first communication received on this interesting but difficult subject, by the committee, was from the venerable Dr James Thacher, of Plymouth. This paper was worthy of the good sense and well known research of the author, and did not in any degree diminish the respect which the committee felt, for this veteran promoter of all the arts subservient to the cause of agriculture. In examining it, however, with the care and exactness which their commission required, they could not perceive that it fulfilled the conditions on which alone their authority reposed, to wit, "an *effectual and satisfactory* mode of *destroying* the bee-moth, or of *preventing* its ravages."

The committee might rest here, and rely upon the conviction, that they had exercised their judgment with due discretion; but they owe it to Dr Thacher and to the public, to state the grounds on which their opinion was founded. As to the first branch, Dr Thacher seems distinctly to admit, that he knows of no "*effectual and satisfactory*" mode of *destroying* the bee-moth, and seems to consider it as a desideratum not yet obtained. He does indeed suggest the idea of *destroying* the bee-moth by solutions of sugar with poison; but, besides that, the same remedy may be equally fatal to the bees, it must be in its nature imperfect.

We have no evidence that the bee-moth has so strong a desire of food, as to counteract the more powerful influence of its instinct, to place its eggs in places adapted to its future progeny. In short, though it is the suggestion of an ingenious mind, employed in speculations for the public good, yet as to its "*effectual and satisfactory*" operation, there is too little evidence offered.

Upon the second branch of the premium, that of prevention, Dr Thacher proposes an inclosed apiary. There is no doubt that an inclosed apiary

forms some check to the ravages of the insect. But then it should be considered, that apiaries thus inclosed have been in operation for thirty years past, and have proved neither "*effectual nor satisfactory*."

Dr Thacher indeed alludes to a grating placed before the hives at night, but gives no definite mode of applying it. This remedy is much more fully developed in the next communication; though we are compelled to say that Dr Thacher has not afforded an "*effectual and satisfactory*" mode of preventing the ravages of the bee-moth, yet for his continued labors and research on this interesting subject, the committee recommend to the trustees that a gratuity of ten dollars be paid to him.

The only other communication on this subject, is from the Rev. J. R. Barbour, of Newbury, (By-field.)

This communication is very elaborate, interesting, and important, shewing great perseverance, accuracy, and uncommon practical observation, as well as mechanical contrivance. It would be impossible for the committee to do anything like justice to the plans and suggestions of Mr Barbour, in any abstract which they could make, and they would therefore recommend that the whole communication from him, together with the letter of Mr Parsons which accompanied it, should be published in the Journal, and New England Farmer. This great advantage would be derived from it, that if the committee have erred in their opinion as to its title to the premium offered by the Society, ingenious persons may be induced to try his plans, and experience may show that the difficulties which present themselves to the committee, are not well founded. Mr Barbour's communications have reference to two distinct points.

The first, to the prevention of the ravages of the bee-moth; the second, to the more easy and effectual acquisition of the labors of the bee, without their entire extermination. As no premium has been offered for this, the most interesting part of Mr Barbour's discoveries, we might pass it over in silence; but such a course would not suit either our feelings, nor comport with our duties. We feel ourselves then bound to say, that Mr Barbour's suggestions and plans appear to us to be very ingenious and important, and we recommend them to the attention of those who cultivate bees; and as a proof of our estimate of their ingenuity, we recommend to the Society, to pay to Mr Barbour ten dollars, being the half of all the premiums offered on this subject, and that he be requested to permit his apparatus, transmitted to us, to be exhibited in the Agricultural Repository in Boston, under the management of Mr Newell.

The other branch of Mr Barbour's inventions, or claims, respects the prevention of the entrance of the bee-moth into the hives, by a screen of millinery, to be put up every evening and to be removed every morning. Such a remedy would appear perfect. Why then not grant the Society's premium? We reply in few words. First, because Mr Barbour has the candour to admit, that the suggestion came to him from Rev. Mr Noyes, of Needham. We are not told how far this suggestion went, but we are led to believe that Mr Noyes was the inventor. Secondly, because we seriously

doubt whether a remedy which requires attention twice a day, is fitted for common use. Yet as the first suggestion of a mode, said to be effectual, if men will be scrupulous in its application, came first before the public through Mr Barbour, we recommend the grant of a gratuity to him of ten dollars. But in this gratuity, justly due to an ingenious man, who has devoted his time and learning to a subject very interesting to the cause of agriculture, we are constrained to say, that it is not certain at what hour the bee-miller takes his flight. An omission of one half hour may be fatal. If, as is asserted and as is probable from analogy, a single miller lays five hundred eggs, it may prove as fatal to a hive, as if there was a free intercourse.

We admit that these precautions, sedulously and scrupulously followed, might be effectual. But it should not be for one moment admitted, that as a general or universal practice, it would be available.

To be concluded next week.

ITEMS IN RURAL ECONOMY,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. BY THE EDITOR.

Washing Salads, &c.—James Simson, a writer for the Gardener's Magazine, concludes a pretty long article on the best mode of washing Water Cresses and other Salads, so as to free them from the larvae of insects and worms, as follows:

"Mr Brown, of Dalkeith, suggested the idea of having a tub of salt water from the sea, and steeping them a few minutes in that. We immediately adopt the advice, and succeeded perfectly in detaching everything of the animal kind from the leaves referred to. My mistress was so much pleased with the thing, that she has since had every kind of salad washed in this way, especially such as grow close to the ground and are apt to have worms and slugs gathered with them. We have even had small red worms come out of cabbages and lettuce, besides green flies and caterpillars. After the vegetables remain three or four minutes in the salt water cistern, whatever has been in them comes out, and is seen whirling and dying in the water. The vegetables are then taken out and washed with fine fresh water, in the usual way." The same water may be made to last for weeks, if the insects are strained from it.

A new method of raising Peas.—A writer for the Gardener's Magazine, recommends a new mode of raising early peas, &c. This consists in having a quantity of turf cut into pieces of about nine or ten inches long, and three or four broad, which are placed in a regular manner over the surface of a hot-bed, grass side downwards, and a row of peas is sown on each row of turf, and afterwards covered with soil: when they are fit for transplanting, no more is required than to lift out the turf, piece by piece, with the peas growing upon it, and place them where they are to produce the crop. By this means the roots receive no injury, nor do the plants sustain any check by transplanting. This method may be practised with similar success in the raising of potatoes, beans, &c.

To preserve Cauliflowers, &c.—Charles Macintosh, in the Gardener's Magazine, says, "I have been able to keep cauliflowers for a length of time, by cutting them in a dry day, stripping off all

the leaves, and then burying them among bog mould. The idea first struck me in Scotland, from considering that bog mould was antiseptic and capable of resisting putrefaction, particularly if excluded from atmospheric air. I covered some heads of cauliflower in July, under the rubbish taken from the bottom of an old *peat stack*, and in November following found them still fit for use. I pointed out to your brother some this year, at Stratton, that had been laid up six weeks and still good; this I was, in consequence of the long drought, obliged to do; and for weeks it was sent to table, and found as good as if newly cut. It is necessary to wash them well, as they are very black when taken out."

Liquid Manure, Soot, &c. — Sir H. Davy characterizes soot as "a powerful manure, possessing ammoniacal salt, empyrenmatic oil, and charcoal, which is capable of being rendered soluble by the action of oxygen or pure vital air." Mr John Robertson, writer for the Gardener's Magazine, says, "on meadows, [mowing land,] I have used soot with great advantage in substance, and though sown by the hand, one dressing gave me always heavy crops of hay for two successive seasons. But this is a wasteful mode of applying it, a great proportion of its ammonia, one of its most active ingredients, being volatilized and dissipated in the atmosphere. When dissolved in water there is no waste; it is all available, and for horticultural purposes I have used it mostly in that state, mixing it up in the proportion of about six quarts of soot to a hoghead of water. Asparagus, peas, and a variety of other vegetables I have manured with it, with as much effect as if I had used solid dung; but to plants in pots, particularly to pines," I have found it admirably well adapted; when watered with it, they assume a deep healthy green and grow strong and luxuriant. I generally use it and clean water alternately, and always over-head in summer; but except for the purpose of cleansing, it might be used constantly with advantage.

"Other materials for liquid manures are often difficult to procure, and tedious in their preparation; but soot, sufficient for the gardener's purposes, is almost everywhere at hand and in a few minutes prepared.

"Were gardeners more generally aware, that no manures can be taken up in a state of solidity by plants as food, and that they can only be absorbed by them in a gaseous or liquid state, to which all solid manures applied must be previously reduced, before any benefit can be derived from them, they would in many cases facilitate the process by using them in a liquid state. In houses where rains have not access, it appears to me superior to any other mode of administering manure to trees."

A simple and effectual method of destroying the Red Spider. — Mr A. Kendall, in a communication for the Gardener's Magazine, advises for the above mentioned purpose the following application:

"To one gallon of rain water add six ounces of soft soap, which is to be completely dissolved before using. When used, it is to be beaten into a fine lather, (a common hearth brush, I find, answers the purpose best.) The lather only is then to be taken in each hand and carefully applied to the upper and under side of every leaf that is infected. If the disease is not violent one dressing will be sufficient; but where every part of the plant is infected two dressings are required, as it will only kill those insects that are actually im-

mersed in the fluid. The best time for applying this remedy is in the evening, after which the glasses are to be close shut down for the night. The reason for using the lather only, is, the insects are immersed a much longer time in the fluid than they would be by the application of plain soap and water. This remedy may at first appear a tedious one, but I can assure you, from my own experience, that it is not so; for any person may dress a three light frame, where the plants are properly thinned and where every leaf requires to be dressed, in one hour; and where is the gardener that would grudge even a day, to preserve the flavor of his fruit and save his plants from certain destruction? The above receipt is not confined to melons only, for no plant, however tender, to which I have applied it, appears to be in the least degree injured by it."

Bones for Manure. — A good way for gardeners to collect bones for vine borders and other purposes, is to make it known in the neighborhood, that they will give so much per hundred weight for all that is brought to them. As they are received, they should be broken by hammers into small or large pieces, as the effect is intended to be immediate and powerful, or gradual and prolonged. For distant effect, a number of bones should be buried whole; on the same principle that opium-eaters envelop their pills in paper, to retard their dissolution in the stomach. — *Gardener's Magazine.*

Yeast as a Manure. — It is not generally known, that yeast is one of the most powerful manures in existence. Some experiments have been tried with grass plots and different culinary vegetables, from which it appears that a very small quantity of yeast, after it has become putrid and useless to the brewer or baker, will effect wonders when mixed with water and applied to plants as liquid manure. The only danger seems to be in making it too rich. We would recommend such of our readers as have leisure and opportunity, to try it on pines, vines, the Brassica family, especially cauliflowers, the potato, as a pickle for wheat and other seeds, and for watering new sown plants and similar oleaginous seeds. — *Id.*

Packing and preserving Seeds. — Mr Anderson, of the Chelsea Botanic Garden, says, he received from the East Indies twentyfour seeds or nuts of *Corypha talien*; twelve of them were carefully wrapped up in paper, not one of which germinated; and twelve of them were bedded in charcoal, everyone of which grew freely.

Remedies against the *Aphis Lanigera*, or American Blight. — Tobacco water, soft soap, soot and salt in equal quantities, and old urine, have all been recommended in different articles in the Gardener's Magazine, as specifics against the above named disease.

Pea Pods. — In a German publication it is stated, that pea pods when green, if boiled in water with a little sage or a few hops added, and the whole afterwards fermented, will produce liquor not inferior to beer.

Mixing Soils. — It was a maxim of Kliegg, a famous philosophical farmer of Switzerland, that "Every species of earth may be instrumental to the improvement of another of opposite qualities."

White Weed. — Plaster of Paris, we are told, will destroy white weed. Another remedy is to pasture the land with sheep.

From the Farmer's Manual.

MAKING HAY FROM CLOVER.

The cutting and curing of clover is very nice and critical farming, and demands the first attention. The heads and leaves of clover are its principal value, the stalk when come is of little use; therefore, in order to preserve the most valuable parts, cut your clover in dry weather; and when the dew is dried off from the first swaths, turn them over gently, without spreading, until you come to the swaths which are free from dew, let these lie untouched until noon, unless showers or a storm become threatening, in this case, break off your mowers and get your clover from the swath into small cocks. Let the cocks be made with the fork, with only once or twice rolling. But if the weather continues fair, let your mowers keep on and your haymakers follow with their forks, and put all the swaths into small cocks. The next day let these cocks stand, and go on cutting as before; proceed thus until you have secured your clover. In two, three, or four days, as the weather may be, the clover first cut will be fit to cart if the weather proves fair, if not, the rains will never penetrate farther than the winds and sun can dry; the clover will be injured only upon the surface. Should a long cloudy or moist turn of weather succeed, you may give your clover air by taking off the top of each cock and placing it for the bottom, and thus with your fork change the order of your cocks by bringing the bottoms to the top; this mode will cause your cocks to shed rain better than the common mode of turning them over at once with the fork. When you find your clover sufficiently cured for housing, take the first good day-day, turn over your cocks in the morning when the dew is off, and as soon as the moisture is dried from the bottoms, clear your field as fast as possible. Thus you will secure all the valuable parts of your clover, viz: the head and leaves, in full blossom and as perfect a green as when growing. And your horses will hold their flesh and do more service on this clover, without grain, than on clover cured in the common method with the usual quantity of grain. And you will readily experience the saving in expense, which, although of importance, will be found to be of minor consideration in this mode of husbandry.

A few loads of clover may always be housed in this mode with safety; but if your fields are large, some precaution will become necessary, to guard your mows against heating, which is not only injurious to the clover, but will prove injurious to your horses and give them a cough. To prevent both these evils, let your clover stand in the cock a day or two longer; open it carefully when you are ready to cart, *without spreading*; let your bays be open under the bottom for a free circulation of air; fill several large bags with hay, set them erect upon the floor of your bays, mow the clover around them with as little treading as possible; raise up the bags with the rise of your mow, and when your mow is finished remove the bags. These openings will serve as ventilators and secure your mows from heating. If you reserve your wheat or rye straw for this purpose, and cover your clover occasionally as you mow it, with straw, your straw will not only prevent your mow from heating, but imbibe the moisture of your clover and become valuable feed for your horses and cattle, and thus become a double saving. One bushel of salt sprinkled upon your clover as you

now it, will preserve it against heating, and doubly repay you in the value it will give to your hay.

From Deane's New England Farmer.

MOWING.

They who have not been in their youth accustomed to do this work, are seldom found to be able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt, it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labor. To this it will conduce not a little, for the mower to rise very early and be at his work before the rising of the sun. He may easily perform half the usual day's work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air, but also by the dew on the grass which is cut more easily for being wet. By this means, he may lie still and rest himself during the hottest of the day, while others who begin late are sweating themselves excessively; and hurting their health, probably, by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of his work may be performed after three or four o'clock; and at night he will find himself free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe and all the apparatus for mowing, in the best order. His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows. If the surface be level and free from obstacles, the scythe may be long and almost straight, and he will perform his work with less labor and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradley, or chequered with stones or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked. Otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor in cutting it. A long and straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender; for this will keep the scythe in a continual tremor and do much to hinder its cutting. He must see that it keeps perfectly fast on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use the more violence at every stroke; many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to this circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong, or who are little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order. Young lads, who are ambitious to be thought good mowers, often find themselves much hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other; for this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place, it should be bound up with a rope of grass or otherwise equally secured.

"Mr de Lisle," says the Complete Farmer, "introduced in England the mowing of wheat. The method is this: the scythe he uses is at least six inches shorter in the blade than the common scythe, and instead of a cradle, has two twigs of osier put semi-circular wise into holes made in the handle of the scythe, near the blade, in such a manner that one semi-circle intersects the other.

"By this method of mowing wheat, the stand-

ing corn is always at the left hand. The mower mows it inward, bearing the corn he cuts on his scythe, till it comes to that which is standing, against which it gently leans. After every mower follows a gatherer, who, being provided with a hook or stick about two feet long, gathers up the corn, makes it into a gavel, and lays it gently on the ground. This must be done with spirit, as another mower immediately follows."

SNAKE BITES.

The American Farmer has a long article under this head, written by a physician of the south, who pretends to have had considerable experience on the subject. Though his remarks relate to the bite of the rattle-snake, they are equally applicable to all others that are poisonous. He shows conclusively the futility of the many sovereign remedies recommended in such cases. The spirits of hartshorn has been thought an infallible cure for the bite of a rattle-snake; the wonderful efficacy of this prescription is founded entirely on the supposition, that the poison of the snake contains an acid. He not only proves that this supposition is unfounded, but shows that the alkaline properties of the hartshorn must be destroyed by the acidity of the stomach, before it has time to undergo the operation of digestion, and thus be fitted for mixing with the blood in order to be carried to the poison. He states, that in the beginning of his practice he believed hartshorn to be a certain remedy for snake bites, and administered it accordingly; but careful observation and experience convinces him to the contrary. He relates a number of cases in support of his position, among which are the following:

"Walking with a gentleman in his field, he trod on a rattle-snake; he was without shoes, and the snake bit him in the hollow of his foot. He was very much alarmed, appeared to be in pain, and vomited much; he was very faint, he could not walk, yet would not agree that I should leave him to go for help to get him home. As he begged for a remedy and I seemed to think that I, as a doctor, ought to do something, I brought my hat full of water, washed the wound, and put a chew of tobacco to it, tying it on with my handkerchief. We waited several hours, when he became easy and we walked home. A chew of tobacco in this case, was just as good as hartshorn."

He relates another case of a man whom he came across while travelling, who was bitten on the ankle; he says, "he was very sick, covered with a cold sweat, appeared in the extremest pain, vomited much, and greatly alarmed; grew worse very fast, and in a little time I really thought the man must die. The only thing we had like medicine, was a phial of the essence of lemon; as he was very faint, I directed him to smell of it, and as he was greatly alarmed and begged so much for help, to pacify him and to quiet much as possible his alarm, I told him to drink it all and it would cure him. He did so. After several hours he began to mend, and when I left him I considered him out of danger."

He relates another case, in which camphor was applied and proved equally successful. Also the case of a horse that was bitten and given over to inevitable death, but recovered without any specific treatment. From all of which he concludes, "the rattle-snake bite runs through nearly the same symptoms, under any treatment of specifics."

He says, "when we shall properly ascertain the true nature of snake bites, we will find they have poison of sufficient strength to throw the functions of a man in great, very great, disorder; to make him very sick, cause great pain, to make him sick almost unto death, but seldom to kill. When a snake bite is fatal, death is immediate, and for the most part before any remedy can be applied."—The bite of an imprisoned snake is considered even more dangerous, than the bite of one in a natural state.

The treatment which he recommends for a snake bite, is to wash the wound well with warm soap-suds; and then apply a very large poultice made of Indian meal, sufficient to cover the whole limb, to be renewed as often as they become cool; never bind a ligature about the limb above the wound, but if the swelling extends up the limb and great tightness is produced, the part above the poultice should be rubbed freely with laudanum and olive oil. If the patient be very much alarmed, laudanum should be given freely; forty drops followed in an hour with forty more, will not be too much. When the pulse sinks and the patient becomes covered with cold sweat, give brandy toddy or wine freely, they will at such times bear large quantities with safety. Very few have actually died from snake bites, and these, with very few exceptions, have died almost instantaneously.

THE PALMER WORM.

This is a small worm about half an inch in length, with many legs and extremely nimble. It appears at different times in different parts of the country. I have seen them only on apple and oak trees, in any great abundance; they give trees the same appearance that the canker worm does. They appeared in the county of Cumberland in the year 1791, about the middle of June, eating off the covering of the leaves on both sides and leaving the membranous part entire. The following year there was none to be seen; and I have not known them in any place two years in succession. The seeds of them may be constant, wanting only a particular state of the weather to produce them. The spring which preceded their appearance had been remarkably dry, both in April and May. The history of this insect is so little known, that I will not undertake to say how they may be successfully opposed. I made smokes under the fruit trees, without any apparent effect. As they let themselves down by threads, they may be thinned by shaking the trees and striking off the threads. Their ravages had not any lasting effect; for the orchards that had been visited by them bore plentifully the following year.—*Deane's Farmer.*

Vitality of Seeds.—On boring for water, lately, at a spot near Kingston-upon-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet; this earth was carefully covered over with a hand-glass, to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet, in a short time, plants vegetated from it. If quick lime be put upon land, which from time immemorial has produced nothing but heather, the heath will be killed, and white clover spring up in its place.

To scare Birds from Cherries.—Fasten the ends of long strands of cotton to the branches and let them blow about.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CULTIVATION OF SILK. — No. 2.

Concluded from page 396.

Having heretofore made some extracts, calculations and remarks, on the growth and manufacture of silk, in relation to its productiveness and relative value, I now make a few more, hoping that it might be the means of exciting the agriculturalists to a further consideration and examination of the subject. The committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to consider the expediency of encouraging the growth of the mulberry tree and the culture of silk, in their report says, "they have examined the subject attentively, and find it to be of much greater importance than was at first supposed; and they are satisfied beyond a doubt, that we have the power to produce and manufacture silk in this commonwealth, to an immense extent; and that no difficulty is to be encountered, either from soil or climate; that little capital is required to commence the culture of silk, except that capital which consists in knowledge. The culture of silk is important in relation to the amount of silk imported and consumed in this country, which exceeds \$7,000,000; while the amount of broad stuff exported is on an average less than \$6,000,000. The committee feel warranted in saying, that as soon as the article can be produced, a good home market will be found at such prices as to afford a profit on the expense and labor bestowed upon it.

The white mulberry tree is easily cultivated, does not require the best soil, and serves for a valuable purpose for hedges, and is highly ornamental." Mr Jonathan H. Cobb, in his Manual, says, "the white mulberry tree forms an excellent live fence, and when once established, is probably the most permanent of any other; everything is useful in the mulberry tree, its leaves are valuable in the silk which they produce by nourishing the silk worm; its fruit is excellent for poultry, and mixed with currants to make pies; the wood is useful for joiners, for fuel, and for ship timber; and the bark of the root for medicine as a vermifuge; that exclusive of using the leaves for feeding of silk worms, the cultivating the trees extensively by farmers, where wood is becoming scarce, is well worth their attention, for there cannot possibly be any risk or loss in the business; the leaves if not used will enrich the land, and the trees are easy to be obtained. Therefore, there is nothing to retard commencing the business extensively, but negligence and unbelief, for says Mr Peter S. Du Ponceau, "I see no more difficulty in cultivating the mulberry, than any other fruit tree; and the art of raising silk worms seems to reduce itself to a few simple rules easy of observance." And in his communication to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, says, "that the culture of the mulberry and the rearing of silk worms, have considerably increased during the past year in almost every State in the Union; that throwing mills have been erected and are in operation in many places; that cocoons in Philadelphia sell for forty cents per pound, and that the coarsest of reeled silk has been sent to Mexico and sold for four dollars and seventyfive cents per pound."

And instead of the business being overdone, during the present generation or for a century to come, is not probable. Only consider that America now imports more than \$7,000,000 worth an-

nually, and France pays annually from fifteen to twenty millions for raw silk, and prefers American to any other, and the prospect of a market is immense; and let no one fear of interfering with others in this business, for if there were one hundred where there is now one engaged in it, it would be better than it now is; on every account, filatures, throwing mills, looms, and further information in the business would be increased, and regular markets opened and established all over this country. If any one is yet doubting as to the utility and profitableness of the business, who have help suitable and sufficient, let them read the Franklin Journal, the Manual published under the authority of Congress, the first number of the Silk Cultorist, by Dr Felix Pascalis, of New York; Mr William H. Vernon's abridgement of the large French work of M. de la Brousse; Essays on American silk, by Messrs D. Homergue and Du Ponceau, of Philadelphia, and a pamphlet published by Gideon B. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore; Fessenden's New American Gardener; the several volumes of the New England Farmer; and Jonathan H. Cobb's Manual; and I think they must be convinced, that the silk business will in time become a great source of wealth to America, and a profitable and honorable employment for the fair sex, the aged and the infirm, as well as the youth; for all the aforesaid writers agree in recommending it to be a healthy and profitable business; though different writers make a difference in the amount produced from an acre of mulberry trees. Let none estimate it to be less than \$200 worth of sewing silk from an acre of about seventy trees, and the net profit to be \$86; and the highest calculation from 3,000 trees on an acre, to be \$1,875, selling the cocoons at twentyfive cents per pound. Now take the medium of those two, the produce would be about \$1,038 from an acre, and allow three fourths for the labor, and there remains \$259.

I further remark, that the education of youth is of the utmost importance to the public. May I be permitted to address the inhabitants of every school district, that they would seriously and without delay, consider the importance of connecting the silk business with summer schools, by procuring two or three acres of suitable land near each school-house, and have them well covered with mulberry trees and fenced with a mulberry hedge, with sheds near the school-house, for feeding the worms and reeling the silk; and having a suitable mistress and twentyfour scholars and over, to be employed in gathering leaves and feeding worms at times, not interfering with regular school hours, for the term of four months; the silk worms to be hatched in succession, once in eight or ten months; and the produce of the silk will be more than enough to pay the wages and board of the mistress, at twenty dollars per month, and the board of the scholars at one dollar per week, during that time. This can be proved by actual experiment and arithmetical demonstration, if we may believe the testimony of all the silk growers and authors on the silk business.

A shed may be erected near a school-house, of the following dimensions, viz. twenty feet long and sixteen feet wide, with nine feet posts, boarded with square edged boards, the roof shingled, but no floor, two small windows, one at each end; two frames made like ladders, for four tier of shelves, fifteen feet long and four and a half wide, the lower ends of the ladder to be two and a half

feet above the ground, and two and a half feet between them. At one end of the shed, four more shelves the height of the others, thirteen feet long, one foot and eight inches wide. These twelve shelves will serve for one hundred thousand worms, and will consume about twentyfive hundred pounds of leaves, previous to their spinning cocoons, after each hatching, and produce two hundred and eight pounds of cocoons and make twentysix pounds of reeled silk, according to Messrs Homergue's and Cobb's calculations. And by hatching the worms in succession for sixteen weeks, the second hatching in fourteen days after the first, and then in ten days, and then once in eight days, until there is ten hatchings, which at that rate will make two thousand and eighty pounds of cocoons, and two hundred and sixty pounds of reeled silk, which at the lowest price that Mr Cobb has sold his for, \$4 50 per pound, amounts to \$1170, or selling the cocoons at 40 cents, the price at Philadelphia, they would amount to \$332; or say 25 cents, the lowest price offered anywhere, they amount to \$520. Then allowing the mistress \$20 per month, and the board of the twentyfour scholars for sixteen weeks, each at \$1 per week, it amounts to \$464, which deducted from \$520, there remains \$56; which allowing three acres of land and the trees to cost \$600, the \$56 will pay the interest of the money and \$20 left to pay interest for two sheds, which will be wanted if the silk is reeled. Thus you have the children schooled and boarded without any expense to their parents or the town, and interest on the capital in the bargain. What more do you want, but faithful resolution. A. B.

Westport, Oct., 1831.

[Cobb's Manual is published by direction of his Excellency Gov. Lincoln, and numbers of them are to be distributed to every town in the Commonwealth, for the use of the inhabitants. It gives very general and particular information in raising the tree and silk worms, and reeling the silk, &c. And is a very useful book to afford correct information in every branch of the business, though there are some extracts taken from Messrs Parmentier, Homergue, and Dandolo, in pages 23, 24, 40 and 41, where some of the amounts mentioned are not correct.]

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

When I planted my asparagus bed, two years ago this month, (May,) I had a quantity of horn shavings and chips. They were spread over the ground, and my gardener was directed to dig them into the bed prepared for asparagus. He was an Englishman, and the best man I ever saw handle a spade. But he scolded bitterly about it; he declared it would never grow, and no doubt wished in his heart it would prove so.

For the first year no effect at all was observable; last year the plants were tolerably thrifty; and for two weeks past, this spring, I have been daily cutting large quantities of the finest asparagus, half an inch in diameter. These shavings have begun to decompose, and their fertilizing power is enormous. They contain a quantity of ammonia.

Last spring, a year ago, I spaded up a piece of ground with a good supply of horn shavings on it. It had been manured with nothing else. I sowed

a few seeds of the Sea Kale. They came up, but the cut worm made sad work with them, and a part only lived. In autumn I cut some crowns and pieces of root from the living ones to fill the missing places, and they are now pushing out with great vigor. I have cut some fine blanched shoots this spring from the large ones. It is equal to asparagus, and affords a pleasant variety for the table. Another spring they will be in perfection.

Last spring I purchased a dozen roots of the Pie Plant, for two dollars. I divided every root into as many pieces as I had crowns, and planted them. I had forty-four fine plants from them, and furnished my family with all they wanted for tarts and pies, and had plenty to give away besides.—These were planted on the same piece of ground with the sea kale, two feet apart, and grew in great luxuriance. Both pie plant and kale were covered in the fall with fresh horse manure. It has not been removed, and their large thrifty crowns are pushing through, rank and green as ever I saw it. All the ground for these plants was tilled only in the usual way of making garden beds.

From the Barnstable Journal.

CULTIVATION OF CRANBERRY.

The cranberry is a native of New Holland, Europe and America; it grows spontaneously in the flat, sandy, and in some of the mossy bogs in this country. At sandy neck, on the north side of Barnstable harbor, are quite extensive tracts covered with the wiry vines of the cranberry, and are estimated to produce in favorable seasons one thousand bushels of fruit. The cranberry grows most luxuriantly in soils composed almost wholly of beach sand, where water, at all seasons of the year, can be obtained a few inches below the surface. It can be profitably cultivated. A particular account of the method pursued by Mr Henry Hall, of Dennis, was some time since given in this paper. He has been engaged in the cultivation of this fruit upwards of twenty years, and his grounds have averaged about seventy bushels per acre, annually. Mr Hall practised taking the plants from their natural situations in autumn, with balls of earth about their roots, and setting them three or four feet distant from each other. In the course of a few years, they spread out and cover the whole surface of the ground, requiring no other care thereafter, except keeping the ground so well drained as to prevent water from standing over the vines. The cranberry may also be propagated from the seed. It should be planted in autumn, as soon as the fruit is ripe, and a year afterwards the young plants may be transplanted to the situations where it is intended for them to grow.—There are many situations in this country, and we doubt not in every part of England, well adapted to the profitable cultivation of the cranberry. Grounds that are overgrown with fine rushes or moss, may be rendered suitable by spreading over a thick dressing of beach sand, previous to transplanting the vines.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BUGS IN PEAS.

MR EDITOR—I would mention, that I have been in the habit of raising several acres of peas yearly, for some years past. I selected my seed in the fall, and put it up in barrels. The spring following, after my ground was fitted, on examining my seed peas I found that quite a portion had

heated, moulded and spoiled, and the balance appeared to be much inhabited with bugs, it being all I had of the last season's crop. But on reflection, I went to the sack-barn and found ten bushels of old peas, that had laid over one year in consequence of their being buggy. I had bought new seed and let them lay. I examined the peas, and found them, to a pea, light shells and the bugs gone or decayed. I had little faith in their sprouting, but sowed the ten bushels on about three acres, beside the others. They came up well, and produced a fine crop perfectly clear of bugs, while the others along side were very buggy. I sowed the same kind last season, and raised probably three hundred bushels; this spring they appear to be a little buggy. I am calculating to keep over a few bushels to change them again next season. This proves a certain cure with me.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN SPICER.
East Barrington, Yates Co., May, 1832.

SPLITTING OF TREES.

Many valuable fruit and shade trees are every year lost by the splitting of their trunks, at the branching of the limbs. Many kinds of trees are prone thus to split, and they are seldom preserved when this happens. Hooping, absurd as it is, has often been tried, and as often failed. I have now growing a thrifty locust that was split in this way by the wind, two years since. I secured it in this manner: with a bit, suited in size to the tree, I bored a hole through the centre of the trunk, a little below the top of the split. Through this hole I put an iron bolt which filled it, having a head upon one end and a screw cut upon the other. The head rested upon the bark, and a nut being screwed on at the other end, the gaping wound in the tree was closed. To draw it more closely, I pressed the limbs towards each other above, while one turned the nut until all was tight. The protruding end of the bolt I then filed off, and the growth of the tree in ninety days covered every part of the bolt and nut from sight. The tree is now as sound as any I have, and certainly is not in danger of falling again in the same place. Should this hint be deemed worth recording, it may be the means of saving many trees that would otherwise be lost, from splitting as I have mentioned. H.

INSECTS OF APPLE TREES.

This is the very time when the small insects, called lice, upon apple trees are hatching. As they come forth from under the small shell where the eggs have remained during winter, they appear a small downy speck, travel a small distance upon the tree and locate themselves, and produce a covering similar to the one from which they emerged. While they are unprotected with the shell, the application of strong soap suds to the branches where they are, proves at once their destruction; besides, it gives the tree a healthy appearance and destroys most of the small fungus growing upon the bark. We hope those who have fruit orchards will not forget to make the application.

THE CURCULIO.

It has been a question, whether the curculio which destroys our plums and nectarines, has sagacity enough to abstain from depositing its eggs in fruit which hangs over a pavement, or other places where its larvæ must perish. And the fol-

lowing extract of a letter, from a late Senator of the United States, will show that the affirmative may be safely taken in this case:—

"I remember to have conversed with the late Col. Forrester, who was a sagacious and experienced gardener. He suggested, that what Dr Tilton had communicated to the public in regard to the curculio, had been mostly obtained from him. He had closely studied its manner, and was led to plant his nectarine trees slanting over his fish pond. The insect avoided depositing its eggs in so dangerous a situation, where its young could have no chance of escape.—*American Farmer.*

The leaves of the vine are greedily devoured by all cattle, especially the cow, sheep, and hog, which are excessively fond of them. They are a great resource during a dearth of fodder. But it should not be forgotten, that the wood will not ripen without the leaves; and that they are a great protection against the frost, as well as essential towards a mature and plentiful crop. They should not be plucked; but, as they fall, should be gathered, heaped in a dry place, or salted and packed hard in barrels. They may be packed alternately with straw or hay, which soaks the taste of the leaves and becomes a new delicacy to the cattle.—*Vine Dresser's Manual.*

Keep cool and temperate.—This caution was never more needed than now. The happy medium between indifference and apprehension, should govern the public action in the present circumstances, which may happily pass off without a severe visitation, but which, should it come, ought to be met with calmness, energy, and above all a firm reliance on the goodness of an Almighty Providence. The measures proposed by the City Council, are not to be received as indications of alarm, but as a determination to do all in the power of the authorities to avert an evil that may come upon the city.—*Boston Press.*

Locusts.—For a week past, large swarms of locusts could be seen and heard upon the trees in a grove near this village; since which, the old story is current, that exactly seventeen years ago these insects in considerable quantities were in the same place. One thing is certain: the earth is perforated with holes, from which they have emerged. The letter W is also to be seen upon their wings, which those who deal in the marvellous interpret as denoting War; but in our opinion it denotes large crops of Wheat, such being altogether the most probable from present indications.—*Fredonia Censor.*

Stocking Factory.—The stocking factory in this town has gone into operation. We examined the first pair of cotton stockings made at the factory, which we found to be handsomely executed, equal in our opinion to imported. We hope the proprietor will meet with sufficient encouragement, so as to enable him to continue the establishment and to make it a profitable concern.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

Cow Cabbage.—At a meeting of the Sterlingshire Horticultural Society, a tree, or cow cabbage, five feet high and eighteen inches in circumference, was exhibited. "This giant succulent being stationed on the terrace of the adjoining bowling-green, and surrounded by enormous competing savoy, formed a most imposing group."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, July 4, 1832.

THINNING CROPS, PLANTS, LEAVES, FRUITS, &c.

Thinning Seedling Crops.—Marshall observes, that the thinning of seedling crops should be done in time, before the young plants have drawn one another up too much. All plants grow stronger and ripen their juices better when the air circulates freely round them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence; an attention which should be paid from the first appearance of plants breaking ground. In thinning close crops, such as onions, carrots, turnips, &c, be sure that they are not left too near, for instead of reaping a greater produce there will be a less. When they stand too close they will make tall and large tops, but are prevented swelling in their roots; it is better to err on the wide side, for though there will be fewer plants, they will be finer and better flavored.

Thinning the Leaves of Fruit Trees.—The leaves have too essential an office as organs of growth to the entire plant, to be lightly parted with; and where the climate is not deficient in heat, compared with the nature of the plants, or the portion of the year in which its season for vegetation falls, their shade is more likely to be serviceable than detrimental, even in the last stage of fruiting. Thus cherries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and other species, whose full term of fructification is more than comprehended in our summer, reach perfect maturity and acquire the color proper to each, though ever so much covered with leaves; whereas, for those kinds which ripen with difficulty here, because the direct rays and most intense reflection of the sun, is scarcely equal to the heat in the shade during the summer of their native climate, it is proper, when the fruit has nearly attained its full size, and is naturally losing its absolute greenness, to remove some of the leaves which shade it too much. Were the leaves thinned sooner it would prejudice the growth of the fruit; and should they even now be swept off unsparingly, the growth of the year's shoots might be arrested. The leaves which cover the fruit, whether peaches, grapes, late pears, or other late ripening fruits, must be removed gradually, that is, at two or three times in the course of five or six days; otherwise the unusual full heat of the sun darting upon the fruit, would occasion the rind to crack.

Nicol, a Scotch writer on gardening, says, "My practice has been, as the fruits begin to color, to pick off every leaf that may overhang them; thus very much enhancing their beauty and flavor. In late seasons, if the leaves of wall-trees hang longer than usual, they may be brushed off, in order to let in the sun and air the better to ripen the wood. This brushing, however, should be cautiously performed, never brushing much at a time. The leaves should not be forced off violently. The shoots from which the leaves are to be displaced, should be gently stroked upwards and outwards, but never the reverse way, else there is danger of hurting the buds. Trees exposed to the wind seldom require this care; but sometimes espaliers may, and if so, the same course is to be pursued as above.

Thinning Stone Fruit.—Thinning the over-

abundant set fruit on apricot, nectarine, peach, and plum trees, is a necessary duty, as many of these in good seasons set more than they can nourish or bring near to perfection. This thinning, however, must be cautiously performed and by degrees. If the trees have set their fruit very thick in particular parts only, such parts should be moderately thinned out now, *(the fore part of the season,)* and the other parts not yet. But if the fruit be very thickly set all over the tree, let it be generally thinned off to half its extent, early in the season; deferring the final thinning till the stoning be over, that is, till the shells be quite hard and the kernel is formed. For most trees, especially those anywise unhealthy, drop many of their fruit in the time of stoning; so that the thinning had better be performed at two or three different times; always observing to reserve the fullest, brownest, and best formed fruit."

THE AMERICAN FARRIER.

We have recently been favored with a copy of an useful work, entitled "The American Farrier; containing a minute account of the formation of the horse, from the extremity of the head to the hoof; with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; accompanied with a copious alphabetical list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer. Compiled chiefly from the celebrated 'Library of Useful Knowledge,' just published by a committee of one hundred and fifty eminent agriculturists, who have used every means in their power in investigating this useful branch of agriculture. The American Farrier contains the result of their experiments and researches, with the treatise which they offer to the public. Illustrated with engravings, &c. By H. L. BARNUM."

The above, quoted from the title page, appears to give a correct sketch of the contents of the work, and an anticipation of its value which is fully realized in its pages.

The language of the book is simple, and no "hard words" are used, which are not defined in a vocabulary which precedes the treatise.

The following extract is a sample of the work. Under the head "Principles of Breeding," it is remarked, that "the first axiom we would lay down is, that like will produce like, that the progeny will inherit the qualities or mingled qualities of the parents. We would refer to the subject of diseases, and again state our perfect conviction, that there is scarcely one by which either of the parents is effected, that the foal will not inherit or at least the predisposition to it; even the consequence of ill usage or hard work will descend to the progeny. We have had proof upon proof, that blindness, roaring, thick-wind, broken-wind, spavins, curbs, ring-bones, and founder, have been bequeathed, both by the sire and the dam, to the offspring. It should likewise be recollected, that though these blemishes may not appear in the immediate progeny, they frequently will in the next generation. Hence the necessity of some knowledge of the parentage, both of the sire and the dam.

"Peculiarity of form and constitution will also

be inherited. This is a most important but neglected consideration; for however desirable or even perfect may have been the conformation of the sire, every good point may be lost by the defective form or want of blood in the mare. There are niceties in this, of which some breeders used to be aware, and they employed their knowledge to great advantage, when they were careful that the essential points should be good in both parents, and that some minor defect in either should be met and got rid of by excellence in that particular point in the other, the result was creditable to their judgment and highly profitable. The unskilful or careless breeder will often so badly pair the animals, that the good points of each will be in a manner lost; the defects of both will be increased, and the produce will be far inferior to both sire and dam." Page 223.

The above remarks are sound and practical, and will apply to the breeding of other domestic animals as well as the horse.

ROUSSEAU ON BOTANY.

A friend has sent us extracts from letters written by the celebrated J. J. Rousseau to the Duchess of Portland, on the subject of botany. We are very much obliged to the person who conferred the favor upon us, but the extracts are, we fear, too verbosely and loosely written to prove interesting to our readers, who are mostly persons who have no time to bestow on essays which are rather curious than useful. We cannot say but Rousseau may have written something on the subject of botany, which might be worthy of attention at this stage of that science, (for it has made great advances since Rousseau's time,) but the twelve pages of letter paper with which we have been favored, contain but little besides "confessions" of ignorance and incapacity in the writer, and professions of admiration for the Duchess, who is honored with his lucubrations. We, however, highly appreciate the kind intentions of our correspondent, who has favored us with the manuscript alluded to; which we have preserved and shall retain, subject to his order.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1832.

Mr John A. Kendrick, of Newton, and Mr William E. Payne, of Boston, were admitted members.

The exhibition of Flowers this day was very fine, and the variety such as has very rarely if ever been witnessed in our vicinity. They were from the gardens of Messrs Winslips of Brighton, Mr Haggerston of Charlestown, Mr Aspinwall of Brookline, Mr J. A. Kendrick of Newton, Mr Zebecde Cook, Jr. of Dorchester, Mr William Kendrick of Newton, Mr Nathl Davenport of Milton, Mr A. Walker of Roxbury, and Mr H. A. Breed of Lynn. A writer in the Boston Transcript, who appears to be well versed in horticulture, stated that "there were at least one hundred and fifty varieties of the rose in the various bouquets.

"Messrs Winslips' collection of roses," according to the same paper, "was by far the largest and yielded to none in beauty. Besides about fifty varieties of the rose, among which were the white, red, and black moss rose, we noticed many choice herbaceous plants; among them were *Anchusa ochroleuca*, *Galium profusum*, *Silene parviflora*,

Spirea tripolata, do. *trifoliata*, do. *aruncus*, *Clematis alpina*, do. *verticillata*, do. *integrifolia*, *Phlox listoniana*, *Geranium striatum*, *Verbascum purpurea*, *Lichnis albus*, *Robus purpurea*, *Campanula latifolia*, *Achillea montana*, *Fumaria speciosa*, *Valeriana rubra*, *Viola grandiflora*, *Digitalis lutea*, do. *grandiflora*, do. *pentstemon*, *Lysimachia nummularia*. There were also three species of the *Pæonia*, viz. *whitejelly*, *humie*, and *odoratissima*.

"Mr Haggerston's flowers were also attractive; they consisted chiefly of pinks and roses of the finest kind.

"Bouquets were also exhibited from the gardens of Kenrick of Newton, Davenport of Milton, Breed of Charlestown, Cook of Dorchester; in this collection was a beautiful specimen of the *Magnolia glauca*, raised in Mr C's garden."

Five large flat Turnips were also presented for premium, by Mr Nathaniel Davenport, of Milton.

Fruits Exhibited.—The fruits exhibited this day, consisted of strawberries, which were all of the finest quality.

By Elijah Vose, Esq., of Dorchester, Downton strawberries very large, Pine apple do.

By Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown vineyard, Keene's seedling, of celebrated reputation, Wilmo's superb, and Mulberry strawberries; this last is a valuable and productive variety, and we are informed by Messrs Haggerston and Senior, that it is supposed to have originated in the western parts of N. York, and was sent by the late Hon. Rufus King to the late Hon. Mr Gore, and to England. Mr Haggerston exhibited strawberries the previous Saturday, which were the first fruits of the season.

From Mr Davenport, of Milton, a fine specimen of Downton.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL,

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Na-haway.

June 23. Thermometer 78 at noon. English Iris in bloom; also, *Pæonia whitejelly*, *Gilia capitata*, *Glaucium fulvum*, and *Silene armeria*, the latter a very showy annual.

24th. Thermometer 85 at noon. *Oenothera speciosa* and *O. fruticosa* in bloom; also, *Penstemon levigata*.

25th. Thermometer 84; cloudy and foggy day. *Pyrethrum parthenium* and *Campanula medium* in bloom.

27th. Thermometer 68; cloudy and rainy. *Gladiolus communis* in bloom; also, *Orchis fimbriata* (a beautiful indigenous perennial), and *Lythrum salicifolia* (a handsome perennial.)

28th. Thermometer 76; cloudy and windy. Transplanted Sweet Potatoes, &c.

29th. Thermometer 49 in the morning, 73 at noon. *Spigelia marylandica* in bloom; also, *Coreopsis grandiflora*, *Clematis alpina*, *Coronella coronata*, and *C. agrostemma*, all handsome perennials.

30th. Thermometer 80 at noon.

Broom Corn.—It is stated in the Hampshire Gazette, that broom corn seed has been used for fattening cattle by some feeders for several years; and immense quantities have been consumed in this way the past winter. Cattle fed upon it mixed with corn, are said to be of the first quality.

Bee Plant.

SEEDS of the Bee Plant, in packages of 12½ cents each, for sale at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market Street.

This is an esteemed medicinal plant for the summer complaints of children; the green leaves thrown into a tumbler of water, converts it into a thin tasteless mucilage. July 1.

Turnip Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston: White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this establishment.

Also—Ruta Bags of the first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh.

Also—A few packages of Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed, a new variety, highly esteemed in Scotland. Price 12½ cents per paper. July 4.

Sportsman and Conqueror.

THESE Horses will stand the ensuing season, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, on the Medford turnpike; for particulars, see late Nos. of the New England Farmer, and Bills. They are confidently recommended to the public by the subscriber.

SAMUEL JAQUES.

Ten Hills Stock Farm, May, 1832.

Sportsman's get may be seen on the farm.

Horse Pioneer.

PIONEER will stand for Mares the ensuing season at the following places: at the cattle fair hotel, in Brighton, every Saturday, P. M., and Monday (except the 25th June,) through the season; at Warren's in Framingham, Tuesday, P. M.; at Eastbrook's in Worcester, on Thursdays—returning, at Grafon on Friday, A. M. and arrive at Framingham the same evening, and at Framingham the 25th and 26th of June.

Pioneer is a dark bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, ten years old this spring, is a horse of remarkable fine figure, temper and action, and a sure foot getter; was sired by the imported horse Debash, out of a fine mare by Cub, own by Gen. Van Rensselaer of Albany. Persons wishing to improve their breed of horses, are requested to call and examine for themselves. He is pronounced by good judges not to be inferior to any horse in the State. That the public generally may avail themselves of the services of said horse, he will stand at the moderate terms of \$5 the leap, \$10 the season, or \$15 to insure.

JOHN PELTON.

Brighton, June 13, 1832.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and deficiency of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street. Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes. This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any now in use. May 16.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	103 00	106 00
pearl, first sort,	"	109 00	112 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	90	10
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 50	13 00
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	5 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, .	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	112	125
FLAXSEED,	bushel	6 50	6 75
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, .	barrel	6 25	6 50
Genesee,	"	6 00	6 50
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	58	60
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	55	58
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	85	90
Rye,	"	87	100
Barley,	"	45	48
Oats,	"	65	70
HAY,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . .	"	22 00	23
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	115	125
LIME,	cask	3 25	3 50
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	16 00	18 00
PORK, clear,	barrel	13 00	14 00
Navy mess,	"	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	2 50	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	87	100
Red Top, northern,	pound	10	12
Red Clover, northern,	"	8 50	8 75
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	45	50
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, .	pound	55	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . .	"	40	42
Merino, 3'd, washed,	"	37	38
Merino, half blood,	"	33	35
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	55	56
Northern pulled, { Pulled superfine,	"	44	45
1st Lambs,	"	35	37
2d,	"	28	30
3d,	"	42	44
1st Spinning,	"		

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8	8
whole hogs,	"	6½	7
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
lump, best,	"	12	16
EGGS, retail,	dozen	12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	92	95
Indian, retail,	"	62	75
POTATOES,	"	4 00	5 00
CIDER, (according to quality,) .	barrel		

WOOL MARKET.—The wool market is at present very unsettled and prices merely nominal, and correct quotations cannot be given; until Congress shall have settled the Tariff question, we shall have no regular markets.

VEGETABLE MARKET.—New Potatoes, 1 dollar a peck; Green Peas, 1 dollar per bushel; Strawberries, 31 cents per box; Cherries, 17 cents per quart; Turnips, 12½ cents per dozen; Onions, 6 cents per bunch.

Bee Hives.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a few of Dr. Thatcher's improved Bee Hives, which surpasses all other hives now in use, as the honey can be taken from the hive without destroying the bees. June 13. J. R. NEWELL.

Cloth Strainers.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Milk and Cheese Strainers; likewise, Gault's patent Churn, the most approved churn in use; Leve's improved Cheese Press; Curl Mills for preparing curd, a very useful little implement for the purpose intended. June 6.

Miscellany.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MIDSUMMER.

Midsommer's all pervading heat,
Does sturdy farmers suit and service;
But makes lank dandies wilt like weeds,
And white fac'd belles "amazing nervous."

We hale and hardy cultivators,
Of well wrought iron fibres boasting,
Already being rather brawny,
Dont mind a little extra toasting.

To us midsommer's hottest rays
Present no sort of molestation,
Though such a blaze might dissipate
The devotee of dissipation.

Inur'd to open air and toil,
We spurn effeminate indulgence,
Now revel in the polar blast,
Now bask in tropical effulgence.

But pleasure's pamper'd parasite,
Like Sybarite of yore is troubled;
If lounging on his bed of flowers,
He finds a single rose leaf doubled.

GOOD INK.

Every person who has had occasion to examine the early records of New England, in the public offices, must have been often struck not only with their elegant penmanship, but with their beautiful ink, as clear and as black as if written yesterday. A large proportion of the records of only thirty or forty years date, is in such bad hand writing and such faint miserable ink, as to be scarcely legible, and two hundred years hence much of these later records will be entirely useless. I have often thought it would be a great acquisition, if we could ascertain exactly the mode in which our ancestors made their best ink. There is nothing like the experience of two hundred years in such a case.

In Evelyn's *Sylva* is a receipt for making ink, as follows: "Take 4 ozs. galls; 2 ozs. copperas; 1 oz. gum arabic. Beat the galls gross, and put them in a quart of claret or French wine to soak eight or nine days, setting it in a hot sun in summer and by the fire in winter, stirring it often. Then add the copperas and gum, and in a day or two it will be fit for use."

Some years ago I made a little ink according to this direction, and found it superior to any I had purchased. It run freely, and some of the writing now before me is of a beautiful black.—*Gen. Far.*

THE BLATTEE ROBBER.

When the young Blattee is about three or four years of age, his education or training is commenced by his being compelled to walk and run a given distance daily, and as he advances in years the exercise is increased. He must acquire the art of bleating like a sheep, barking like a dog, crowing like a cock, braying like an ass, and in like manner of imitating all kinds of animals. He must be able to throw himself on any occasion which may require, into every kind of attitude; to crawl along or lie as flat as possible on the ground; to run like a dog; to stand on his head with his legs extended widely, so as to appear in the dusk like the stump of a tree, &c.

A sentinel of the 4th Bengal cavalry, on duty,

heard something move about the head ropes of his horses. On looking round, he saw what he supposed to be a large dog, which ran between his legs and nearly upset him. The sentinel, however, had heard of the ability with which many of the natives could imitate different animals, and was not satisfied with this explanation of the noise that had first excited his attention. He still suspected that some roguery was on foot, and the better to detect it, he placed himself behind what appeared to be the stump of a tree, at a short distance from the spot on which he had been previously standing. On this supposed stump he hung his helmet; and bent on the most attentive scrutiny, he placed his head between the two limbs of the stump, so as (unperceived) to command a direct view of the quarter from whence the noise originally proceeded. This, however, was too much for the thief, (for such in reality was the supposed tree stump,) who, unable to restrain his laughter, and finding his situation somewhat critical, suddenly executed a somerset upon the astonished soldier, and made clear-off with his helmet.

Preservation of Iron from Rust.—A mastic or covering for this purpose, proposed by the Societe d'Encouragement, at Paris, is as follows: Eighty parts of pounded brick, passed through a silk sieve, are mixed with twenty parts of litharge; the whole is then rubbed up by the muller with linseed oil, so as to form a thick paint, which may be diluted with spirits of turpentine; well cleaning the iron before it is applied. From an experience of two years, upon locks exposed to the air and covered daily with salt water, after being coated twice with this mastic, the good effects of the preparation have been thoroughly proved.

Female Society.—Without female society, it has justly been said, that the beginning of men's lives would be helpless, the middle without pleasure, and the end without comfort. The celebrated D^r. Ablember makes a reflection that does honor to the female sex and to his own feelings: "We are in a peculiar manner," says he, "in want of the society of a gentle and amiable woman, when our passions have subsided, to participate in our cares, calm and alleviate our sufferings, and enable us to support our infirmity. Happy is the man possessed of such a friend! and more still if he can preserve her and escape the misfortune of her survival."—*Ladies' Pocket Magazine.*

Love your Wife.—The man who tenderly loves his wife, will have the greater pleasure in lessening her care and heightening her enjoyment. The professions that he held out to engage her affections, were all that language could express; his conduct that of the warmest attachment. Can a woman, when she feels an increased cause for that attachment, bear the sad reverse? A Scotch hal-lad very prettily expresses the pleasure an affectionate wife feels at the approach of her husband:

"His very foot has music in 't,
When he comes up the stairs."

A Receipt to Fill a Newspaper.—His printer came running to the publisher of a newspaper, and said, "Sir, we have a space in the paper which we don't know how to fill." "Nothing is easier," said the publisher; "insert that, 'last week an elderly gentleman, walking through St James' park, was knocked down by two ruffians, and robbed of his

money and his gold-headed cane.'" The printer soon after came back again, and told his master there were several words too many. "Why then," said the publisher, "you may leave out the gold-headed cane."

Presence of Mind.—Presence of mind is that rare and desirable disposition which displays itself in a temper intrepid and serene. It qualifies persons to take advantage of every occurrence of the moment, to profit instantly by the mistakes and faults of others, and to be fertile in all resources that peculiar situations may oblige them to fly to. A man may be a man of genius or of business, but he cannot be a hero without presence of mind.

Young Cleveland.

THIS truly beautiful and valuable Horse is of the Cleveland bay breed of horses, of fine even temper, five years old the 20th of May, fifteen and a half hands high, and of a beautiful dark bay color, with black mane, tail and legs. He walks and trots remarkably easy and fast; and is equalled by very few for muscular strength, elegant movement, and perfect symmetry of form.

He has proved himself a sure and first rate foal getter. The colts sired by him possess a great share of bone and muscle.

The pedigree of Young Cleveland:—He was sired by the celebrated bay horse, Sir Isaac, the son of the noted horse, Molineux. Sir Isaac was presented to the Agricultural Society of this State, by Sir Isaac Coffin, and was selected under his order as superior of his breed, and the breed recommended by him as the most highly esteemed for gentlemen's carriages, and all draft, farming, and saddle purposes, of any horses in New England.—His dam was a first rate and high spirited native mare. He will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Franklin.

TERMS:—Three dollars the single leap; five for the season; and eight to insure the mare with foal; the money to be paid when the mares are taken away, on notes given payable the 1st October next. Those persons who put mares to the Young Cleveland and have them warranted, and part with them before foaling time, or neglect to bring their mares regularly to the horse through the season, will be considered holden for insurance money.

ELI M. RICHARDSON.
Franklin, May 30, 1832. 4*

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lily & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 504 North Market Street, "A treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moulbury, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents. June 13.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year, but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTLER—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52. North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York.—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
A day.—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street
Philadelphia.—D. C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore.—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Baltimore.—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Fishing N. Y.—WM. PRICE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Hartford, Ct.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Madison.—GODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport.—EISENBERG STEINMAN, Bookseller.
Pensacola, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
A day.—MR. WM. WARE.
Hartford, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLCOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1832.

NO. 52.

Agriculture.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

On Experiments, Discoveries, and Inventions,
Trees, Live Hedges, &c.

Concluded from page 401.

The next application which has been made for a premium, is for an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the worm which attacks the locust tree. The only applicant for this premium is William Bacon, Esq. of Richmond, Berkshire county. The experiments of Mr Bacon are exceedingly interesting, and we hope that others, influenced by his example, will pursue the same course. There can be no doubt that the cautious stoppage of all the apertures, by which the locust borer either enters or makes his exit, would materially lessen its depredations; but our objections to granting a premium to this discovery are, first, that he had disclosed his discovery (if it be one) to the public in the *New England Farmer*, volume ix. No. 3; and it was not the purpose of the Society to grant premiums to persons, who, from enlightened and liberal views, had already disclosed their discoveries.

Secondly, they can perceive little distinction between Mr Bacon's experiments and those of General Dearborn, long since given to the public on the same subject.

Lastly, extensive experiments by some members of the committee have satisfied them, that, by local application to the root, or the stems, or lower branches, can be, in any important degree, a protection against the borer of the locust tree, which chooses in preference the young branches of the present year's growth.

The committee feel the great importance of procuring a remedy for this deplorable evil, which deprives the State of the most valuable of its forest trees, so important in naval architecture.—Scarce any sum would be too great an expenditure, which would banish this destructive insect; as our climate is as favorable to the culture of the locust tree, as that of the Middle and Southern States. But a knowledge of the ravages of the insect, brings them to the conclusion, that the remedy proposed by Mr Bacon is not so effectual or satisfactory, as to justify them in awarding to him the Society's premium, though he merits their thanks for his experiments, and the laudable spirit which gave rise to them.

The only regular, and certainly the most meritorious application for premium, was Capt. John Mackay's, whose mode of treatment is set forth in the subjoined communication.

His orchard, in Weston, was visited and carefully inspected. It is on a side hill, with a gradual descent inclining to the north.

The soil is a heavy dark loam, originally very rocky. The trees, about one hundred and forty in number, cover about three acres of ground; their distance from each other is two rods. The trees, it appears, were set out partly in the spring of 1823 and partly in the spring of 1824. The ground, having been previously ploughed, was kept

up till 1827. Since then, they have been hoed round twice a year. Their appearance was certainly very thrifty, with a smooth bark, and every indication of careful attention. Their measurement was generally from twelve to fourteen inches.

In noticing Mr Mackay's method, it cannot be doubted, that a slight movement of the surface, often than he practised, would be expedient, even four or five times a year, as having a tendency to discourage weeds and the encroachment of the grass sward, as well as to facilitate the passage of the dews and showers to the roots; whilst the aggregate labor would be little increased thereby.

That this should not have forced itself into observation, can only be accounted for, by the fact, that in the use of ashes, the invariable production of weeds, consequent on the application of barn manure, was avoided. It may be doubted also, whether the stimulating principle in the wood ashes, to the extent of one peck to a tree, every other year, was the best course of procedure.—The process of vegetation is gradual, but constant and never ceasing. The means of fertile growth, therefore, should be in reference to this order of nature. An annual dressing seems most fitly to conduce to the mixture and enrichment of soil, the process of fermentation, and the best supply for vegetable growth. It would therefore follow, that a supply of a less quantity, annually afforded, would be better and safer, as the danger of sudden excess, often injurious, would be avoided. To what extent ashes or other stimulating principles may be applied, can only be determined by careful experiments. It has been recommended and used to advantage of late, by many cultivators, is well known. Many too suppose, that the volatility and pungency of their salts are offensive and discouraging to the approach of the borer, and all insects, vermin, &c.

The general result, from personal examination made by the committee on premiums for the best managed apple orchards in this vicinity, for several years past, have most satisfactorily evinced, how invariably, in eight or ten years, an orchard may, with proper attention, be brought forward from the seed into good bearing. The practices in which these skilful cultivators appear to concur, may be briefly stated. First, to be careful not to set the tree beneath the upper stratum of earth or black soil. To go deeper is to insure the canker and a diseased condition. In a light soil, a burrow or two of stones beneath the upper stratum, prevents the passage of the roots into a poorer soil, whilst it supplies moisture when most needed; and artificially, in a part at least, affords that advantage for which a rocky soil is invariably distinguished. Secondly, to have the land previously ploughed, and kept up for two or three years, taking care not to disturb the roots. After this, the land may be laid down to grass, and the surface near the trees occasionally slightly stirred, to prevent weeds and give a more ready passage of air and water about the root. Thirdly, about eight shovels of compost manure or five or six quarts of ashes, may be put to advantage at the root, and spread about in the spring.

To keep an orchard in a good bearing state, when it is deemed inexpedient to plough, from a

fear of injury to the roots, the land should be kept in good condition from frequent top dressing.

As to the applications to the body of the tree for a defence against vermin, &c, the subject is in a course of experiment.

The rubbing with a coarse cloth with soap and sand, and a wash with waste soap suds, appears both beneficial and economical.

A wash, also, has been in use by many, and it is highly recommended by the Messrs Winship, "as preventing the destructive effects of the borer, killing the moss, and destroying other insects which injure the health of the tree, and giving vigor thereto. We recommend," say they, "one pound of potash to three quarts of water, to be laid on with a brush."

A coat of lime and cow-manure was used by Mr Mackay, mixed with clay, one third each, brought to the consistency of a suitable wash to be applied with a brush. This is in frequent practice and has been thought well of, as discouraging to insects. It may be a proper consideration, whether in the use of materials on the bodies of trees, in washes, there has not been some excess? Can the color of the bark be so unnaturally changed to a yellow hue, without injury? Or is the effect so superficial as not to deserve regard?

Although the committee do not feel authorized upon the principles which guide the Society, to recommend that a premium be awarded for this brief communication, they yet, for the presentation of this important subject to notice, with the degree of care and skill evidenced by a thriving condition of the orchard, recommend that a premium be paid to Captain John Mackay, of twenty dollars.

In the visits made to several successful and highly skilful cultivators of the apple orchard,† it was lamentable to observe, that in most situations the borer had made his deadly visits. As a preventive, lime at the root has been recommended.

But the insect goes higher up. Some of our trustees have cased about the stem some way up, with lime mortar; but here the same objection applies, and nothing short of a complete envelopment of the trunk would seem to be wholly effectual.

In closing their report, the committee are aware of the motives which induced the society to lessen the frequency of Cattle Shows, with a view of applying the funds to certain objects in agriculture, which recent discoveries in science and arts have made interesting.

It is with regret, therefore, that they are obliged to state, that notwithstanding the offer of the whole income of the funds of the Society, as well as what arises from the liberality of the State, they are not able to present to the public more multiplied experiments, on the various subjects submitted to them.

The ploughing in of green crops is important,

* See Mr Wheeler's communication in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iv. page 348; also, Messrs Winship's, vol. viii. page 234.

† The orchards of C. Davis, Esq. Roxbury; A. Baldwin, Esq. Milton; Col. Phinney, Lexington; Mr Harding, Waltham, and Mr Crosby, of —, all of which indicated most skilful management.

and occupies much attention abroad. The subject of live hedges must in many parts of the country become prospectively important. So also the ingenuity of our manufacturers might present many improved implements of agriculture. To all of which subjects attention was invited, and liberal premiums offered.

The novelty of the mode may perhaps in some degree account for this, and the committee can only hope that our intelligent husbandmen may more readily show forth their good practices, for which it is well known many of them are so distinguished.

By order of the committee.

JOHN WELLES, Chairman.

Boston, Jan. 14, 1852.

ITEMS IN RURAL ECONOMY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. BY THE EDITOR.

Salt in Agriculture.—A writer for the *Gardener's Magazine*, with the signature "Agronomer," in treating of salt as a manure, &c, says in substance, that its use may be comprehended under two general heads, viz. *destroying weeds and worms*. I find I can keep a large coach yard perfectly free from moss and weeds, for less than a shilling a year. This to gardeners must be very acceptable. When families go from home, the weeding of pavements is often a tedious job. I can also keep my gravel walks clear of moss and weeds at a tenth of the expense of breaking-up, raking, rolling, &c. Care should be taken in salting the walks, not to let any drop on the box-edges, as it kills that also and makes it very unsightly; it has also been found to discolor some of the skirts of ladies' dresses. I found it very effectual in destroying worms, &c, in the tan-pits, but the cure proved a great deal worse than the disease, as it chilled the whole surface of the tan, and it was a good way down. Nothing but manure to putrefaction, and yet it acts on certain bodies in a wonderful manner. It commenced operations against the curb-stones of the tan-pit at this place, and would soon have reduced them to a heap of sand, if I had not scraped them well and painted them also. And here, I believe, I have let out the secret why salt has been supposed to be a sort of manure, as it not only kills worms and weeds, but even acts upon certain earths and stones, in a similar manner that severe frosts do.

Equivocal Production of Plants.—It is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon, that the earth when dug to the depth of eight or ten feet, or more, produces many sorts of plants, provided it is advantageously exposed to the sun; but what is more extraordinary, is that this new vegetation frequently affords plants of kinds which have never been remarked in the country. It is natural to ask, whence came these plants? Can it be admitted that the seeds of those new plants were contained in the several kinds of earth? But could all these seeds, which had been perhaps above 3000 years under ground, without having ever been exposed to the action of the sun, have preserved the power of germinating? If we strew ashes on high and arid heaths, we shall see, some time afterwards, clover and vetches growing there, though those two plants had never before been seen on those places. Shall we believe that the seeds of the clover and the vetches were previously in the ground, and only waited for a stimulus to germinate? But how did the seeds come

there? We know that high and arid heaths never produce clover; it cannot therefore be considered as proceeding from a plant which formerly grew there. But even did we admit the possibility that these kinds of earth may contain clover seed, this opinion cannot be maintained in some parts of East Friesland, where wild clover is made to grow by strewing pearl ashes on peat marshes.—*Bull. Univ.*

Cheap and efficacious Manure.—Raise a platform of earth on the head land of a field, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length according to the quantity wanted. On this first stratum of earth, lay a thin stratum of lime, fresh from the kiln; dissolve or slack this with salt brine from the rose of a watering-pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken and mixed, so that the whole mass may be thoroughly incorporated. This compost has been used in Ireland, has doubled the crops of potatoes and cabbages, and is said to be superior to stable dung.—*James Reed, in Gard. Mag.*

Caterpillars.—An edict is published annually by the government of the Netherlands, ordering all the proprietors of lands, and farmers, to clear off caterpillars from the trees twice a year, viz. before the 25th of March and the 25th of April, under pain of the infliction of a certain penalty, determined by law. Would not a law to that effect in this country be of service?

Pearl Barley as a substitute for Rice.—This substance is much used and highly recommended in England and Scotland. The conductor of the *Gardener's Magazine*, some time since, observed, that a grocer in London, (Robinson,) has obtained a patent for preparing barley in a manner which would give it the appearance of rice.

Method of destroying Moles in meadows or gardens.—Collect earth-worms, kill them, and mix them up with the powder of *nux vomica*. After the mixture has remained in a heap twenty-four hours, take the worms and place one or two here and there in the routes and holes of the moles. The desired effect is said to be a certain result.

From the *Geeseon Farmer*.

STRAW.

Since the introduction of threshing machines into this part of the country, it is a very common thing to see large heaps of straw around the barns where they have been in operation. Many farmers are at a loss what to do with it, or how to manage it to the best advantage; while others are so indifferent to these things, that to get it out of the way with the least trouble, is their only care.

It is an object of the highest importance to every judicious farmer, to understand the right application of manures. Plants need food as well as animals; and he who neglects to feed the former, might with as much propriety neglect the latter; for without the former, the latter could not exist. The existence of man and all the inferior animals, depend upon the annual quantity of plants which the earth brings forth for our use. But by a careless mode of culture and a neglect to supply the proper nourishment, the best soils will soon begin to degenerate, and at last refuse to pay the husbandman for his toil.

Dry straw is considered by some to be worth

but little for manure; and it is worth nothing, indeed, so long as it remains in this state. Others are prevented from applying it on account of its comparative bulk, and the consequence is, it is suffered to remain in the barn-yard, exposed to sun and rain, until it is reduced by fermentation to a black mass of carbonaceous matter.

By this means much of the manure is lost by evaporation, and the noxious gases constantly emanating from such a body, render the atmosphere very impure, and are oftentimes the cause of much sickness and disease; the neglect of man, thus suffering these gases to poison the air which he breathes; which if properly applied, would be converted by the order of nature into the most healthful nutriment.

The true economical method of making the most of manures, is to bury the whole under the soil before fermentation commences; in this manner the whole is saved. When decomposition takes place, the gases, as fast as liberated, are taken up by the roots of the growing plants, entering into new combinations and forming new plants, flourish for a period, and then wither and decay like the former. But to return to my subject—the best method of applying straw as a manure, is to spread it over the ground intended for corn, so as to completely cover it. When the ground is ploughed, a man should follow the plough with a rake, raking the straw into the furrow for a space just wide enough for the next furrow.

It is necessary that the ground should be ploughed deep, and the straw raked in and trod down completely; the raker walking in the furrow to tread the straw down, so that it may be all covered by the plough. The ground should not be ploughed again, as it would plough up the straw. If it is well covered, but little of it will be disturbed when working among the corn. The effects of the manure will be the greatest at the latter end of the season, when it is most needed. At the time of the filling out of the ears, the action of the manure in this way is peculiarly adapted to the purpose, as it then exerts its greatest influence, and causes the cob to be covered with kernels of good size to the very end.

The effects of manures applied in this manner last longer, although their immediate influence is not quite so energetic.

"It appears from the experiments of Hassenzpatz," says Dr Thompson, "that substances employed as manures, produce effects in times proportioned to their degree of putrefaction; those substances which are most putrid, producing the most speedy effects, and of course sooner losing their efficacy. Having manured two pieces of the same kind of soil, the one with a mixture of dung and straw, highly putrefied, the other with the same mixture newly made and the straw almost fresh, he observed, that during the first year, the plants which grew on the land manured with putrefied dung, produced a much better crop than the other; but the second year, (no new dung being added,) the ground which had been manured with the unputrefied dung, produced the best crop. The same thing took place the third year, after which both seemed to be equally exhausted."

The Vine.—A writer on the cultivation of the vine in Sidney, states, that the blight after the fruit is set, may be prevented by ringing the old wood which sustains the young branch.

SWINE.

The following was added to the American edition of *Moubray on Poultry*, &c., just published by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee; and was written and prepared for that work by the editor of the *New England Farmer*.

The Hon. Oliver Fiske, of Worcester, has rendered great service to the community by introducing to the notice of farmers in this county, a variety of this animal, called the Bedford breed.

The following is an extract from a letter to Mr Fiske, written by his Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts, and President of the Worcester Agricultural Society; originally published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. p. 222.

"I have great pleasure in voluntarily offering myself, as your compurgator in the representations with which you have recently favored the public, of the Bedford breed of swine. The care and perseverance which have marked your attention to the prospects and value of these animals, and the success which has followed your exertions to introduce them to the favor of *practical* farmers, require, at least, an acknowledgment of obligation from all those who have been particularly benefited by your liberality, and from no one more than from myself. This breed of swine has taken the place of a long legged, long nosed, flat sided, thriftless race, called by some the *Irish* breed, by others the *Russian*, which would barely pay by their weight for ordinary keeping, and never for one half the expense of fattening, if, indeed, grain would make them fat.

"I had three pigs butchered from the same litter, precisely seven and a half months old. Their weights when dressed were 230, 235, and 238½ pounds. One sold in Boston for 6½ cents per pound; the other was put up for family use.—The expense of keeping and fattening these pigs, I am satisfied, was less than any other breed I have ever raised; and the proportion of bone and offal to the valuable parts, was surprisingly small. I have fifteen more on my farm, part designed for the market in the spring, and part to be kept over as store swine; and their appearance will furnish ocular satisfaction of the propriety of all which has been said in favor of the breed."

The above is followed by a communication from the Hon. O. Fiske, in which he says, "I have obtained the following account of the introduction of this breed of swine, from the Hon. T. Pickering. He saw them first on a farm of Gen. Ridgely, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia. Gen. R. informed him that they were brought to this country as a present to Gen. Washington, from the Duke of Bedford, who committed them to the care of an English farmer by the name of Parkinson. This man took a farm in the neighborhood of Baltimore; but instead of sending the swine to Gen. Washington, Parkinson sold them. Gen. Ridgely esteemed them very highly, and sent Col. Pickering a pair of them, in a vessel bound to Salem.

"Mr John Reed, of Roxbury, obtained the breed from Col. P.'s stock. From Mr Reed I obtained the offspring from separate litters, and transferred them to Worcester, where by avoiding the breed directly *in and in*, I have preserved them without degenerating. The race is most perfect and valuable when unadulterated; but affords a most valuable improvement to our native breed, when judiciously crossed."

Capt. John Mackay, of Boston, has exhibited at Brighton, a peculiar and excellent breed of swine, which have repeatedly received premiums from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The author of *Gleanings in Husbandry*, an English work of merit, says, "There is an animal kept tame in some of the East India Islands, called *Baby-roussa*, of the same genus as the common swine; which, if it would bear our climate, would be a useful animal, as it lives solely on herbs and the leaves of trees, and never ravages gardens like swine; the flesh is well tasted."

The West India Islands and the Azores ought not to be forgotten, as producing a fine and delicate breed of pigs, originally, it might be presumed, Spaniards, which have at various periods found their way thither; such have been used for the purpose of refining our native breeds.

South America has also a fine breed of pigs. At Lord Somerville's show, in 1809, Mr Gibbs, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture, exhibited a black wild pig from Monte Video. The sow and litter were imported together, and were very savage. They were deep in form, with very fine bone. One of them fattened very young to twenty-four stone, and although ripe and carrying a sufficient quantity of *flair*, it had more flesh in proportion, in the opinion of the butcher, than he had ever before witnessed. There was the least possible offal, the inside seeming to be filled with flesh. It was remarked, that the great gut was smaller than the smallest gut of a small pig. This pork was excellent, inclining to the savory.

It has never occurred, that I am aware, to our breeders, to preserve any of the fine foreign varieties pure, whence possibly a still more delicate pork might be raised than any we at present possess, granting the attempt were made with those which furnish muscular flesh or lean, as well as fat. Some of the wild swine of the opposite continent are well adapted to such purpose, and are besides very prolific. Most countries abounding with forests have herds of swine; these animals, under such circumstance, being always ready to quit domestication. I remember, very many years ago, two young boars retiring, on French leave, to an extensive wood, then the property of Mrs Eldred, between Colchester and Mersea Island, which became subsequently, during several years, the terror of the neighborhood.

From the Farmer's Manual.

HARVEST.

For this most important business, you have had a whole season or I may say nearly a whole year to prepare. I presume, not one single farmer has left this employment to be attended to collaterally, when some other jobs may be finished; but has had his eyes open upon it as a work of the first moment, and is now ready with hands, and tools, and teams, provided. Your rye harvest first claims your attention; is the straw all turned, excepting at the joints? and is your kernel become so hard that you cannot mash it between your thumb and finger? or is the straw below the ear become so dry, that no juice can be forced out by twisting it? You may put in the sickle, if the weather is fine, and cut, and bind, and shock as you go, generally. But if your stalk is very stout and your ear full and heavy, let your gavils lie until the after part of the day, (thundergusts excepted.) You may then bind and shock, stack or cart,

with safety, provided you house your grain where it can have free air, or your mows do not become too large; in this case, your grain will need more curing. The advantages of beginning early upon your harvest, are several.

1. Your grain will yield more and whiter flour: will waste less by shelling. Your harvesting will be expedited, so as to prevent the waste of shelling, by having your last cuttings become too ripe, as is common when the first cuttings become fully ripe, at the commencement of harvest. You will have more time to attend to your turnip crops upon stubble lands, before the wheat harvest or after the wheat harvest. You will also be in readiness for your wheat harvest, which you may cut and manage as in your rye harvest. If you take the same precautions against heat in your grain as in your clover, by having your mows ventilated underneath with proper openings up through the mow, for the circulation of air, the trouble will be trifling compared with the safety and benefit.—When your harvest is housed, you have secured the prime object of your farm—bread,—this is truly the staff of life, the basis of good husbandry and good living.

If you discover a rust upon the straw of your rye or wheat, as is common upon lands highly manured with rich compost or yard dung, you may conclude vegetation is checked, and that your grain either begins or will soon begin to shrink.

Lose no time with your sickle; cut down your grain if the kernel is formed into a consistence; the juices in the stalk will afford more nutriment to the kernel in the gavel, than when standing, and your crop will be saved from ruin. This method is always safe and must never be omitted. When your straw is cured, shock, stack, or house it, as before. One or two days in good weather, will cure your grain in this state; but if the weather proves foul, bind and stack, or shock, for security, and open your stacks in fair weather, until they are fit to house. Every consideration must give place to the saving of your crop. Ridge-in with one boot ridges, such stubble lands as you design to winter-fallow for spring crops.

To Escape the effects of Lightning.—It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron gates or palisades, at such times; metals of all kinds having so strong an attraction for lightning, as frequently to draw it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in a house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder storm. The nearer a person is to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest evil to be apprehended from lightning, is the explosion of powder-magazines.—These may, in a great degree, be secured from danger, by insulation or by lining the bulk-heads and floorings with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expense of which will not be great.

Curculio.—This little enemy to our stone fruits has not been as destructive this year as it was the last, and the prospect is now fair for a fine crop of cherries, plums and peaches. Apple orchards in this vicinity promise much fruit. The striped cucumber-bug has been less injurious to cucumber and melon plants this season, than it was last year. Wheat continues to promise a fine crop. — *Genesee Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Magazine.

ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.

If a piece of limestone be weighed before burning and again after burning, it will be found to have lost considerably; and the loss will be in proportion to the purity of the limestone and the accuracy of the burning process. The substance expelled by means of the heat was first ascertained by Dr Black, to be fixed air or carbonic acid gas; and the quantity of it which escapes in the burning lime, when collected and weighed, is precisely equal to the difference of weight between limestone and quick lime. In one hundred parts of pure carbonate of lime, the loss in burning will be fortyfour; and this having been determined by the most accurate experiments, furnishes a criterion which may be of the utmost advantage in examining the comparative purity of different limestones. For instance, let a piece of limestone of three hundred grains be weighed exactly, and burnt in a strong fire; let it be weighed again upon cooling, and if it has lost fortyfour per cent or one hundred and thirtytwo grains, the limestone is of the purest kind; but as it never happens that any of our limestones are so pure as this, in any two given specimens, the one which has lost most weight in burning, so as to come nearest to this, is the purest, and the quarry from whence it may be taken should be preferred. Such accuracy may be admissible in preparing lime for building purposes; but for agricultural uses, the proportion of siliceous sand or clay to be found in limestone, deserves no consideration.

There is another mode of examining substances which contain carbonate of lime, which is more generally applicable, and is so simple that it may be resorted to by persons almost entirely ignorant of chemistry. The carbonic acid, which, as I have stated, escapes from lime in the process of burning, is so slightly united with it, that it may be separated by any of the mineral acids. Hence when we suspect the existence of carbonate of lime in any substance, if it is first powdered and then a little spirit of sea-salt diluted with water poured on it, the fixed air is disengaged, and occasions a boiling motion called effervescence, which is considered to indicate the presence of carbonate of lime. Any gentleman, particularly, living in a limestone district, would do well to examine every substance resembling marl or gravel by this criterion, by which a mine of wealth, hitherto disregarded, may be laid open to him. Vinegar would answer equally well for the purpose of a test; but if it is the farmer's intention to determine the proportion of carbonate of lime in any substance, he must have recourse to the muriatic acid or spirit of sea-salt. The whole apparatus necessary for this experiment, are a bottle of the acid, a glass funnel, some filtering paper, a small pestle and mortar, and a pair of accurate scales, with a series of weights descending from one hundred to a single grain. Such gentlemen as possess scales for weighing gold, which have long ceased to be of any use in their original destination, will do well to apply them to this purpose.

The filtering paper should be well dried, and formed with the hand so as to fit the inside of the glass funnel.

The acid should be diluted by the addition of two thirds of water. Substances intended to be operated upon, should be dried in the air and kept in bottles well corked.

One hundred grains appear to be sufficient for one experiment.

Keeping stacks clear of rats and mice.—Take one pound of nitre or salpêtre, and one pound of alum; dissolve them together in two pints of spring or well water; get a firlo^t of bran and make a mash thereof, putting in two pints of the above liquid, and mixing all together. When you build your stacks, every second course take a handful or two of said mash and throw upon them, till they come to the casing. Allowing your stacks to stand twenty years, rats or mice will not come near them.

From the Worcester Freeman.

CUCUMBERS.

Although this is rather an article of luxury than absolute necessity, yet it is one so easily obtained by every person and consequently of so general use, a few observations on its culture may not be unacceptable to our agricultural friends.

It can hardly have escaped the notice of the most unobserving, that during the fore part of the season, many of the blossoms on cucumber vines are what are usually denominated "false blows," which never produce fruit. We have seen it stated by a writer on gardening, that to prevent the appearance of these, and greatly to increase the productiveness of the vines when the plants have but two rough leaves, a stage to which they arrive within a few days after they first come up, the bud or top of the vine should be carefully cut off with a small knife or pair scissors, above these rough leaves, but not too close to them. This causes the plant to put forth runners sooner than it otherwise would do, in greater numbers and nearer the root of the plant; and thus it becomes more productive and at an earlier period than those plants on which this operation is not performed.

What the effect produced by such treatment is, we cannot say from personal experience, but a friend has informed us that he made the experiment last year, and that its success far exceeded expectation. The plants treated in this manner, produce fruit several days earlier and in greater abundance during the whole season, than others which were planted at the same time and in the same hills with them, which were not topped.

It is a common error, not only in relation to cucumbers, but also as to almost all other vegetables of this class, that too great a number are suffered to grow on a given quantity of ground. For instance, it is not unusual to find on a square rod, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty plants, which is at least too great a number by one half.

The root of the cucumber extends many feet in all directions; the fruits require, in order to be of a good quality, a large quantity of juices from the vine; and consequently, where too many plants are suffered to remain, the earth cannot yield the requisite supply, and instead of continuing vigorous and productive through the season, becomes feeble and barren.

Another common error in the culture of this vegetable, is suffering the vines to rest upon the ground. If instead of this, people would take the trouble of sticking them, or while the plants are

* The Scotch firlo varies, but is generally somewhat more than a Winchester bushel.

small laying between the hills brushwood, their labor would be richly compensated.

BONE-DUST FOR GRAIN.

The exportation of bones from Germany to England, constitutes a singular epoch in the annals of commerce. Myriads of tons have been already exported, without glutting the market or causing a cessation of the demand. In the vicinity of the North Sea, mills have been erected to pulverize them. This bone-powder or bone-dust, was long ago exclusively applied to the purposes of hot-houses, by German horticulturists; but the English, emboldened by their riches, have extended its use to general objects of agriculture, and fertilize by these expensive means, their cold, humid, and poorest lands, bringing them to the highest state of cultivation.

There is consequently a proverb, that "one ton of German bone-dust saves the importation of ten tons of German corn." As Malta formerly covered her naked rocks with foreign soil, so does England now fertilize her clay and sandy heaths with German bones. Near the sea shore, even the church yards are robbed of their venerable relics, which is only ironically excused by rendering the German bone trade popular.

An agriculturist having instituted some experiments to test the effects of this manure, obtained the following results:—1st. That in respect to the quantity of the corn, it effects a change as seven to five; in respect to quality, as five to four; in regard to the durability of the energy of the soil, as three to two.

It likewise yields the following collateral advantages:—1st. It destroys weeds. 2d. It diminishes the necessity of suffering the land to lay fallow. 3d. This concentrated manure or substitute for manure, is more easy of conveyance, less laborious to spread, and can with facility be applied to the steepest vineyards or other inaccessible lands, either in mountainous countries or in wet meadow land. 4th. It renders agriculture practicable without cattle, breeding, grazing, &c.

ONIONS FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL.

To give some idea to those who have not thought on the subject, of the effects of age upon a cultivated soil, I shall here mention a fact that struck me as being not a little singular at the time it occurred. At Dunstaffnage, near Oban in Argyshire, Scotland, which is a mountainous country and naturally a barren soil, a small garden was pointed out to me, on which was growing at the time one of the finest crops of onions I had ever seen. I took notice of it with some degree of surprise, because I had seen no other crop of onions in that district that was tolerable; but my surprise was a good deal augmented on being told, that the present crop in that garden was by no means remarkable; that it had been cropped with onions, year after year, from time immemorial; that the present owner of it, who was a man above eighty years of age, had never seen any other crop than onions upon that ground; and that the oldest person alive, when he was a boy, had told him the same thing, and the crop was always an excellent one. Dunstaffnage was a royal palace, belonging to the kings of Scotland at an early period of their history almost beyond record, and there can be little reason to doubt that this garden was brought under cultivation at that time, so that it cannot

now be less than five hundred years old, and probably several hundred years more. I question much if the soil could have been rendered capable of producing successive crops of such fine onions, for a great many years after it was first turned up from the waste, by any device that the ingenuity of man could have suggested. To judge, then, of the most profitable mode of cropping such old soils, by the same rules that would apply to those which had not had time to be fully matured, would be very absurd. Many cases of this sort would no doubt occur on our survey of the Netherlands, could it be properly effected.—*Dr Anderson.*

BATHING.

Cold Bath.—1. We are never to enter the cold bath when the temperature of the body is below the standard of health; if it is a few degrees above this, the bathing will be proportionably more grateful and invigorating.

2. We should never remain long in the water, no longer than to secure a vigorous reaction. The common mistake on this point is, not only to remain in the water till the glow of warmth arising from the shock is established, but till it is dissipated by continuing in the water too long, or by returning too often.

3. We are to bathe before breakfast, or better before dinner.

4. We are to bathe when the stomach is empty or nearly so. And,

5. We are to bathe every second or third day only; or if our bathing depends on the tide, we may bathe several days in succession and then omit as many.

Warm Bath.—1. The warm bath should be entered by persons in health, at ninetythree degrees of heat, and after waiting a few minutes and attending to the sensations, its temperature should be so altered, if any alteration is required, as to render it the most grateful to our feelings.

2. The best time for bathing is the forenoon, after the breakfast is digested. The cases in which it is preferable or expedient to bathe in the morning or evening, are few, and to be regarded as exceptions to the general rule.

3. It is not easy to point out as a general direction, any precise period as the best time for remaining in the bath. It will often be useful to remain in the bath for half an hour, or even an hour.

4. The frequency of bathing should also depend much on circumstances. When the bath is taken to prevent disease and improve health, and is well borne, it may be used every second or third day.

5. Bathing should be preceded and followed by exercise.—*Dr Coffin.*

IRISH PEASANT.

Let us take another view of the inmate of the cabin, for he may be found of all tints. Observe the half-clad peasant, breasting the storm with wiry sinews, his ragged coat streaming in the wind, travelling to some neighboring market with a load on his shoulders. This load is a web of linen cloth, for which, should he be fortunate enough, he may obtain from 6d. to 10d. a yard.

And this trifling sum is all that this man obtains for a yard of cloth, after having grown his own flax on land for which he must pay from thirty to eighty shillings per acre; after the labor attending

the pulling, watering, drying, crigging, dressing, spinning, weaving, and taking to market. Then, with the proceeds of the sale of this cloth, together with the sale of his corn, (for these men generally rent three or four acres of ground,) he contrives to pay his rent. While himself and family live or rather drag out a miserable existence, entirely on potatoes; for his ducks and fowls, geese and turkeys, are all brought to market to enable him to purchase something to cover his nakedness; nor will his utmost exertions enable him to procure better fare.—*London.*

CURIOUS PEACH TREE.

We have lately examined a peach tree which was raised from the seed by Mr A. Brown, of the town of Greece in this county, which is a great curiosity, as exhibiting variations from the common laws of vegetation. At the season when other trees put forth their blossoms, there may be seen upon this a great number of button shaped buds or projections, corresponding in situation to the blossoms on other trees, which, instead of expanding and showing petals or flower leaves, send out from thirty to forty small peaches. As these increase in size they make a singular appearance, and would have us to conclude, that the stamens and petals, by some unaccountable process, had been changed into rudiments of fruit. It is not uncommon among garden flowers, to see those monstrosities which we call double flowers, (as the double peony,) in which all the stamens have been converted into petals, from which circumstance such flowers do not produce seed; but we do not recollect to have seen an instance where stamens and petals both, appeared to have been converted into capsules or fruit. Should any of our nurserymen have noticed the like sports of nature, we would be glad to hear from them.—*Genesee Farmer.*

VINES IN POTS.

Any one who is curious to have vines in pots, full grown, should, at the time of pruning, take the stem through the hole in the bottom of the pot, and lay the rest of the vine from the bottom of the pot in the ground, they thus shoot much sooner. For such purposes, I take the old shoots that are to be cut out that season. For the pots, I use the same compost as for the border. I always keep rotten dung about the pots, as it makes the vines strike much sooner than keeping the pots dry. I have had twenty six good bunches in a pot, and could have had more, but for thinning. When the fruit is at maturity, I cut the old bunch by the bottom of the pot, and remove the plant at pleasure, for ornament.

I have often taken notice, that in some sorts of vines the foliage turns brown, just as if it had got a little frost. Such vines are generally on a clay soil or on a bottom that does not let the roots push freely, so causing a stagnation of the sap.—*Caldonian Horticultural Society.*

HOP TOPS.

The hop forms an excellent substitute for asparagus, and the tops may be had the whole year round. Hop tops also form an admirable ingredient for a variety of dishes, such as soups, omelets, &c. Long experience in the practice of cookery, both in this and in my native country, for upwards of forty years, makes me bold in recommending hop tops. I was for some time in the kitchen of

the king of Sardinia, where the art was practised in all its branches. I was afterwards thirtyfour years with the Hon. D. F. Halyburton, as cook and house-steward. He being of delicate constitution, and eating no sort of animal food whatsoever, I was, on his account, obliged to study varieties of vegetable dishes. Hop tops formed one, on which I by chance stumbled and of which he very highly approved, finding it agreeable and very wholesome.—*Id.*

On Grafting the Vine.—This has been practised with perfect success at the Royal Gardens at Potsdam. The grafting is done as near the ground as possible, and grafts are chosen to be equal in diameter to the stock, so that both sides of the bark of the graft and that of the stock may fit exactly together. After being tied, the soil must be raised to cover the graft, and when the stock is too high this may easily be accomplished by a flower-pot filled with earth. By this way of engrafting, grapes may be obtained the first year, as large and plentiful as on any other vines.—*Id.*

The Crops.—The warm delightful weather with which the country has been blessed, during the last few weeks, has given a new aspect to the country and vegetation. The crop of hay which is now in process of gathering is abundant and remarkably excellent in richness. Wheat and rye promise rich crops and a full garner to our husbandmen. In a ride through the meadows the other day, we noticed their almost exclusive devotion to various kinds of grain; a field of broom corn scarcely showing itself. Indian corn, however, looks feeble and sickly, and the crop must be small and valueless. The apple trees promise an unusual rich return, and other fruits not so bad or deficient in quantity as was anticipated. Cherries, strawberries, green peas, and other fruit and vegetable luxuries, are now abundant here.—*Northampton Courier.*

Diseases of Peach Trees.—The grub worm or borer, so injurious to peach trees, is not killed by a strong solution of corrosive sublimate. The best method is to examine the roots for a few inches under the surface, two or three times, at the season when most liable to be injured. With a sharp pointed knife, the worms may be detected and cut out. Tan-bark put around the roots, four or five inches deep, preserves them. If any one tree shows indications of the yellows, it should be immediately cut down or dug up. Soon after the tree is attacked by the yellows, several feeble branches grow out together in various parts of the limbs.—*New York Farmer.*

The Season.—A gentleman who has just returned from an excursion up the valley of the Connecticut river, informs us that the warm delightful weather for the last two or three weeks, has given a new aspect to vegetation in that region, and that the farmers are not without hope of yet seeing their crops fully ripened in their season. Hay will be abundant and cheap; apples will be more numerous than was anticipated; corn is coming forward rapidly, but cannot be quite as productive as usual; while cherries, strawberries, and all the early and delicate fruits, are at present enjoyed in full perfection.—*Boston Traveller.*

A London paper says, that 112,000,000 lbs. of butter are consumed annually in London.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, July 11, 1832.

CLOSE OF THE TENTH VOLUME.

The lapse of time has brought us to the close of another and the tenth annual volume of the New England Farmer. We shall not attempt a retrospect of our labors, nor shall we trouble our readers with promises nor anticipations of future exertions. What we have done is humbly submitted as the only pledge we can offer for what we hope to perform. A tolerable share of industry, and an anxious desire to render services to our country and mankind, are our only claims to patronage; and on these we shall continue to rely until we shall perceive indications that our services are not wanted, or not appreciated, in the sphere to which we are devoting our labors.

Present appearances are favorable to the continued prosperity of the New England Farmer. It is true we have long been in the field, but it is wide and every day brings some useful novelty to notice, or gives new views of well known objects, which may lead to some improvement in the great arts to which our publication is devoted. We hope that our correspondents will continue to lighten our labors and cheer us in our course, by the results of experience and the deductions of agricultural and horticultural science, till with the aid of our own humble but unremitting efforts, the community may be benefited to the full extent of what our best friends and patrons have ever been led to anticipate.

The *Index* to the tenth volume of the New England Farmer is nearly completed, and will be printed and forwarded to our subscribers with all possible expedition.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR JULY.

Clean and prepare your ground where your early crops of peas, spinach, cauliflowers, and cabbages grow, and all other vacant spots, to cultivate thereon such plants as are proper to supply your table in autumn and winter, with later-grown productions. You may continue to sow crops of small salading every eight or ten days; but they should now be sown on shady borders, or else be shaded by mats, occasionally, from the mid-day sun, and frequently watered, both before and after the plants appear above ground. You may now plant out your celery plants in trenches, unless you have already performed that operation.—About the middle of July, and from that time to the end of the first week in August, you may sow turnips. Thin and transplant such lettuces as were sown last month; and sow more lettuce seed in the beginning, middle, and last week of this month, in order to have a constant supply for the table. Sow likewise, radishes; and in the last week of this month, a good crop of spinach may be sown for autumn use; it will not then be so liable to run to seed as in the preceding months. It is a good practice to sow early kinds of cabbages about this time, for a supply of good greens during autumn. Collect all kinds of seeds as they come to maturity, cutting off or pulling up the stems with the seeds attached, as they ripen. Spread them in some airy place under cover, turning them now and then, that the seeds may dry and harden gradually, and be careful not to lay them so thick as to hazard their heating and fermenting. When they are sufficiently dry, beat out and clean the seeds,

and deposit them in bags or boxes till wanted. Give water to such plants as require it, but let this be always done in the evening, that it may be of use to the vegetables before the sun shall cause it to evaporate.

You may now inoculate or bud your fruit trees, and, where it can be done without inconvenience, it will be well to turn swine into your orchard to eat the fallen and decayed fruit, and thus destroy the insects which it contains. If, however, this cannot well be done, or you have not swine in sufficient numbers to devour all your fallen fruit, it will be well to gather and carry it from the ground before the insects which inhabit it, make their way into the earth, and make you destructive visitations another season.

CATTLE SHOW, &c, AT NORTHAMPTON.

We have received a handsome handbill containing notices of the "Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures," &c, of the "Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society," which is to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1832. It is too long for us to copy at full length, but we will give an abridgment of some of the leading items. For the best Bull, more than one year old, to be kept for a sire within the limits of the Society for one year from and after the fair, \$8; for other bulls in succession, from the second best \$6, to the fourth best \$1. For the best Milch Cow, above three years old, \$3; for the best two years old Heifer, \$3, &c. For the best pair of Working Oxen, not less than four years old, &c, \$8, &c. For the best pair of Cattle for the stall, \$10, &c. For the best Merino Buck, &c, \$5. For the best Boar, &c, \$4. For the best Stud Horse, &c, \$8. For the best Blue Woollen Cloth, &c, not less than fifteen yards, \$4. For the best Woollen Cloth, other than Blue, &c, \$6. With premiums for a variety of other manufactures, including cassimere, satin, Scotch plaid, flannel, floor carpeting, hearth rugs, cotton counterpanes, woollen counterpanes, stockings, sheetings, diaper, palm-leaf fans, and straw bonnets. For the best Butter, not less than twenty-five pounds, \$3. For the best Cheese, not less than one hundred pounds, \$3. For the best swarms of Bees, \$10; for the five best swarms, \$5, &c. The greatest number of Mulberry Trees, &c, \$15, &c. The greatest quantity of Cocoons, \$5, &c. Best acre of Winter Wheat on old land, \$10, &c. Best acre of Spring Wheat on old land, &c, \$10. For Winter Rye, Indian Corn, Potatoes, similar premiums. The prospectus containing the notices of which the above is an abridgment, is signed by MARK DOOLITTLE, President, and by DANIEL STEEBINS, Cor. and Rec. Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 7, 1832.

The standing committee on ornamental trees, flowers, &c, award the following premiums:—

To Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown, for the best Ranunculus, a premium of four dollars.

To Mr Augustus Aspinwall, of Brookline, for the finest Roses, a premium of five dollars.

To Mr David Haggerston, of Charlestown, for the best Anemones, a premium of three dollars.

Per order, R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

Fruits exhibited.—The specimens of fruit ex-

hibited this day were not numerous, but were all of the most extraordinary quality.

By Elijah Vose, Esq. of Dorchester, Downton Strawberries. By Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown vineyard, Wilmot's Superb Strawberries. By Mr Geo. W. White, from Pomeroy Place in Brighton, Black Tartarian and White Bigarreau Cherries.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

N. B.—The Strawberries and Cherries were very fine specimens, thought to be equal or superior to any ever exhibited at the Hort. Rooms. The show of Roses was rich and choice.

At a meeting held this day, the following gentlemen were admitted members of the Society:—Isaac L. Hedge, of Plymouth; George W. Bond, Francis Skinner, Elbridge Gerry Austin, and B. B. Grant, of Boston.

Fine Roses and other Flowers were exhibited by Messrs John A. Kenrick of Newton, Augustus Aspinwall of Brookline, Messrs Winslip of Brighton, William Kenrick of Newton, Samuel Walker of Roxbury, and Richard Ward of Roxbury.

The following circular was received by the President of the Society, accompanied with two bottles of wine. No. 10 was found to coincide with the description below, but No. 70 had been robbed of its contents by some inquisitive hachanalian, who possessed more taste than honesty.

BROOKLYN, Long Island, }
June 27, 1832. }

Sir—Believing you feel a deep interest in the progress of our agricultural and horticultural concerns, I take the liberty to send you herewith two bottles of American wine, made from a grape lately introduced to our notice and called the Isabella grape.

Bottle No. 10 is the pure juice, to which two pounds of sugar per gallon were added, for fear of its running into the acetous fermentation.

Bottle No. 70 is one third water to two thirds juice. A gallon of brandy was added to a cask of nineteen gallons, three pounds of sugar for each gallon. The grapes from which this wine is made had been packed in wheat bran to preserve them through the winter, but on examining them a month after, I found them taking injury by fermentation, and therefore converted them into wine.

This being my first experiment at wine making, it must be regarded as a mere experiment. I cannot, however, learn that any other person has attempted to make wine of the Isabella grape, and therefore believed that my first essay might be of interest to cultivators generally.

My vineyard is young and covers nearly two acres, planted at different times. Some of the vines commenced bearing last season, and from them I sold about one thousand pounds of grapes, in the New York market. My attempt to keep grapes through the winter, in wheat bran and in dry sand, has failed. I am desirous of ascertaining the best mode of preserving them.

The Isabella vine is probably known to you as a most prolific bearer. It was introduced into Brooklyn from North Carolina, by Mrs Isabella Gibbs, the lady of George Gibbs, Esq. now of St Augustine, Florida. It is the ornament of almost all our yards and gardens, and the farmers and gardeners are beginning to raise the fruit in quantities for the New York market. It is known to thrive well in the western parts of New York, and

I trust is destined to be one of the sources of comfort and profit to our citizens.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

ALDEN SPOONER.

To the Pres. Mass. Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL,

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Nashaway.

July 3. Thermometer 84 at noon; fair. *Iberis amara*, *Convolvulus minor* (a most beautiful annual), *Lilium concolor* (an elegant dwarf lily), *Crocus-lanceolata*, *Spirea ulmaria* (fine perennials), *Phlox carnea*, *Rudbeckia purpurea*, *Verbascum nigra*, and *Dianthus vulgaris*, in bloom.

July 4. Thermometer 81 at noon; fair. Planted Early Frame Cucumbers, (those planted earlier entirely free from bugs in this quarter, Squash and Melon Vines have also escaped their ravages.)

July 5. Thermometer 85; fair; ground getting dry. *Scorzonera tinctoria* (a pretty annual from Tangiers,) in bloom; also, *Crepis rubra*, *Chrysanthemum coronaria* and *Lupinus albus*.

July 6. Thermometer 87; fair; ground very dry. Vines of all kinds look very promising. *Malva rosea*, *Crocus verticillata*, *Dolichopus grandiflora*, and *Cucis canus*, all handsome perennials, in bloom; also, *Crocus tinctoria* and *Silene rubella* (both showy annuals), and *Thunbergia alata* (a superb new creeper from the East Indies).

July 7. Thermometer 86; cloudy.

Among the interesting plants that have recently been introduced into England, by the exertions of distinguished florists, the *Thunbergia alata* (so named from Doct. Thunberg, Professor of Botany in the University of Upsal) from the Eastern coast of Africa, has proved a great acquisition. It was first cultivated in England, in 1825, by R. Barclay, Esq. It is a climbing perennial, easily raised from seeds or cuttings, in light rich mould; comes into flower the first season when quite young, and continues producing numerous beautiful yellow flowers with a rich purple centre, in succession, for many months. It grows well in pots for the parlor, with a small trellis, and will endure a slight frost without injury. We have nearly two hundred plants just coming into flower, from seeds presented us by Dr Ward and Mr Charles Lawrence, of Salem. It does not flower in perfection, however, till the beginning of August. We believe it is in but few American collections.

Jodion Corn, though rather backward in this quarter, looks finely. Rye, which was winter-killed in many instances, was benefited much by the cold spring, and promises a fine crop. Wheat, the culture of which appears to be increasing, what few fields we have seen of it, look well. We noticed an acre of Tea Wheat last week, on the farm of Mr Samuel Whitmarsh at Northampton, that was in excellent condition and promised a heavy crop. Haying has commenced the past week, with the prospect of a good crop.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards, and Gardens, will be held at the Town House, on Saturday evening the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the choice of officers and for transacting such other business as may come before said meeting. DAVID DUDLEY, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 10, 1832.

P. S.—Members having subscription lists and collections, are requested to forward the same to the treasurer.

Cradles.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 504 North Market Street, a few very excellent Grain Cradles. J. R. NEWELL.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, annually for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FEARING & CO.

Beane Plant.
SEEDS of the Beane Plant, in packages of 12½ cents each, for sale at the New England Seed Store, 604 North Market Street.

This is an esteemed medicinal plant for the summer complaints of children; the green leaves thrown into a tumbler of water, converts it into a thin tasteless mucilage. July 4.

Turnip Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 504 North Market street, Boston: White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this establishment.

Also—Ruta Bags of the first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh.

Also—A few packages of Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed, a new variety, highly esteemed in Scotland. Price 12½ cents per paper. July 4.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 12, 1832.

Barefoot.

THE celebrated English Horse Barefoot will return from New York to the Brighton stable about the latter end of June. Barefoot has proved one of the most successful racers of his day, at York, Doncaster, Newmarket, Ascott, &c, and his pedigree exhibits the best blood known. epw May 23.

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendece, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 504 North Market Street, "A treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals." By B. Moubayr, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents.

June 13.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 504 North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.—This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any new in use. May 16.

Brass Balls for Cattle Horns.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Brass Balls for Cattle Horns, improved, which renders them easy for fitting and do not injure the growth of the horn. These balls are not only a safeguard against unsightly animals, but add much to the appearance of a likely animal. June 6.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one Do. Medium, and one Ramage. July 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	103 00	106 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	109 00	112 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	90	100
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime, . . .	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	8	9
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	3
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee, . . .	"	6 12	6 37
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 00	0 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	67	75
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	66	68
Rye, . . .	"	85	90
Barley, . . .	"	75	87
Oats, . . .	"	50	55
HAY, . . .	ewt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	22 00	23
LIME, . . .	cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	10	15
TALLOW, tried, . . .	ewt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, Saxony, . . .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, 3/4ths washed, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	37	35
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	33	35
(Pulled superfine, . . .	"	55	56
1st Lambs, . . .	"	44	45
2d, . . .	"	35	37
3d, . . .	"	28	30
1st Spinning, . . .	"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6½	7
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
lump, best, . . .	"	14	16
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	12	15
Indian, retail, . . .	"	75	
POTATOES, . . .	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 534 Beef Cattle, (including 45 unsold last week,) 8 Cows and Calves, and 2920 Sheep. 155 Beef Cattle and about 400 Sheep unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle.—The unusual number of Cattle at Market has caused a "glut." Sales dull and prices much reduced. We quote the one or four yoke, extra, some of which were engaged last week, at \$6; prime at 5 25 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 4 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves.—A few sales were effected, price not known.

Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep, taken at \$1 50, 1 58, 1 71, 1 88, 2 00, 2 08, 2 17, and 2 33; also, lots of Wethers at \$1 67, 2 00, 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, and 3 00.

Swine.—None at market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—In-market this week, 400 Beef Cattle, 1000 to 1500 Sheep and Lambs. Beef Cattle not all sold, a few remaining over. Sales at fair prices, averaging \$6 25, ranging from 5 50 to 7. Sheep market tolerably brisk, sales from \$2 00 a 4 50. Lambs \$1 50 a 3 00.—Daily Ad.

IN the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Miscellany.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE COLUMBIAN CULTIVATOR.

Son of the soil, inured to toil,

Behold the cultivator,

Lead forth his band to till the loam,

The happiest wight in nature!

O'er Lawyer Pop and Doctor Slop,

And Captain Flash transcendent,

Church, camp and court, he must support,

Or ruin is impendent.

He feeds the great with pride elate,

Their prattlers and their charmers;—

Tips of the ton, ye live upon

The industry of farmers!

And though the train of vile and vain,

Society's excrescences,

Subsistence gain from crime and pain,

Misfortunes and malfesaances,

Farmers may boast they flourish most,

Where all is love and unity—

Where wisdom guides and worth presides,

And crime meets no impunity.

From the Genius of Temperance.

THE WIFE.

"Feel'st thou no joy, no quiet happiness,

No soothing sense of satisfaction, in

Loving and being loved? Is there no weight

Removed from the heart, in knowing there is one

To share all, bear all with thee? To sooth grief,—

Yea, to soften away its human pain

By a superior love, the cup to temper

With words of consolation and sweet hope,

That even its very bitterness shall sweet,

Forgotten in the love that effers it!"—*E. L. Read.*

Woman's love, like the rose blossoming in the arid desert, spreads its rays over the barren plain of the human heart, and while all around it is black and desolate, it rises more strengthened from the absence of every other charm. In no situation does the love of woman appear more beautiful, than in that of wife. Parents, brethren and friends, have claims upon the affections; but the love of a wife is of a distinct and different nature. A daughter may yield her life to the preservation of a parent; a sister may devote herself to a suffering brother; but the feelings which induce her to this conduct are not such as those which lead a wife to follow the husband of her choice, through every pain and peril that can befall him, to watch over him in danger, to cheer him in adversity, and even remain unaltered at his side in the depths of ignominy and shame. It is a heroic devotion which a woman displays in her adherence to the fortunes of a hapless husband. When we behold her in her domestic scenes, a mere passive creature of enjoyment; an intellectual toy, brightening the family circle with her endearments, and prized for the extreme joy which that presence and those endearments are calculated to impart; we can scarcely credit that the fragile being who seems to hold her existence by a thread, is capable of supporting the extreme of human suffering. Nay, when the heart of man sinks beneath the weight of agony, that she should maintain her pristine

powers of delight; and, by her words of comfort and patience, lead the distracted murmurer to peace and resignation.

COMETS.

Comets are solid opaque bodies, with long transparent tails issuing from the side which is turned away from the sun. They move about the sun in very eccentric orbits or ellipses, and are more dense than the earth. The extreme heat, the dense atmosphere, the gross vapors, the chaotic state of the comets, seem to indicate at first view, that they are altogether unfit for the habitation of rational beings; and therefore some are of opinion, that they are so many *hells* for tormenting the damned with perpetual vicissitudes of heat and cold. But as the Deity displays his goodness wherever he exerts his power and wisdom, so we conclude that such large masses of durable matter as the comets are, however dissimilar to our earth, are not destitute of rational beings, capable of contemplating with wonder and acknowledging with gratitude, the wisdom, symmetry and beauty of the creation, which is more plainly to be observed in their extensive celestial tour, than our confined circuit.

In the year 1680, the inhabitants of the earth were greatly alarmed by the appearance of a blazing comet, which they expected would set the world on fire. Sir Isaac Newton calculates that this comet moves at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and in its nearest approach to the sun, is ten thousand times hotter than red-hot iron. Dr Olbers calculates that this comet will not appear again until the year 2000, and perhaps not then.

The comet which is expected at the present time is comparatively small; it is called Enke's comet, from the name of a German astronomer who discovered it.

The royal astronomer of Prague, David, says that it may be seen at its first appearance, by the best telescope, in the sign Pices, and will for a time set with the sun. This comet will not interfere with the earth, until the law of gravitation is suspended and destroyed.—*Great Falls Journal.*

MOTION OF WAVES.

There is a curious optical deception attending the alternate elevation and depression of the surface of a liquid. The waves thus produced appear to have a progressive motion, which is commonly attributed to the liquid itself. When we perceive the waves of the sea apparently advancing in a certain direction, we are irresistibly impressed with the notion, that the sea itself is advancing in that direction. We consider that the same wave, as it advances, is composed of the same water, and that the whole surface of the liquid is in a state of progressive motion. A slight reflection, however, on the consequences of such a supposition, will soon convince us that it is unfounded. The ship which floats upon the waves is not carried forward with them; they pass beneath her, now lifting her on their summits, and now letting her sink into the abyss between. Observe a sea-fowl floating on the water, and the same effect will be seen. If, however, the water itself partook of the motion which we ascribe to its waves, the ship and the fowl would each be carried forward, and would have a motion in common with the liquid. Once on the summit of a wave, their motion would be as if they were propelled on the calm surface of the lake. Or if once in

the valley between two waves, there likewise they would continually remain, the one preceding and the other following them.—*Genius of Temperance.*

ANECDOTE.

The following is found in an ancient history of Connecticut. Soon after the settlement of the town of New Haven, several persons went over to what is now the town of Milford, where, finding the soil very good, they were desirous to effect a settlement. But the premises were in the peaceable possession of the Indians, and some conscientious scruples arose as to the propriety of dispersing and expelling them. To test the case, a church-meeting was called, and matters were determined by a solemn vote of that sacred body. After several speeches had been made in relation to the subject, they proceeded to pass votes; the first was the following: "Voted, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." This passed in the affirmative. And, "Voted, that the earth is given to the saints." This was also determined like the former, *mem con.* 3d, "Voted, we are the saints." Which was passed without a dissenting voice, the title was considered indisputable, and the Indians were soon compelled to evacuate the place, and relinquish the possession of the rightful owners.

An Old Coat.—A spendthrift, who had nearly wasted all his patrimony, seeing an acquaintance in a coat not of the newest cut, told him that he thought it had been his great-grandfather's coat. "So it was," said the gentleman, "and I have also my great-grandfather's land, which is more than you can say."

Postscript.—George Selwyn once affirmed in company, that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you," said Lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her ladyship, and after her signature, "P. S. Who was right now, you or I?"

Sportsman and Conqueror.

THESE Horses will stand the ensuing season, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, on the Medford turnpike; for particulars, see late Nos. of the New England Farmer, and Bills. They are confidently recommended to the public by the subscriber.

SAMUEL JAQUES.

Ten Hills Stock Farm, May, 1832.

Sportsman's get may be seen on the farm.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52. North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York.—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
 Albany.—Wm. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
 Philadelphia.—D. & C. LANDRETH, 55 Chestnut-street.
 Baltimore.—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
 Cincinnati.—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
 Flushing, N. Y.—M. PRICE & SONS, Prop. Lio. Bot. Garden.
 Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
 Hartford.—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.
 Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
 Newburyport.—F. F. LANE, Bookseller.
 Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
 Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
 Augusta, Me.—W. J. MANN.
 Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq.
 Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

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WESBY

